

ANNALS
OF
INDIAN ADMINISTRATION
IN THE YEAR
1873-74.



FROM THE RECORDS ISSUED BY THE VARIOUS INDIAN GOVERNMENTS IN 1873-74.

EDITED BY
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P R E F A C E.



IN this volume the subjects and chapters have been arranged in strict conformity to the orders of the Government of India. The volume is to a certain extent incomplete owing to the non-receipt of the Assam, Mysore, and Coorg Administration Reports. The chapter on the Army is also incomplete, as no report on the Bengal Army was received. This, perhaps, is not of much consequence, as the subject was treated in considerable detail in the last year's Annals. In other respects, where information appears to be wanting, it may be understood either that it was not furnished by the reports, or that it was not of a nature to admit of any useful abstract being made of it.

G. E.

July 14th, 1875.

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ERRATA.

Page 15, line 13, from top *for* Rs. 3,61,848,103 *read* Rs. 3,61,848-10-3.

Page 63, at commencement of line 9, insert the word *Madras*.

P A R T I.
PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

THE
ANNALS
OF
INDIAN ADMINISTRATION
IN
1873-74.

PART I.
CHAPTER I.
PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Changes in the Administration.

Bengal.—Under a proclamation published on the 7th of February 1874, the districts of Kamroop, Durrung, Nowgong, Seeksangor, Luckimpore, Garo Hills, Khasi and Jynteah Hills, Naga Hills, Cachar, and Goalpara, were taken under the immediate management of the Governor-General in Council, and formed into the Chief Commissionership of Assam, of which Colonel Keatinge was appointed Chief Commissioner. Subsequently, under a proclamation dated the 12th September, 1874, the district of Sylhet was also annexed to Assam. These districts comprised an area of 41,798 square miles with a population of 4,132,019.

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Population.
Kamroop,	3 631	561,681
Durrung,	3,413	236,009
Nowgong,	3,648	25,390
Seeksangor,	2,413	296,589
Luckimpore,	3,145	121,267
Garo Hills,	3,390	80,000
Khasi and Jynteah Hills,	6,157	141,838
Naga Hills,	4,900	68,918
Cachar,	1,285	205,027
Goalpara,	4,433	444,761
Sylhet,	5,383	1,719,539
	41,798	4,132,019

On the 8th of April 1874, Sir Richard Temple succeeded Sir George Campbell as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Sir George Campbell's proposals for the nearer equalisation of salaries of the Magistrate-Collectors of districts and of the District Judges have now been carried out, with the effect of giving

15 Judges of the 1st Class on Rs. 2,500 a month.

15 Judges of the 2nd Class on Rs. 2,000 a month.

15 Magistrate-Collectors of the 1st Class on Rs. 2,250 a month.

15 Magistrate-Collectors of the 2nd Class on Rs. 1,800 a month.

6 Magistrate-Collectors of the 3rd Class on Rs. 1,500 a month.

1 Superintendent of Survey (classed with Magistrate-Collectors on Rs. 1,500.)

Steps were also taken to revive the office of patwaree* in Bengal; and rules were issued providing for the appointment of patwarees in future resettlements; the filling up of vacancies in the body; their removal; keeping up of registers in Collectors' offices; the due filing annually in sub-divisional offices of prescribed forms of accounts for certain other duties of patwarees and their remuneration; and for taking an engagement from the zemindar to perform the patwaree's duties in every estate for which no patwaree is appointed.

N. W. Provinces.—The year 1873-74 saw the close of Sir William Muir's Lieutenant-Governorship. His term of five years had ended in March 1873, but a year's extension was offered to, and accepted by, him. On the 9th of April 1874, he was succeeded by Sir John Strachey.

Bombay and Sindh.—Though not strictly falling under this head, the Bombay Government gives a review of the more important questions of policy and system which have engaged its attention during the year, and which cannot be so appropriately placed under any other head. The first in importance of these questions is the depressed condition of the agricultural classes. Not only are the wilder tribes of Bhils, Kolis, Thakurs, who form a large portion of the population of Kaira, Panch Maháls, and the Dang villages of Khándesh and Násik, and whose indolence and improvidence are beyond dispute, in a miserable state of poverty, but ryots who a few years ago were apparently prosperous are now entirely in the hands of money-lenders, and dependent upon them for the bare necessities of life. The general condition of the people of Dhárwár, however, is said to be satisfactory, notwithstanding a season so unfavorable as

* Vide page 211 of the *Annals* for 1872-73.

at one time to raise apprehensions of famine, and to induce the undertaking of special Local Fund works for the purpose of relieving the labouring classes. Few of the ryots in that district are in debt, while many of them are men of capital who engage in trade besides attending to cultivation. In Kánara also the people are represented as prosperous, but the greater part of the land in that district is held by men of large means, taking no part in cultivation, who have gradually supplanted the original occupants, and who now hold large areas at an assessment which has not been generally changed since the beginning of the century. Most of the actual cultivators are entirely in the hands of these men; and as a certain share of the produce, whatever its money value, is left to them, their condition under the present circumstances is scarcely susceptible of improvement or deterioration. In Belgaum the ryots have not so much capital as when high prices ruled during the American War, but there has been no distress. Elsewhere, whilst the people who engage in rude cultivation in ghat districts, for the relief of some of whom Government are adopting special measures, are naturally worse off than holders of fertile soil, a considerable portion of the ryots of all classes appear to be in a hopeless state of indebtedness to the sowcars. In some places they are losing their lands nominally as well as really, but generally speaking they hold them at the mercy of their creditors. Not only the land, but bullocks and agricultural implements are often mortgaged, the rents are paid through the sowcar, and he carries off the whole produce leaving to the cultivator a bare subsistence. Under such circumstances a ryot is little better than a serf, is worse than a day-laborer. Complaints against the action of sowcars, and of the assistance afforded to them by the civil courts are loud and frequent. The great Sindh jághirdhars are also, with but a few exceptions, deeply encumbered with debt. It has not yet been ascertained to what proportion of the ryots of different districts the above remarks are applicable, but it is believed that a condition of indebtedness is rather the rule than the exception. This condition of indebtedness is also supposed to extend to the artizan and laboring population. The reason generally assigned for the depression of the agricultural classes is the pressure of taxation, and in particular the revision of the land assessment which has lately been carried out in some districts. The Government does not share these views, but it nevertheless recognises in the decline of the prosperity of the people a reason for moderation in assessments now to be imposed. It believes that much of the distress is due to the improvidence of the people,

who are not wanting in habits of thrift and frugality, in incurring the most crushing liabilities on occasions of weddings, funerals, and other ceremonies; but that it is more especially due to the grasping nature of the money-lender, in conjunction with the ignorance and improvidence of the ryot and the assistance given to the former by the civil courts. The Government, however, has resolved, before taking any action in the matter, to collect authentic facts from representative districts. The publication of amended rules for giving effect to the provisions of the Land Improvement Act will assist in the improvement of cultivation and of the condition of the people; whilst the relations of the ryots to the money-lenders have also given rise to some important changes in the rules for realizing the land revenue,

An inquiry as to the effect of taxation in creating discontent among the people, led to the conclusion that they generally had a great aversion to direct taxation, and to a recommendation to the Supreme Government that no future Provincial Tax should be imposed by the Local Government, but that an assignment should be made from the general revenue sufficient to defray such charges as the Government of India may from time to time make over to the Local Government. In accordance with this view there was no Provincial taxation during the year. In a few of the largest towns, however, the principle was adopted of making the municipalities liable for the whole cost of the police, by which means a portion of the grant which had been made for police purposes was set free and made available to augment the provincial assignments.

The principle of localising the expenditure from Local Funds was not lost sight of. It is not insisted, however, that the expenditure should be localised too minutely, for that might be at the expense of economy. If a hard and fast rule were laid down that none of the receipts of a village should be expended outside the village, no important work could be carried out, except perhaps after an indefinite length of time, and at a greatly increased expense on the whole. The unit of expenditure which has been adopted is the taluka or mamlatdār's charge, and works of considerable magnitude can thus be carried on from which also all who contribute derive benefit. In exceptional cases, Government permit part of the Local Fund Revenue of one taluka to be amalgamated with the revenue of another for the purpose of carrying out a work of special importance and emergency, on condition that the amount contributed by the former taluka be made good by the latter in a subsequent year.

Oudh.—General Barrow, C. B., resigned the appointment of Chief Commissioner, and Sir George Couper, who had acted as Chief Commissioner since the General's illness in 1871, was confirmed in the appointment.

Central Provinces.—The offices of Inspector General of Police and Inspector General of Jails were amalgamated.

Berar.—There is nothing to be recorded. But towards the close of the year orders were issued for the amalgamation of the two divisions of East and West Berar into one charge under Colonel Nembhard, formerly Commissioner of East Berar; a Judicial Commissionership for the province being at the same time called into existence to relieve the Commissioner of all judicial business, and provide for a more uniform, and perhaps more effectual supervision of the work of the Law Courts.

CHAPTER II.

RELATIONS WITH TRIBUTARY ESTATES AND FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

Bengal.

Trade with Thibet and Central Asia.—Mr. Edgar, Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, visited Sikkim during October and November 1873. The subject of the greatest immediate interest referred to in his Report relates to the most available lines of communication between India and Thibet, and it is thought the best route will be that through Sikkim from Darjeeling in connection with the Northern Bengal Railway. The first point requiring consideration is the construction of a road through Sikkim, which would, Mr. Edgar thinks, at the outset be regarded with much suspicion by the Thibetans; but he has little doubt that, if once it were made, friendly relations with Thibet, and a trade singularly advantageous to both countries, would follow almost of themselves; but without such a road he does not expect much good from other measures. The opening out of this route would facilitate the introduction into Bengal of the cattle, gold, silver, and other minerals of Thibet, and open a market for British piece-goods, cloths, teas and manufactures.

Hill Tipperah.—The Lungai River has been settled as the boundary between Hill Tipperah and the Looshai country; posts have been selected to be maintained by the Rajah for the defence of the frontier; and a course of Procedure has been laid down for the guidance of the Political Agent under the Extradition Act when British subjects are charged with committing offences in the Rajah's territory.

Chittagong Hill Tracts.—The relations with the frontier tribes have been satisfactory. The revenue from all sources was Rs. 1,11,162, and the expenditure Rs. 2,10,697.

Tributary Mehals of Cuttack.—The chiefs of these Mehals were usually styled Rajahs, but they had never regularly received the title. It was recently decided to grant them formal recognition, and the Lieutenant-Governor, during his late visit to Orissa conferred on them the hereditary title of Rajah with a *sardar* from the Viceroy. In each of the *killas* not under

direct management, the tribute in full, amounting to Rs. 33,249-7-11, has been paid up, and in addition the sum of Rs. 10,000 has been paid in advance. The revenue administration throughout the tributary estates has been satisfactory. The balances of former years have been adjusted. In the land revenue department, the mofussil jumma for 1873-74 has been fully realized, and excess collections for the succeeding year are in hand. The number of schools open during the year was 68; the number of scholars 2,341. Next to Keonjhur, the largest number of both was in the Khond Mehals, where the people have erected school-houses at their own cost, and have devoted a voluntary tax on liquor-shops to their maintenance.

Tributary estates of the South-West frontier—Chota Nagpore.—A deficient rainfall resulted in a partial failure of the crops, yet the whole tribute of the year was realized without difficulty.

Madras.

*Travancore.**—The Land revenue of this State yielded in 1872-73 Rs. 16,81,217 against Rs. 16,59,923 in 1871-72. There was a collection besides of arrears of Rs. 39,258. The Customs returns gave in exports Rs. 3,63,375, and in imports Rs. 8,71,831. The total value of the exports was Rs. 75,01,056, of the imports Rs. 47,78,193. The gross revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 53,00,471. This was Rs. 71,901 less than in the preceding year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 52,78,060, or Rs. 2,15,597 less than that of the preceding year; giving a small surplus of Rs. 22,411. The main items of revenue and expenditure are given below:—

(See next page.)

* (It should be observed that the accounts given in last year's Annals. profess to be for the year 1872-73. The report of the Madras Government for 1873-74 also professes to contain the accounts of this State for the same year. The same remark applies to the State of Cochin.)

Land revenue ...	Rs. 16,81,217	Public Works, ...	Rs. 10,58,617
Miscellaneous revenue ...	4,69,338	Subsidy to British Indian Government ...	8,10,652
Judicial Fees, &c. ...	1,31,641	Huzoor Cutcherry and other Civil Establishments, ...	5,92,721
Customs ...	4,13,027	Dewassoms or Religious Institutions, ...	5,44,022
Arrack and Opium ...	1,22,447	The Palace, ...	5,03,233
Tobacco ...	8,62,893	Cost and charges of goods sold, &c., ...	3,71,170
Salt ...	9,91,317	Ootoperrah or Charitable Institutions, ...	3,06,517
Cardamom and other goods	2,73,394	Contingent charges, ...	1,62,886
Timber ...	1,03,728	Judicial Establishment ...	1,54,114
Interest on Government Securities ...	1,98,066	Nair Troops ...	1,49,620
Arrears of revenue collected this year ...	53,403	Police Establishment ...	1,36,455
		Pensions ...	1,34,654
		Education, Science and Art, Elephant and Horse Establishment ...	1,15,883
		Expenditure on account of His Highness the Maharajah's trip to Bombay, Benares, &c., ...	63,590
		Expenditure for thread investiture of His Highness the 3rd Prince ...	1,51,592
			18,425
Total ...	53,00,471	Total ...	52,78,060
Balance as per last year's Account ...	40,82,090	Balance to be carried to next year's Account ...	41,04,501
Grand Total ...	93,82,561	Grand Total ...	93,82,561

It will be observed that the returns are well maintained under almost all the individual items.

The falling off of nearly 3-4ths of a lakh in the aggregate is due to casual fluctuations in the multiplicity of items under "Miscellaneous" and decreases under Customs, tobacco, and cardamoms, attributable to general dullness in trade. A larger sum than usual accrued under interest on Government Securities which is mainly matter of account.

The only ceremony involving noticeable expense was that of the investiture of His Highness the Third Prince, analogous to the celebration of attaining majority.

Cochin.—The total expenditure on Education by the State was about Rupees 13,743 as against Rs. 14,505 in the previous year. A sum of about Rs. 1,361 was realized from fees, &c., so that the net cost in the year was Rupees 12,382.

The expenditure under Public Works amounted to Rupees 1,45,563.

The receipts of the year were Rupees 12,06,909 and the disbursements Rupees 10,55,465; showing as compared with the

preceding year a decrease in receipts of Rupees 47,672, and in disbursements of Rupees 52,475, and thus leaving a surplus in the year's account of Rupees 1,51,444.

The principal heads of revenue and expenditure are given below :

REVENUE.			EXPENDITURE.		
Land	...	Rs. 6,06,258	Subsidy	...	Rs. 2,00,000
Salt	...	1,68,077	Palace	...	1,87,268
Customs	...	1,15,798	Public Works	...	1,45,768
Fees and Fines (Judicial)	...	58,979	Religions and Charitable In-	...	
Timber	...	20,191	stitutions	...	1,13,722
Interest on British Indian	...		Administrative	...	1,54,461
Funds	...	59,626	Judicial	...	49,929
Abkari	...	41,445	Police	...	14,700
Fees on renewal of Deeds	...	15,906	Military	...	22,291
Opium	...	10,059	Pension	...	15,378
Miscellaneous	...	1,10,570	Miscellaneous	...	1,51,953
Total		12,06,909	Total		10,55,465

Carnatic.—The payments to Carnatic Stipendiaries (including Jaghiredars, Ycomiah-dars, &c.) amounted, during the official year 1873-74, to Rupees 5,12,954.

The number of persons receiving pensions on the 1st April 1874 was 1,052. The lapses by deaths, &c., (exclusive of commutation) in 1873-74 were 42, whose pensions, amounted to Rupees 62,125 per annum.

Bonuses to the amount of Rupees 19,058-8-0 were issued to 45 individuals in commutation of their stipends not exceeding 10 rupees per mensem, whose pensions, in the aggregate, amount to Rupees 2,102 per annum.

His Highness Azim Jah Bahadoor, First Prince of Arcot, died on the 14th January 1874, aged 72 years. He was buried with the same marks of respect which were formerly paid at the funerals of the Nawabs of the Carnatic.

By order of the Governor in Council the flag on Fort Saint George was hoisted half mast high, and with the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, minute guns, corresponding in number with the age of the deceased, were fired at his funeral. Agreeably to the arrangement previously sanctioned by the Secretary of State, the sum of Rupees 12,500 per mensem was continued to the Prince's family. His eldest son Zahir-ul-Dowlah Bahadoor succeeds to the title of Prince of Arcot.

Bombay.

Kacch.—During the year, the rainfall was partial ranging from 5·11 inches at Bhuj to 24·12 at Mándavi. On the whole the supply was over the average. The revenue was Rs. 23,59,305, being less by Rs. 32,000 than the previous year. The gross outlay on Public Works, chiefly palace works was Rs. 3,86,351. The port of Mándavi possesses 244 native craft varying from 50 to 600 khandies' burden. During the year 22 vessels were built. There are 39 schools with 2,412 scholars. There are also 53 indigeous (primary) schools in which are instructed 1,745 Hindu and 993 Mahomedan boys and girls. The returns of the census taken in February 1872 have been completed. Compared with the census of 1852 there appears to be an increase of 77,783 in the population, or nearly 19 per cent.

States under the Political Superintendent of Páhlampur.
Páhlampur.—The expenditure on public works and works of utility was Rs. 10,956-7-10. *Rádhanpur*.—The expenditure on public works was Rs. 13,837-14-9. There are 20 schools in the districts under this superintendency educating 973 boys and girls.

Máhi Kántha.—The infanticide returns show that the proportion of deaths to births for the last four years among the male children under one year of age was 15·72 and among the females 25·7; and for the year under report the proportion has been—among the males 10·52 and among the females 29·41. The average of female deaths to births, therefore, has increased. At the end of last official year there were 12 states and villages under attachment. To these must now be added the portion of the Gábut estate under the jurisdiction of the Agency. The average revenue of these talukas, with the exception of that of Gábut, amounted to Rs. 2,97,619-6-9.

Káthiáwár.—First class states. *Junagurh*. The marriage of the heir-apparent was concluded in May 1873. Important reforms have been made in the police. Upwards of 650 organized horse and foot were raised and equipped, and a system of village police with sanadi pátels in each village was introduced. A new high school has been started in the capital, and several minor schools in the districts. *Nauánagar*. His Highness the Jám desires to act up to and carry out the wishes of Government in all matters, but owing to the antiquated notions of his kárbhári, little progress is made in any branch of the administration. A radical change has been effected in the entire system of police. The country is now divided into circles, each su-

perintended by an assistant with a proportionate establishment. *Second class states; Wadwán.* The mother of the Thákur, the Bái Gohelma, usurped for a time all the power of her son, whose mental incapacity disqualifies him from taking any active share in State affairs. The Agent, however, restored things to their original footing, and the Bái was directed to abstain from interfering with State affairs. The available balance in the treasury at the end of Samvat year 1929, was Rs. 3,27,702-13-9. The expenditure was Rs. 20,000 less than the income. *Dhrol.* All branches of the administration are in a backward state, but a slight improvement is noticed in the police arrangements. A small body under an energetic officer, a native of Bengal, has been organised. *Palitána.*—The principal event of importance is the settlement of the question of the levy of a plough-tax. All the Bhayád (kinsmen) with the exception of three, who caused some disturbances, have given in agreements to allow the chief to collect it. The remaining states present nothing of importance.

States under Government management.—These are Bhauánagar; and Murvi under joint administrators; Limri, Rájkot, Gondal and Bántwa, each under a separate officer styled Assistant Political Agent. The subjoined statement shows the income and expenditure with the cash balance at the close of the year as compared with that at the beginning of Government management :—

(See next page.)

Expenditure of 1873, latest year of Report.

	Cash balance at the beginning of Government management.		Cash balance October 1873.		Revenue 1873.		Municipal and Local Funds.		Establishment including Survey.		Subscriptions to public objects.		Public Works in the State.		Tribute.		Darbār and maintenance.		Miscellaneous Debts, &c.		Total.		Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Bhaunagar, ...	22,08,347	32,09,174	27,72,536	28,680	6,06,117	1,19,082	4,50,436	163,917	1,06,163	1,06,141	118,62,156	9,10,380											
2. Gondal, ...	13,80,690	23,05,155	9,02,428	58,277	21,57,251	27,674	553,356	1,12,179	1,31,942	61,212	7,07,541	1,94,887											
3. Murvi, ...	7,59,873	13,85,789	6,64,390	8,380	1,79,392	33,581	1,17,473	58,471	1,59,030	51,047	6,07,374	57,016											
4. Limri, ...	46,466	3,61,849	2,17,981	...	76,084	6,336	27,137	30,482	49,689	1,377	1,91,405	26,576											
5. Rajkot, ...	1,33,660	67,069	1,50,655	...	32,877	4,926	22,857	21,321	49,800	9,357	1,40,668	9,987											
3. Bantwa, { Sher Khan's ...	...	10,210	36,050	...	3,703	986	7,218	8,471	8,254	3,640	32,222	3,828											
Shāmat Khān's Shares, ...	27,106	2,09,472	21,16,372	370	5,316	944	1,413	8,471	35,438	13,131	65,082	80,754											
628,864																							

a Net.

b Special Nazrana.

c Moli Khān.

d Abādī or village improvement.

e Former dues.

The cash balance of *Bhaudnagar* was Rs. 52,09,174 of which Rs. 30,00,000 are invested in Government securities. There was a falling off in imports, except gold and silver. The export trade increased especially in cotton and wool, 42,406 bales were exported against 22,257 in the preceding year. 17,000 bales of cotton were full pressed against 11,000 of the previous year. 9 new schools were established making a total of 89 schools paid for by the State. The foundations of the Alfred High School were laid. The total income of *Gondal* was Rs. 9,02,428; the total expenditure Rs. 7,07,541. Rs. 4,94,800 were invested in Government securities making a total of Rs. 16,48,200. *Limri*.—The gross revenue was Rs. 2,16,808. The balance from all sources is Rs. 3,61,848,103. Of the total balance Rs. 2,73,500 are invested in Government securities. The expenditure was Rs. 1,91,405-2-1. *Rájkot*.—There was a decrease of 13 per cent. in the land revenue, owing to depression in the price of cereals, but the levy of the marriage tax and other miscellaneous collections brought the receipts almost to a level with those of the preceding year. A reduction of about Rs. 15,000 was effected in the ordinary expenditure. *Bantwa*. The receipts were Rs. 1,16,972; the net saving Rs. 51,890. Rs. 42,500 were placed in Government securities making a total of Rs. 1,18,500 so invested during the minority.

Baroda.—There is nothing for note in an abstract of this sort.

Reva Kántha.—Of the total area of 4,594 square miles of

	sq. miles.
Bária, ...	813
Lunáwára, ...	389.5
Santh, ...	355.5
Wujeria, ...	22
Máudwa, ...	10
Paláani, ...	12.5
Jairál Kámsoli, ...	5
Sinliu, ...	3
Páudu $\frac{1}{2}$ share, ...	6
Augar, ...	4
Raika, ...	2
Dorka, ...	2
Wádi, ...	20
	<hr/>
	1,644.5

Estates of Sankherá Mewas.

Estates of Pandu Mewas.

	sq. miles.
Kadána, ...	156
Sáncle, ...	40
Bhadarwa, ...	26
Umetu, ...	24
	<hr/>
	246

which this Agency is composed, 1,644½ square miles or 35 per cent. of the whole, are under the direct control of the Political Agent in all branches of the administration, in consequence of the minority of the chiefs, disputes among the shareholders, or some other reason. 527 square miles or 19 per cent. of the remainder are directly subordinate to him as regards criminal and civil jurisdiction. 246 square miles, or 10 per cent. of the residue, are governed by their own chiefs, with limited criminal powers. In the remaining area of 2,174½ square miles, the three chiefs of Vádásinur, Udepur, and Rájpípla have independent control within their own

		sq. miles.	
Vádásinur,	...	150	districts in revenue and police
Udepur,	...	820	matters and civil suits. The two
Rájpípla,	...	1,264·5	first being chiefs of the second
		<hr/>	class, can try their own subjects
		2,174·5	for offences committed within
			their own districts ; and the third

being a chief of the first class, can similarly try all but British subjects. All cases in which the latter are concerned, must be committed by the chiefs to the Political Agent.

Bária.—The receipts were Rs. 1,79,764-0-11 and the expenditure Rs. 1,22,590-10-1. The population is only 64·48 to the square mile. 83·24 per cent. are Bhils or members of other wild tribes. The last returns give only 7,975 adult male cultivators in a district extending over 813 square miles, or 9·8 cultivators per mile, who pay an average of Rs. 10-8-0 to the State as rent. *Lunávcára* has an area of 389·5 square miles, with a population of 74,813, or 192 per square mile. Bhils and other wild tribes constitute 44 per cent. The receipts were Rs. 1,14,652-10-4 ; the disbursements Rs. 1,27,266-5-8. The balance in hand was Rs. 4,422-15-7, and outstanding balances Rs. 5,899-9-0. *Sunth* has a population of 139·71 to the mile, of which 77 per cent. are Bhils. The receipts were Rs. 1,93,310-6-9 ; the disbursements Rs. 1,46,766-3-3. *Rájpípla* has a population of 97·55 to the mile of whom 60 per cent. belong to Bhil tribes. Three-fourths of the district are covered with hills and jungle, but there is a long strip of very fertile country between the hills and the Nerbudda. The Rájá has done very little hitherto towards the improvement of his territory. *Chota Udepur*, has a population of 62,913, or 76·72 to the mile, 86·84 per cent. are Bhils. The *Umata* Thákur holds a tribute paying estate of 7 villages. The tribute levied for the British Government was Government Rs. 36,995-8-2 ; for the Gaikawár Government, Baroda Rs. 1,70,394-4-0. In the above states there are 3 English schools with an attendance of 29 scholars ; 60 vernacular schools with an attendance of 2,403 scholars ; and 4 girls schools with an average attendance of 114·5 scholars. The total sum contributed by the chiefs towards education was Rs. 16,961-9-0. The average cost of instruction was Rs. 6-10-6 per child per annum.

Jinjira.—The affairs of this State are generally mismanaged.

Sátára.—The Sátára jágirs were formerly under the Sátára Ráj, and became tributaries to the British Government on the lapse of that territory in 1849. They retained all their former rights and privileges, with the exception of the powers of life and death, and adjudicating upon some of the more serious

criminal cases. Their administration is now conducted on the principles of British Law. The amount spent in public works was Rs. 26,981-12-7. There are 58 schools, with 1,861 pupils, maintained at a cost of Rs. 12,724-4-6.

Akalkot.—The total revenue was Rs. 2,65,432-0-2. The balance in the treasury on the 31st March 1873 was Rs. 61,057-7-10. Imperial expenditure was Rs. 2,71,573-8-9. The amount available for expenditure from Local Funds was Rs. 39,690-1-4, the actual expenditure Rs. 23,728-3-1, of which Rs. 19,168-9-8 were devoted to education and Rs. 4,895-5-0 to public works. The total cost of schools for the year was Rs. 9,396-14 5.

Kolhápúr.—The young Rájá is making fair progress in his studies. The season was a favorable one, and the prices of grain fell considerably. The revenue amounted to Rs. 13,12,472. The surplus funds amount to 18 lakhs, of which 16 lakhs are invested in Government securities. The large feudatory estates, *Kágál*, *Ichalkaranjī*, *Vishalgarh*, and *Baura*, besides other smaller ones, were also under the management of the Political Agent in consequence of the minorities of their chiefs. Education has made rapid progress in the Kolhápúr state. In 1866-67 there were in all 21 schools and 1,117 scholars. In the past year there were 840 schools and 6,999 scholars. An aggregate sum of Rs. 4,28,899 was expended in public works in the principality and principal feudatory states.

Sáwant Wári.—The great political event of the year was the marriage of Bábní Báí, the only daughter of Rámchandra Sáwant, to the Máharájá Sindíá. This took place on the 29th November, 1873 at Gwálior. The total revenue receipts were Rs. 2,92,272-11-8; the total expenditure was Rs. 3,07,765-5-3. The unusually large expenditure was incurred on account of the marriage of Bábní Báí, and public works, the former amounting to Rs. 43,234-15-0 and the latter to Rs. 16,950-3 3. The realisations from stamps were Rs. 17,776-11-11, and the expenditure was Rs. 1,564-14-0. A census taken in February 1872 gave the population as 190,814. In 1852 it was 152,206. The density of the population is 212 to the square milē. There are altogether 25 schools, of which one is a first-grade Anglo-vernacular school, 2 are girls' schools, and the remaining 22 are vernacular schools. The total cost of education amounted to Rs. 8,794-10-2, of which Rs. 6,541-9-10 were paid from the state revenues and Rs. 2,253-0-4 from local subscriptions and fees.

There is little to notice in the *Southern Marátha Jágírs*. The state of *Mudhol* prospered under the direct management of

the Agency. The balance at command of the estate at the close of April 1874, was Rs. 7,10,326-2-1. The state is better off for roads and schools than any other of these states. The amount spent in public works was Rs. 34,290-9-1, and on education Rs. 7,415-0-3.

Aden.—The Resident was during the year in constant and friendly communication with the Arab chiefs around Aden. Láhej territory was occupied in October 1873 by a force of about 350 officers and men. The troops were accompanied by the Resident and remained in Láhej Territory till the 20th December. They were afterwards sent to Al-Hota to support the Sultan of Láhej against meditated aggressions by the Turkish authorities in Yemen. In 1873-74 the rainfall was 2 inches and 50 cents.; in the preceding year it was 8 inches and 69 cents. The municipal receipts amounted to Rs. 63,310-5-11; the disbursements to Rs. 65,128-12-7. The excess was due to a large expenditure on public works, among them a fine road round the circus at Steamer Point. 45 men-of-war, 708 steamers, and 51 square-rigged vessels visited the port. The number of covers received by the Post Office was 159,974, the number despatched 131,658. Opium license fees amounted to Rs. 1,917-8-0, and sales of opium to Rs 2,552. The value of Government stamps sold was Rs. 5,117; the pilotage fees were Rs. 16,430-7-6; the port dues were Rs. 44,300-9-6. The profits arising by the sale of water from the Shaikh Othman Aqueduct were Rs. 21,286-9-4. The school fees came to Rs. 239; the sale of abkári and other contracts to Rs. 30,325. The average monthly attendance at the English school was 46; in the Arabic school 155.

The Punjab.

Native states in Feudal Subordination to the Punjab Government.

NAME OF STATE.	Tribute in Men or Money.	Estimated Population.	Supposed Gross Revenue.	Estimated Military Force.
			Rs.	
1.—Jammú and Kashmír, ...	One horse, 12 shawl goats, and 3 pairs of shawls.	1,537,000	82,32,341	26,975
2.—Patiála, ...	100 horsemen.	1,586,000	44,78,605	8,637
3.—Bháwalpur, ...	...	472,791	20,00,000	2,679
4.—Jhind, ...	25 horsemen.	189,475	4,11,840	2,003
5.—Nábha, ...	...	226,155	6,50,000	1,750
6.—Kapúρθála, ...	Rs. 1,31,000	253,293	7,57,265	2,000
7.—Mandi, ...	" 1,00,000	135,000	3,75,000	1,750
8.—Sarnúr (Náhan), ...	...	90,000	2,10,000	655
9.—Kahlúr, (Biláspur)	" 8,000	60,000	1,00,000	840
10.—Baasáhir, ...	" 3,945	90,000	50,000	100
11.—Hindúr (Nálagarh), ...	" 5,000	70,000	90,000	500
12.—Keonthal, ...	...	50,000	60,000	100
13.—Malér Kotla, ...	25 horsemen.	46,200	2,58,733	506
14.—Farídkot, ...	...	68,000	3,00,000	800
15.—Chamba, ...	Rs. 5,000	140,000	1,89,370	161
16.—Suket, ...	" 11,000	44,366	63,400	540
17.—Kalsia, ...	...	62,000	1,31,500	261
18.—Pataodi, ...	...	20,261	81,000	131
19.—Luháru, ...	...	21,000	66,000	235
20.—Dujána, ...	...	27,000	60,000	130
21.—Baghát, ...	" 2,000	10,000	8,000	37
22.—Bhágai, ...	" 3,600	22,000	60,000	200
23.—Jubbal, ...	" 2,520	40,000	30,030	...
24.—Kumbhársain, ...	" 2,000	10,000	10,000	45
25.—Bhajji, ...	" 1,440	19,000	23,000	100
26.—Mailog, ...	" 1,450	9,000	10,000	75
27.—Balsan, ...	" 1,080	6,000	7,000	50
28.—Dhámí, ...	" 360	5,500	8,000	100
29.—Kuthár, ...	" 1,080	4,000	5,000	...
30.—Kanhiár, ...	" 180	2,500	4,000	20
31.—Mangal, ...	" 72	800	700	25
32.—Bija, ...	" 180	800	1,000	20
33.—Darkuti, ...	...	700	600	...
34.—Taroch, ...	" 280	10,000	6,000	80
35.—Sángri, ...	...	700	1,000	...
36.—Ratesh, ...	...	800	250	...

The total area of the Feudatory states amounts approximately to 104,000 square miles; their population to about 5½ millions; their revenues to about £1,800,000 per annum; their military forces (exclusive of mere armed retainers) to about 50,000 men;

the total tribute received from them to £28,000 per annum. There has never been a more tranquil season since the annexation of the Punjab. The only events which disturbed the general peace were two small raids in the Hazára border. No expeditions or military operations of magnitude took place, but a few minor measures of coercion had to be resorted to.

Central Provinces.

The *Khairagarh* Feudatory State is under the direct management of the Deputy Commissioner of Raipur. A summary settlement with the landholders has been made for a term of five years. Some oppressive imposts have been abolished, and the demand from the land was fixed at Rs. 1,08,785 per annum. Other miscellaneous items of revenue make up the total yearly income of the State to Rs. 1,17,635. The charges amount to Rs. 60,719. Rs. 27,000 have been assigned for the support of the family and Rs. 32,000 for the clearing off of debt. The *Patna* state in Sambalpur is also under direct management. The improvement in its administration has led to a considerable immigration of Khonds, who had fled into the neighbouring zamindaries under the oppression of the deposed chief. The revenue of the State had increased from Rs. 24,918 in the previous year to Rs. 30,999. The expenditure for civil and police establishments was Rs. 15,812 leaving Rs. 8,330 for the liquidation of debt. The following statement gives statistical details :—

POLITICAL RELATIONS.
I.—NATIVE STATES.

Name of State.	In subsidiary alliance or Feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Consent to duties or not.	Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines.
1. Bastar,	Feudatory.	Rs. 3,056	78,856	Rs. 40,000	9 Elephants, 16 Horses, 50 Sepoys.	None.	Rice, oil-seeds, dyes, ral, dammer, kosa, lac, galls, fibres. Some iron, gurf horns, hides, wax and honey.
2. Karond,	Do.	3,550	133,483	20,000	None.	Do.	Rice, pulses, oil-seeds, sugar-cane and cotton; wheat also grown in some parts. No important manufactures, and no mines.
3. Raigarh-Bargarh,	Do.	400	63,304	7,500	Do.	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, and cotton, and a little wheat and gram. No manufactures of importance and no mines worked, though iron is abundant.
4. Sarangarh,	Do.	1,350	37,091	8,000	Do.	Do.	Do.
*5. Patna,	Do.	600	98,636	25,000	Do.	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane, and cotton. No manufactures of importance. Iron ore found in many parts, but no mines are regularly worked.
6. Sonpur,	Do.	5,000	130,713	18,000	Do.	Do.	Do.
7. Rairakhol,	Do.	580	12,660	6,000	Do.	Do.	Do. do. Also some valuable Sal forests, and lac is found in considerable quantities. Iron ore very abundant. No manufactures of importance.

(Continued.)

Name of State.	In subsidiary alliance or Feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines.
8. Baura,	Feudatory.	Rs. 350	53,613	Rs. 6,000	None.	None.	Rice, pulses, oil-seeds, sugar-cane, and cotton, also some valuable sal forests; and lac is found in considerable quantities. Iron ore very abundant. No manufactures of importance.
9. Sakti,	Do.	350	8,394	8,131	Do.	Do.	Rice, wheat, oil-seeds, and cotton, also some forest produce, but not much, consisting of lac, resin, gum, and mhowa fruit.
10. Kawarda, 11. Kondka or Chhul- khadan,	Do. Do.	16,000 11,000	75,462 29,590	53,560 22,032	Do. 3 Elephants, 28 Horses, 80 Bullocks, 326 Foot-men.	Do. Do.	Do. Wheat, gram, cotton, &c.
12. Kanker,	Do.	Pays nothing.	43,552	15,000	3 Elephants, 15 Horses, 177 Foot-men.	Do.	Rice, kutki, kodo, lac, gum, &c.
13. Khainagarh,	Do.	47,000	122,264	1,27,766	6 Elephants, 60 Horses, 1 Camel, 15 Sows, 100 Foot-men.	Do.	Cotton, wheat, gram, &c. Some iron ore.
14. Naudgaon,	Do.	46,000	148,454	85,956	13 Elephants, 100 Horses, 5 Camels,	Do.	Rice, tur, wheat, gram, and kodo, coarse cloth.
15. Malni,	Do.	Pays nothing.	13,648	22,000	500 Foot-men. None.	Do.	Wheat, gram, rice, &c. Gum, mhowa, chironji, achar, &c. No manufactures worthy of note.

* Under British management.

British Burma.

Since the suppression of the Panthay rebellion, the commercial intercourse between the province of Yunnan and Bhamo is steadily increasing, and the Chinese firms in Rangoon are establishing branches at the last-named mart. The Burmese Government seem inclined to run their steamers between Mandalay and Bhamo, and, indeed, from all sides it is apparent that this route—the traditional western entrance into China—is destined to develop far beyond its condition at any previous point in history. The Rangoon and Irrawaddy State Railway, for the construction of which sanction has been accorded by Her Majesty's Secretary of State, comes most opportunely as the most fitting exhibition of the determination of Government fairly to take in hand the thorough establishment of rapid and direct communication between the coast and the great inland markets.

In addition to this valuable line of traffic, which strikes Western China at the highest point available from Burma, there are trade routes leading towards the Burman ports from other points of the Indo-Chinese region. The Shan (Laos) States, reaching from the lower confines of China to the upper borders of Siam, send their produce and draw their English manufactures by roads terminating in Rangoon and Moulmein. The most important runs from the Kiang Hung, Kain-tung, Theinnee, and Monè states by various routes converging on Toungoo, on the north-eastern frontier of British Burma. Unfortunately, the water communication between Toungoo and Rangoon is very imperfect—the Sittang and the Pegu river (which opens into the Rangoon river) are connected by a tidal creek which is only open during two or three days of each spring tide. Thus it is that the Shan trader at Toungoo, only 160 miles from Rangoon, finds himself as distant from his market as the Chinaman at Bhamo, who is 700 miles from Rangoon. A canal to connect the Sittang and the Pegu rivers is now under construction, but what is urgently required is a railway from Rangoon to Toungoo, and the Government of India have intimated the intention of surveying the line as soon as officers can be spared. There is but little to survey: the line will run through a rich valley, with no heavy gradients to overcome, or large streams to bridge; very little will have to be paid for the land; timber abounds throughout the whole line; and the starting-point for construction is a seaport town (Rangoon), where plant and stores of all kinds can be delivered from the ships on to the wharves or into the railway trucks.

There is still another trade route, which leads from the Siamese provinces on the Upper Cambodia, through the tributary state of Zimmay, to the Tenasserim Division of British Burma, and so to the seaport of Moulmein. Even from the lower provinces of China produce finds its way by this route, and it is hoped that the commercial treaty lately entered into between the King of Siam and the Government of India, to develop and regulate the trade passing through Zimmay, may be attended with good results.

It is in virtue of the extensive seaboard possessed by British Burma, and the wide inland regions whose markets are fed through her seaports, that the province has progressed so rapidly since the delta lands have come under British administration. The actual area of the province is the same as that of Great Britain, and the population has not yet reached three million souls; but the trade and revenue are, rated on population, far higher by manyfold than those of any of the other presidencies or provinces of India Proper.

The most important event of the year under review in regard to our relations with the various Governments and minor states was the negotiation of a treaty with Siam. On the 4th January a treaty was concluded between the Government of Siam and the Governor-General of India, having reference to the state of Zimmay, a tributary territory in the dominions of the King of Siam. In the Zimmay state are several valuable teak-forests, and this timber trade is largely in the hands of British subjects from the Tenasserim Division of British Burma. The absence of protection to life and property, and the unsatisfactory condition of the state in respect to rights over the forests, and the settlement of disputes arising therefrom, made it most advisable in the interests of the Chief of Zimmay, as well as the Siamese and Indian Governments, that some clear understanding should be arrived at on these points. The treaty provides for efficient means being taken for the repression and punishment of robbers and marauders. Passports will be granted to British subjects wishing to trade with Zimmay, and the possession of these gives certain privileges in the establishment of their civil claims. Provision is made for the establishment by the Siamese Government of a civil court in Zimmay, and the British officer may be deputed to be present in court; and measures are to be introduced to regulate the action of the proprietors of teak-forests in granting permits for felling and dragging timber.

During the year a royal letter and a portrait of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen were delivered to His Majesty the

King of Burma, and in each case they were accompanied by British officers of suitable rank. They were received with the usual formalities and respect.

A Mission from the French Government to the Court of Ava passed through British Burma. They contemplated receiving the ratification of the King to a treaty concluded by the Burmese Mission when in France, and accepted by the Assembly.

The Hill Tracts of Northern Arakan were undisturbed by any raids from transfrontier tribes during the year. The condition of the tribes within British territories has continued to improve, in consequence of the comparative quiet which now obtains, and cultivation is steadily increasing. Relations with the tribes beyond the administrative frontier improve year by year. The Koons, formerly the most troublesome tribe in our neighbourhood, are now engaged in friendly intercourse and trade with our people. Messengers arrived during June from the Shindoos, who inhabit a tract of country considerably to the north of the Arakan Tracts, and they expressed the desire to enter into friendly relations with the Superintendent. There is, in fact, every reason to think that the principles laid down three years ago for the administration of these Hill Tracts are proving very successful in their practical results. Our own subjects are devoting themselves to agriculture, and they obtain a ready market for their tobacco, cotton, and garden produce; while we hold out every inducement to the tribes beyond our boundary to abandon their present restless life and turn to trade and barter.

During 1873 the peace of the district has been unbroken, and there has not been a single raid. It may be hoped that, if the provisions of the treaty are vigorously acted up to by the Siamese Government, a great impulse will be given to trade in these localities. Not only is the local timber trade of value, —there is also a through trade to the more distant tributary states, which might be largely developed if order were maintained within the state of Zimmay, and facilities given for the safe conduct of merchants and traders. In expectation, indeed, of an improved state of affairs consequent on the conclusion of the treaty and the projected visit of the British officer to Zimmay, many large parties of Shan traders have this season started from Rangoon to resume the extensive podlar-trade which has always traditionally remained in the hands of these hardy people. Two or three years of successful barter operations would produce a great extension of trade, and would

push our English goods far into the eastern interior, beyond the limits of our ordinary market for some time past.

The son of the Chief of Zimmay paid a friendly visit to the Chief Commissioner during the year, to express the desire of the Chief to maintain the friendly relations which have always existed between his state and the British Government. The visits paid to Zimmay by British officers at various periods were referred to in an approving spirit; and among the suite who accompanied the young Chief, one official had still a recollection of the stay made in Zimmay by Captain (now Major-General) MacLeod in 1837.

The Rajpootana States.

Meywar.—The relations between the Meywar State and its tributaries have been generally satisfactory. Maharaj Suhut Sing, the uncle of the Maharana, attempted at one time to create a disturbance, which obliged the durbar to move a force into the district to bring him to order, and he was eventually taken a prisoner to Oodeypore, and was still under surveillance at the end of the year. The dispute with the Maharaj Gosain of the Nathdwara Shrine, still remained unsettled. His villages were under confiscation, and he was not permitted to have a Vakeel with the Political Agent. The revenue receipts for Sumbut 1920 to 1930 were Rs. 26,51,382-8-0, the expenditure Rs. 24,23,829-8-0, showing a surplus of Rs. 1,37,453. The number of scholars on the books of the Oodeypore school was 470 against 346 in the previous year, 31 of these were girls. The death of the old Minister of the Maharawul of *Doongurpoor*, Nehal Chund, was a great loss to the state. The Maharawul has taken the conduct of affairs into his own hands, with every prospect of success. The receipts for Sumbut 1829 were Rs. 1,39,423-4-3 and expenditure Rs. 1,87,034-7-4. The expenditure was unusually heavy in consequence of the expenses incurred on account of the marriage of the only daughter of the Maharawul with the Maharawul of Jeysulmere. Nothing has occurred for special notice in connection with *Pertabghur*. The income of the *Banswara* State was Salum Sahi Rs. 2,30,399-13-6; the expenditure Rs. 1,93,760. The Bheels of Banswara and Kooshulghur have again taken to their old plundering propensities, and a detachment of the Malwa Bheel Corps was placed on the Jhabooa frontier for the preservation of the peace. The army consisted of 600 officers and men.

Jeypoor.—Public works were vigorously prosecuted. The sum expended was Rs. 4,07,855. The city water supply scheme was completed as far as the Palace grounds are con-

cerned. A railway feeder road was commenced, and others were in contemplation. Works of irrigation received a large share of attention. Education has made rapid progress in the Jaypore school of late years, but there is a strong party feeling against it, particularly against female education. The number of boys attending the Maharajah's College has increased from 318 in 1869 to 614 last year and 804 this year. Out of 9 students sent up, 7 were successful in the Calcutta University Entrance Examination. The school for the sons of Thakoor and Nobles was better attended than before. On the whole the administration was vigorously and successfully conducted. The military force amounts to 14,200 of all arms. The total income of the State exceeds 42 lakhs. The management of the state of *Kishenghur* was satisfactory. The income was Rs. 2,20,435 and expenditure Rs. 2,23,823. The *Lawa* Chiefship is entirely extricated from its financial embarrassments.

Marwar.—In the last year only the Maharajah had succeeded to the gaddis. His administration has been vigorous. He has organized a department for the administration of both civil and criminal justice. The Bhajeg-ka-tulao, upon which the water supply of the city of Jodhpoor depends, has been completed at an expense of Rs. 1,12,000. Marwar produces a large quantity of opium and cotton. The average annual out-turn of the latter is about 210,000 maunds. The robber tribes of Bowrahs and Meenahs have been vigorously dealt with, many of the most notorious having been killed or taken and executed. Attempts are now being made to settle them in colonies and to civilize them. The Maharajah contributed during the year, a further sum of Rs. 1,10,916 towards the Marwar section of the Agra and Ahmedabad Imperial Road. The schools at Balmere and Jessole continue to thrive. In the former schools there is an attendance of 80 to 85 boys. The agent was unable to visit Jeysulmere.

Harowtee Agency.—The year has been rendered noteworthy by the satisfactory inauguration of reform. The total revenue is estimated at eight lakhs, and the expenditure at somewhat less. Boondie owes to the Rajpootana and Harowtee treasuries Rs. 18,909 and 7,894 respectively. There is great want of efficient arrangements for the protection of life and property. The conduct of the *Kota* chief had brought the affairs of this state to the verge of ruin, when, under the advice of the Agent, the administration was placed in the hands of Nawab Faiz Ali Khan. The state accounts were deficient, confused, and untrustworthy. The revenue is supposed to be about 28 lakhs, from which must be deducted 12 lakhs for jaghire and religious

grants, and revenue not recoverable, leaving a net income of 16 lakhs. The *Jhalawar* State was well governed, and the country had every appearance of prosperity. The Maharaj Rana adopted an heir from the family of Burwun in Kattywar. The affairs of *Tonk* were in disorder. The *Tonk* family has numerous off-shoots, the representatives of the present and former chiefs. Each of these is styled *Sahibzada* or Prince; each has his small estate, and each desires in some way or other to assert his independence of the Chief. A very few of these *Sahibzadas* are adherents of the Minister, but these enjoy his favor; while the others complain of not meeting with justice or due consideration. There is thus much heart-burning and bad feeling, which sometimes shows itself in outbursts of insubordination and disrespect to the chief. The affairs of *Shahpoora* were generally prosperous. The receipts were Rs. 2,09,013 against an expenditure of Rs. 1,63,796.

Eastern States Agency.—The state of *Kerowlee* has a population of 124,060 persons, with a revenue of nearly 5 lakhs chiefly derived from customs duties, opium, and stamps. *Bhurtpoor*. A regular settlement for a term of 10 years has been made, by which the Government demand has increased from Rs. 16,90,202 to 20,16,584. The percentage per rupee to the Raj is one-sixth, the zemindar receives one-twelfth, while the share of the tillers is three-fourths of a rupee. The export trade of *Bhurtpoor* consists chiefly of cotton, grain, and salt. The gross produce of cotton is estimated at 150,000 maunds, and the area under cultivation 30,000 beegāhs. The duty on it realises a revenue of Rs. 30,000 or 40,000. *Khari* salt is a manufacture peculiar to the state, producing nearly 17 lakhs of maunds and a gross revenue of close upon nine lakhs of rupees. Education is progressing.

Ulwar.—The receipts were Rs. 22,56,409 and expenditure Rs. 19,38,313. The Land Revenue yields about 20 lakhs. By the introduction of order and regularity into the Customs Department, the income of the State has been enhanced, while all duties on grain and all duties on every description of internal traffic have been abolished, and duty is now taken at greatly reduced rates and on a clearly defined system, on only about one out of every ten descriptions of goods that were formerly liable to it. The convenience which the reformed tariff has caused to the people, and the impulse which it has given to commerce generally, have been very marked. There are now in the State besides the *Ulwar* High School and *Thakoor* School, 16 *Tehsili* and 60 *Hulkabundi* Schools. The total number of scholars on the rolls was 3,403 against 2,968 of the

previous year. There are also two girls' schools at Ulwar with an attendance of 101, and 10 other girls' schools in the State with an attendance of 195. The expenditure on education was Rs. 26,587.

Dholapoor.—This State was separated from the Eastern States Agency and placed under the guardianship of Rao Rajah Sir Diunkur Rao, K. O. S. I., in April 1873, and was subsequently created an independent Agency under a Political Agent. The estimated Revenue for the year was Rs. 8,19,229, adding Rs. 2,81,500 which had been alienated to jaghirdars, the nominal revenue was over Rs. 11,00,000. Rs. 6,00,000 were estimated as State expenditure; 69,239 were to be kept as a reserve; and 1,50,000 were to be employed in paying off the debt which amounted to upwards of Rs. 6,00,000.

Bikaner.—This state suffered greatly from mal-administration, but under the advice of the Agent, the Maharaja exerted himself to introduce improvements. The income for the year amounted to Rs. 12,17,764-7-9, of which Rs. 2,78,334-14-3 were borrowed to pay the troops. The expenditure was Rs. 11,63,834-9-3, including Rs. 1,94,870 9-0 for the repayment of money borrowed.

Serohi.—The revenues of this State were Rs. 1,30,134 6-6; the expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,35 242-13-6 including a debt of Rs. 89,687-14-6 to the Raj banker. A good portion of the expenditure was incurred in objects connected with the maintenance of the Rao's position and dignity.

Central India Agency.

The square mileage of Central India is probably not less than 90,000 with a population of over 8 millions. The Revenue of Sindia is about one million sterling; Holkar, Bhopal, and Rewah together collect another million, so that Central India may yield to its Chiefs $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions yearly. The states remain very much as settled by Sir John Malcolm upwards of 50 years ago. Holkar's portion, though less than a third of Sindia's in extent, is more compact. These chiefs have passed from the struggles and feuds between themselves which marked their career during the early part of this century to be, under British Supremacy, rulers in peace and security. Malwa for 20 years prior to the assertion of supremacy (1818) was a scene of rapine. Oojein, Sindia's rich city, was seized by Jeswunt Rao Holkar and a heavy ransom taken. Dowlut Rao Sindia retaliated by attacking Indore which was ruthlessly sacked, and the Pindarries glutted themselves with plunder. Dhar and Dewass, though Mahratta leaders of the Peishwa, like Sindia and Holkar,

and holding territory under the Peishwa's seal, were despoiled by both. The predatory bands of the Mahrattas harassed the country from the Nerbudda to the Sutlej. Since 1818, peace has been unbroken, but the effect of the "time of trouble," so the period is traditionally described, is still alive in the hearts of the descendants of those who suffered from the raids and exactions of the Mahrattas. It is this feeling about the past and the sense of insecurity it has engendered which makes every petty Rajpoot chief, every Thakoor, and every Bheel cling to the smallest record by a British officer as the only safeguard for his possessions.

During the year important negotiations were concluded with Maharaja Sindia for the prosecution of railway works in his territory. To Maharaja Holkar belongs the honor of being the first Chief to break ground in this direction by offering a contribution for a line from Khundwah to Indore. The Government, desirous of encouraging chiefs in such enterprizes, finally accepted the loan of one million at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Opium in Malwa.—Since 1863-64 the export duty per chest fixed by the Government of India has not varied, consequently the Returns during that period will afford complete information on the fluctuations of the trade.

YEAR.	ESTIMATE.		ACTUAL.	
	Chests.	Amount. Rs.	*Chests.	Amount. Rs.
1864-65, ...	38,000	2,28,00,000	32,032	1,92,19,200
1865-66, ...	35,000	2,10,00,000	32,447	1,91,68,200
1866-67, ...	35,000	2,10,00,000	31,995	1,91,97,000
1867-68, ...	34,000	2,04,00,000	36,101	2,16,60,600
1868-69, ...	33,000	1,98,00,000	29,787	1,78,72,200
1869-70, ...	31,000	1,86,00,000	35,828	2,11,96,800
1870-71, ...	30,000	1,80,00,000	37,608	2,25,64,800
1871-72, ...	32,000	1,92,00,000	37,591	2,25,54,600
1872-73, ...	31,000	2,04,00,000	42,688	2,56,12,800
1873-74, ...	35,000	2,10,00,000	42,112	2,52,67,200
Total, ...	3,37,000	20,22,00,000	3,58,189	21,49,13,400

It shows that this trade, like every other, depends for success on the facilities it enjoys. Within the last 30 years the exports have troubled. In 1840 there was but one place in Malwa to which the merchant could bring his opium for weighment if he desired to export it; there was no made road to Bombay, and thence to China sailing ships from time to time were irregular

in departure. Since 1850 the exports have doubled. At this period things had improved, roads were growing towards Bombay, monthly steamers had taken the place of the China clippers, and other facilities in a like manner had opened. During the last ten years progress in communications had been marked, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, step by step, has made its way, and now passes within 80 miles of Indore; the telegraph wire is at every business mart in Malwa, bringing the cultivators knowledge, which 20 years ago was confined to merchants and exporters. Steam-ships sail from Bombay on fixed dates throughout the year. These are the things which have led to the development, the steady development, of the opium trade on which Chiefs and people in Malwa depend for prosperity.

The estimated revenue of the last ten years was about 20½ millions sterling. The actual fell little short of 21½ millions. This has a smack of substance, and some notion of the soundness of the trade may be formed from the fact that the last five years have exceeded in prosperity any previous five years on record.

Year.	Rate per Dhurree* best quality.	Year.	Rate per Dhurree best quality.
	Rs.		Rs.
1850-51	44	1862-63	70
1851-52	46	1863-64	54
1852-53	39	1864-65	60
1853-54	34	1865-66	90
1854-55	40	1866-67	66
1855-56	45	1867-68	62
1856-57	30	1868-69	57
1857-58	56	1869-70	57 *
1858-59	59	1870-71	59
1859-60	56	1871-72	57
1860-61	62	1872-73	55
1861-62	55	1873-74	54

* 10 lbs.

A Statement in the margin shows the market price of opium fit for export since 1850-51. The exceptional price in 1865-66 was caused by hail-storms, which destroyed and blighted the crops in one part of the province.

This year the price is lower than it has been for 17 years, due to the abundance and excellence of the produce of last season.

Prices have been so steadily falling for some years that the great merchants have lost heavily, and though they recoup themselves to a considerable extent in the exchange, many

a big firm has been shaken. Time bargains occupy as much attention in Malwa as *bond fide* trade: it is calculated that these transactions reach two millions sterling in the year.

The flavor and delicacy of opium excite as much attention in the East, as those qualities in the wines of France and Spain in Europe. A connoisseur will tell at a glance whether the dark juice in its earthen vessel is the produce of the poppy of Mundsore or Rutlam. The flavor of the poppy juice, like that of the

grape, depend on the soil. Its manufacture into cakes or gotees for packing takes place at a few cities which are more or less famous on that account. The art of manipulating this process is confined to a small class.

It is only opium of the best quality which it is fit for the China market. The high duty prevents the export of an inferior drug, and so preserves the prestige of Malwa in the market. China takes the new and fresh opium, which is used in a liquid form. In India, amongst the wealthy, old opium is valued as much as old port in Europe, and for the same qualities, mellowness and softness. Opium of a good season and vintage 20 or 25 years old commands a fabulous price, and is only to be had in the houses of the rich.

Thus many a beegah of the best land is sublet at prices from Rupees 40 to 60. Malcolm estimated the land tax or rental of opium lands in Malwa in his day at Rupees 5,20,000. It is now treble that sum.

PART II.
ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

PART II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Bengal.

Survey.—An approximate area of 1,035 square miles was surveyed in Midnapore by the professional survey party, at an estimated cost of Rs. 64,621-1-4 or at a rate per square mile of Rs. 62-7-0. The non-professional survey party demarcated an estimated area of 801 square miles in the same district at a cost of Rs. 39,887-8-9. A further sum of Rs. 12,227-9-1 was expended in the compilation of the survey records at Hooghly, which work has been much delayed owing to deficiencies in the field work. The alluvial lands (dearah) in the bed of the Ganges have been resurveyed as far down as Kooshtea, and it is now proposed to take on the survey for 100 miles or so, as far as the island of Dukhin Shabazpore at the mouth of the river. Furreedpore and the other districts included along this line were surveyed more than 10 years ago. The changes in the course of the Ganges since the survey have obliterated landmarks to some distance on each bank; much land has disappeared and much has been reformed. Where lands assessed to revenue have been cut away, the Government has lost revenue, and is liable to lose more by the settlement-holder throwing up his estate, and the loss is not compensated for by the formation of new lands, for under the provisions of the Act IX of 1847 such newly formed land accreting to an estate can only be assessed to revenue on inspection of the new map of the resurvey, which under the same Act may be undertaken ten years after the previous survey. The obliteration of landmarks and recognisable features of the country by the action of the river occasions, moreover, disputes and difficulties between private proprietors as to the identification of the boundaries of their property. The object of the present survey, therefore, is to relay the boundaries on the tracts which have been subject to the action of the river. The Dearah survey has been sanctioned and the preliminary arrangements are being effected by the revenue authorities, who are erecting boundary-marks at the tri-junction points of all villages throughout a strip of about three miles on the average on each side of the river, and are

thus establishing a base line which will be the basis of the subsequent professional survey proceedings. Adopting this line as their base, the professional party will then proceed to lay down the village boundaries in the tract between the base line and the river, in accordance with the former survey, and will erect boundary marks. The old boundary having been thus ascertained and defined, such new lands as may be found to have formed will be surveyed, but the assessment and settlement of these excess lands will fall again within the province of the revenue officers.

Settlements.—The re-settlement of five estates in the Midnapore district, aggregating 25,276 acres, at an increased revenue of Rs. 5,984, was completed, independently of estates which were settled summarily pending a regular settlement. The resettlements falling within the influence of the irrigation works have been made for ten years, as it is expected that by the end of that time the effects of irrigation on the circumstances of the estates will have developed themselves. The total number of villages which required settlement in the Sonthal pergunnahs outside the Damin tract amounted to 7,466, out of which inquiries were completed in 1,698 and settlement effected in 939 villages. The settlement of Mynagori has been carried out almost to completion; the mofassil work is all done, and it only remains to determine the rates and the form of the pottahs. In Noakholly several important chur or river island estates have been under settlement. Of these one chur occupying an area of nearly 1,950 acres, has been completed, and the settlements of the three remaining important estates have been well advanced.

Waste lands.—In February 1874, revised rules for the sale of waste lands were issued. These rules were found to be inoperative in the Soonderbuns, the terms of sale being such as to preclude purchasers from coming forward. Sir Richard Temple finds himself unable to accept the view that it necessarily is, or should be, a public object to get the whole of the Soonderbuns gradually reclaimed and brought under cultivation. In his opinion the public interest may be supposed to lie in the very opposite direction as regards a very large part of this tract. The Soonderbuns include not only a mass of soonder trees of comparatively higher growth, but also masses of trees and shrubs of lower growth. The former are used for carpentry and timber work; the latter for fuel. The area of both is considerable. These forests supply also wood for boat-building to the neighbouring districts, and also furnish wood for many purposes of domestic architecture. The other, or

lower trees, supply firewood and fuel to Calcutta and to many other towns. It is manifest from this, that the country at large has the strongest interest in the Soonderbuns being preserved as a source of timber, wood, and fuel, for Southern Bengal; and that reclamation in this tract must be subordinate to forest conservation.

The property in the Western Dooars is considered much too valuable to be sold at present under the sale rules, and these lands will be let on cultivation leases. A preliminary lease for 5 years, exclusive of the year of entry, will be granted. The rights conveyed under it, will be heritable, but not otherwise transferable, and no permanent rights of any kind will accrue in virtue of the lease. The rates payable during this term will be as follows :—

Year of Entry and first full year,	Free.
2nd year,	3 annas per acre
3rd „	6 ditto
4th „	9 ditto
5th „	12 ditto

In the case of lands taken up for tea-planting, the condition of the renewal of the lease after the expiration of the probationary five years will be, that not less than 15 per cent. of the entire grant must actually have been planted out, and must be bearing plants at the time of the expiration of the five years' lease. It will be open to the grantee to claim a 20 years' transferable lease at any time during the first or probationary term on his showing that the condition regarding clearance has been fulfilled. When the period of the preliminary lease has expired, the lessee, if he have fulfilled this condition, will be entitled of right to a lease for 20 years, perpetually renewable for successive terms of 20 years each. The title conferred by this lease, or by subsequent leases, may be transferred or assigned at the pleasure of the lessee; but no such transfer shall be recognised as valid against Government until it has been registered, and a fee paid of 4 annas per acre upon the area affected by the transfer. It will be left to the discretion of the Government to fix, upon each occasion of renewal, such rates as may appear proper. The lease is to stipulate for the residence on the estate of the lessee himself or a responsible manager.

Government estates.—The number of Government estates in the revenue roll during 1873-74 was 32,270 and the current demand of Rs. 16,75,493, out of which Rs. 10,03,909 were collected. 30 whole estates, the property of Government, with an area of 2,966 acres and a Government demand of Rs. 959,

were sold for Rs. 9,563. The total number of whole estates sold up to the end of 1873-74 was 5,356, with an area of 10,99,767 acres. They were sold with a Government demand of Rs. 12,91,356, and realised Rs. 1,07,62,962. In Bengal, Behar and Chota Nagpore Rs. 5,53,069 represent the khas collections from 37,488 estates. The charges amounted to Rs. 33,155 or 5.99 per cent. In Orissa the collections from 11 estates were Rs. 2,22,002, having been made at a cost of Rs. 8,959, or 4.03 per cent. The amount set apart from the improvement fund was Rs. 17,854. This fund has become extinct, but it has been revived in a new form as a fund for meeting the cost of local improvements, such as the promotion of primary education, the improvement of communication and water-supply. The fund is formed from an assignment at the rate of 3 per cent. on the net land revenue of all Government estates.

Wards' estates.—Owing to the famine, no report was received.

Madras.

Surveys.—During the year 1873-74, survey operations were carried on in the eleven districts named in the margin. The survey of the Chingleput District was completed.

Ganjam.	Tinnevely.	Coimbatore.
Kurnool.	Chingleput	Bellary
Salem.	Cuddapah.	Trichinopoly.
Madura.	North Arcot.	

The appended table shows the progress of survey work during the year 1873-74:—

				Square Miles
1. Boundaries surveyed	...	...	...	4,617
2. Extent mapped	...	...	...	2,277
3. Mapping in progress	...	...	...	4,158
4. Area ready for settlement	...	...	...	3,164
5. Extent detailed	...	...	...	4,866
6. Village maps received	...	...	...	5,110
7. Taluq do.	...	...	...	8,887

Special surveys were carried on on the Neilgherry Hills, in Wynaad, in the Nellore Valley, in the Malabar District, and on the Nullamallai and on Veligonda Hills.

The total expenditure on survey, demarcation, lithography, &c., was Rupees 6,96,712-1-0.

Revenue Settlements.—The taluqs and districts in which the new settlement rates were introduced, with the consequent financial results, are shown in the following abstract:—

Districts.	Talucs.	Beriz as per Revenue Accounts.	AS PER INTRO- DUCTION OF NEW SETTLEMENT.		DIFFERENCE.	
			Area.	Assessment.	Assessment	Per cent- age.
		Rs.	Sq Miles.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Salem ..	Oosoor ..	1,39,560	156	1,44,925	+ 5,365	4
	Tripartore ..	95,001	106	1,08,615	+ 13,614	14
	Total .	2,34,561	262	2,53,540	+ 18,979	8
Nellore ..	Principal Divi- sion, 6 Talucs	11,75,080	824	13,50,276	+1,75,196	15
Kurnool ...	Kolliguntla ..	1,96,549	419	2,18,431	+ 39,544	11
Cuddapah	Jamalamadugu	1,78,377	204	1,96,039	+ 17,662	10
	Poddatoor	1,70,059	165	1,85,412	+ 15,353	9
	Cuddapah ..	2,12,666	214	2,32,505	+ 19,839	9
	Total...	5,61,102	583	6,13,956	+ 52,854	9
Kistna District, Gunttoor portion.	Repalli ..	5,08,992	317	5,87,074	+ 78,082	15
	Bapatla ..	4,91,313	329	5,37,276	+ 45,963	9
	Narasarowpot .	3,01,065	342	3,17,263	+ 16,198	5
	Vinukondah ...	1,06,376	159	1,17,100	+ 10,724	10
	Palnād ...	2,76,689	317	2,83,810	+ 7,121	3
	Total ..	16,84,435	1,494	18,42,523	+1,58,088	9

The total expenditure during the year was Rupees 3,75,706, including the Settlement charges of Tinnevely District where the work is being conducted under the Collector. This sum is Rupees 79,946 in excess of that of the preceding year.

Ward's estates.—The number of Estates under the Board of Revenue acting as a Court of Wards, at the beginning of 1873-74, was 31.

North-West Provinces.

Surveys.—The particulars of the work done by the professional survey staff is shown below :—

District.	Area measur- ed up to 31st May 1873.	Area measur- ed during the year.	Total.	Remaining.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Moradabad, ...	645,543	307,906	953,449	507,238
Muttia, ...	685,702	366,688	1,052,390	
Agia, ...	196,556	386,175	582,731	596,420
Hamirpur, ...	236,040	553,195	789,235	781,229

Settlement.—The settlement of 12 districts had been completed before the beginning of the year. The fiscal results of the new settlements up to the 31st May, 1874, are as follows:—

District.	Former land reve- nue minus cesses.	Revised land reve- nue minus cesses.	DIFFERENCE.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Dehra Dun, ...	4,020	5,779	1,759	...
Saharanpur, ...	110,067	116,553	6,486	...
Muzaffarnagar, ...	112,564	121,362	8,808	..
Meerut, ...	182,613	218,467	35,854	...
Bulandshahr, ...	111,368	125,165	13,797	...
Aligarh, ...	184,857	214,679	29,822	...
Kumaun, ...	13,205	24,585	11,380	...
Garhwal, ...	6,927	6,931	4	...
Bijnor, ...	118,201	117,890	...	311
Budaun, ...	92,822	102,944	10,122	...
Bareilly, ...	168,968	207,472	38,504	...
Shahjahanpur, ...	97,535	118,414	20,909	...
Barulhabad, ...	112,545	124,673	12,128	...
Mainpuri, ...	112,104	127,626	15,522	..
Etawah, ...	119,128	132,661	13,533	..
Etah, ...	73,216	93,922	20,676	...
Jalaun, ...	85,912	88,336	2,424	...
Jhansi, ...	55,682	45,907	...	9,775
Lalitpur, ...	15,276	13,309	...	1,877
Cawnpore, ...	16,549	16,927	378	..
Fatehpur, ...	17,988	17,146	...	842
Allahabad, ...	116,669	141,536	24,867	..
Gorakhpur and Basti, ...	208,259	283,418	75,159	..
Azamgarh, ...	106,661	133,198	26,537	...
Total, ...	2,243,166	2,599,020	355,854	12,805

Waste lands.—14,578 acres of confiscated lands were sold for £26,864, and £24,666 were paid for 66,468 acres of Waste lands.

Estates under the Court of Wards.—The number of the estates is now 58, and their united income was as follows:—

Demand on account of previous year, ...	...	...	36,829
Ditto of current year, ...	...	...	178,925
Total demand, ...			210,754
Collected, ...	...	...	178,478
Balance { Recoverable, ...	...	£27,905	37,276
{ Irrecoverable, ...	...	£9,471	

The cost of management was 3·77 of the revenue, or £6,533 on a revenue of £173,478. The main result to show for this expenditure on the administration of the estates is the discharge of nearly £40,000 of debts during the year. During the whole time the estates have been under management, besides the regular payment of interest, £247,000 of principal debts have been cleared off.

Government estates.—About 107 villages or portions of villages are held as confiscations, chiefly on account of the rebellion of the proprietors in 1857, but in some cases by order of the Criminal Courts. The income of the confiscated villages is rather over £6,000 a year.

Bombay.

Surveys.—The area surveyed by all the Government of India parties during the past season was 5,780 square miles; the area previously surveyed was 16,800 square miles; making a total of 22,580 square miles. The Revenue Survey parties surveyed 25,10,259 acres, 16,63,766 acres of which were classified. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,50,541 and the increase in the assessments to Rs. 4,22,390, but this may be reduced.

Settlements.—The financial results of the settlement operations of the Revenue Survey department are as follows :—

	Gross Revenue.	Past Collection.	Percentage increase.
Northern Division,	9,96,382	7,54,169	32
Southern Division,	5,39,473	3,58,630	50½
	15,35,855	11,12,799	38

All the reports and statistics furnished for the revised settlements tend to prove that the economic condition of the people in these districts (Poona and Sholapur) has greatly improved during the currency of the late survey leases. Much of the improved state of things may be said to be of a permanent nature, being ascribable to the facilities for the transport of

produce brought about by direct railway communication with Bombay, Poona, Sholápur, and Southern India, and to the easy access to local markets by means of the numerous bridged roads which have been constructed in these districts during the last 30 years. There can be no doubt too that the prices of ordinary food grains are still very considerably higher than they were when the first survey settlements were made. Considerations such as these show that the right to revise past settlements cannot, in the general interests of the State, be foregone. But it is the anxious desire of Government that the revised assessment should be no drawback to the improvement of the condition of the agricultural classes who form so large a proportion of the population, and it has been deemed advisable to limit the increases in future revisions, in consideration of the remarkable fall of prices which has taken place of late years and of the improbability that the higher prices which ruled during the last decade of the original settlements will be maintained.

Waste Lands.—There are no such extensive tracts of waste land in this Presidency as in other parts of India, and, generally speaking, rules to induce the extension of cultivation are not required. In many districts almost all the culturable land which is not cultivated is required for grazing and forest. There are, however, in every district considerable areas of land which may be cultivated as the requirements of the population call for it. The following table shows, so far as information is forthcoming, the area of culturable waste land in each collectorate, as well as the areas taken up in 1872-73 and 1873-74 respectively :—

Names of Collectorate.	Taken up in		Waste remain- ing 1st August 1878.
	1872-73.	1873-74.	
<i>Northern Division.</i>			
	Acres. g.	Acres. g.	Acres. g.
Ahmedábád	82,175 37	89,231 0	82,711 11
Kaira	3,515 20	3,138 0	91,913 26
Surat .. ..	.....	48 0	31,141 0
Broach	2,594 0	1,137 16	18,229 0
Tanna	1,579 0	1,458 14	63,142 19
Kolába,	279 23	169 0	8,513 26
Khandesh ... ..	.....	.....	9,03,570 32
Návik	41,906 0	54,918 0	3,79,556 0
Panch Maháls ... ..	.....	.....	2,47,120 0
<i>Southern Division.</i>			
Ahmadnagar	1,876 5	3,227 23	1,05,109 15
Poona* ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Sholápur	1,375 22	283 21	8,764 8
Kolápur	2,369 15	14,544 17	77,435 36
Satara	517 22	1,215 11	40,436 20
Belgaum	1,784 25	2,819 25	1,05,526 36
Dhárwár	57 32	3,115 13	1,07,809 22
Ratnágiri†	5 15	8 20	24,662 13
Kanara‡ ... ..	.....	.....	.....
<i>Sind.</i>			
Karachi ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Haidarábád	15,326 6	3,843 30	21,52,667 16
Shikárpur	15,461 27	17,979 17	11,33,779 21
Thar and Parkar ... ..	.....	.....	About 7,80,000 0
Frontier of Upper Sind ... ..	.....	.....	About 6,50,000 0

Wards' estates.—There are 25 minors' estates under the Collector of Ahmedábád of which no details are given. In the other collectorates there are 17 estates with an income of Rs. 3,36,349-10-1 and an expenditure of Rs. 1,40,334-6-3.

The Punjab.

Surveys.—Up to the close of 1872-73, the total area surveyed and mapped in the Punjab and its Dependencies with cost per square mile was as follows :—

	Area in square miles.	Cost per square mile.
Topographical survey of Jehlam and Ráwalpindi districts 1851-59,	10,555	20 5 1
Military reconnaissance of Hazára, 1847-49,	7,500	2 7 0
Revenue and cantonment surveys, topographically,	23,602	12 4 4
Ditto revenue, by villages,	96,231	24 11 8

During 1873-74 four revenue survey parties were at work in the Province. Exclusive of 6,266 square miles of boundary survey prepared in advance, and 474 linear miles of levelling, the total out-turn of work was 7,481 square miles, at an average cost of Rs. 30-11-6 per square mile.

Settlements.—Settlement operations were in progress in 13 districts. The settlements completed during the year were those of the Muktsar tahsil and Mamdot iláka, in the Ferozpur district, and that of the Montgomery district. The total expenditure has been Rs. 2,77,717. The increase of revenue resulting from the revision of assessment amounts to about Rs. 92,000 per annum, including the fluctuating charges on account of water rent. The following statement shows the amount of surveyed and assessed area (in acres) of the Punjab for 1873-74.

Cultivated :—					
Irrigated by Government works	...	...	...	Acres	1,618,831
Ditto by private individuals,	...	...	...	...	5,000,181
Unirrigated,	...	...	...	...	16,021,559
Total Acres					22,640,571
Uncultivated :—					
Grazing lands,	...	...	...	...	4,961,352
Culturable,	...	...	...	...	14,868,858
Unculturable,	...	...	...	...	20,545,750
Total Acres					40,375,960
Total area assessed,					
Gross amount,	...	...	...	Acres	68,016,851
	...	...	...	Rs.	22,088,201
Assessment :—					
Rate per acre on cultivation,	...	...	...	Rs.	0 15 7
Rate per acre on culturable lands,	...	...	...	...	0 8 3
Rate per acre on total area of settlement,	...	...	...	...	0 5 7

Government estates.—The information as yet available regarding those estates in which the proprietary right is vested in Government is not yet complete. Of those in which the pro-

proprietary right is in private hands, but in which Government collects its revenue directly from the cultivators, there were 87 villages under direct management. The average net collections from these estates in former years amounted to Rs. 74,343. The income from the harvests of 1873-74 was Rs. 63,672, of which only Rs. 49,228 were retained as net demands after deductions for expenses, remissions, &c. The greater part of this reduction was occasioned by a violent descent of the Luni hill torrent in July 1873, which swept away a large number of dams and embankments erected for irrigation purposes.

Wards' estates.—The number of estates under the Court of Wards was 34. The total income was Rs. 2,37,408; the expenditure, exclusive of investments was Rs. 1,65,067. Investments were made during the year to the extent of Rs. 1,87,581, but of this large sum Rs. 1,47,600 was due to the estate of Sardár Bakshish Singh alone.

Transfers of land.—The following interesting statistics of the price for which land has been alienated in the Punjab during the past six years, and the amount of such alienation, have been furnished by the Financial Commissioner :—

YEAR.	AREA IN ACRES OF LAND.		AVERAGE JAMA PER ACRE OF LAND.		NO. OF YEARS' PURCHASE OF LAND REVENUE.		AVERAGE AMOUNT AGREED ON PER ACRE.	
	Sold.	Mortgag- ed.	Sold.	Mortgag- ed.	Sold.	Mortgag- ed.	Sold.	Mortgag- ed.
			R A P.	R A P.			Rs.	Rs.
1868-69, ...	71,235	129,653	0 10 10	0 13 9	18	13	12	11
1869-70, ...	1,03,787	144,460	0 7 10	0 12 6	20	15	10	12
1870-71, ...	87,073	138,074	0 10 5	0 15 7	23	14	15	14
1871-72, ...	91,395	174,298	0 10 8	0 15 8	21	14	14	14
1872-73, ...	86,638	195,277	0 10 7	0 13 11	23½	16	16	14
1873-74, ...	93,645	186,863	0 10 2	0 12 3	28½	18	14	14

Land Revenue Assessments.—The demand on account of land regularly brought on the revenue roll, rose from Rs. 1,88,47,364 in 1872-73 to Rs. 1,90,10,483 in 1873-74, the increase being Rs. 1,63,479.

The gross amount collected as Land Revenue during the past two years was as follows :-

	1872-73.	1873-74.
Regular Land Revenue,	1,88,65,000	1,88,60,280
Tribute,	2,80,465	2,80,465
Miscellaneous,	12,34,663	10,76,606
Total,	2,03,80,191	2,02,17,351

Oudh.

Wards' estates.—Thirty-six estates, containing 2,589 villages, were under management of the Court of Wards. The gross demand was Rs. 24,85,561-11-6; the collections amounted to Rs. 17,44,492-2-11, out of which a sum of Rs. 10,63,774-3-4 was credited to Government on account of land revenue, debts to the amount of Rs. 53,424-4-7 were paid off, and Rs. 2,77,848-6-5 were invested on behalf of the minors. Forty-six estates were managed under the Oudh Talukdars' Relief Act (XXIV of 1870). In these estates there are 2,665½ villages. The demand for the year was Rs. 24,40,469-10-8, and there was an outstanding balance of Rs. 10,08,418-9-0, making a total demand of Rs. 34,48,888-3-8. The collections amounted to Rs. 21,48,152-4-5, of which Rs. 13,37,147-0-6 were credited to Government on account of land revenue. The debts on account of which these estates came under Government management amounted at the commencement of the year to Rs. 34,71,774-10-5. A sum of Rs. 86,145-14-11 was expended in liquidation of the debts.

Central Provinces.

Survey.—The area surveyed by the two Revenue Survey parties was 1,426 square miles. The area surveyed in all parts of the Province up to the close of the year amounts to 55,006 square miles. These two parties also surveyed 2,257 square miles, on the topographical scale. The cost of the year's operations was Rs. 1,33,349-1-0 or Rs. 36-3-0 per square mile. The two topographical survey parties also did a good deal during the year.

Settlement.—The settlement of all the districts in the Province has been completed, except Sambalpur, in which much progress has been made during the year.

Wards' estates.—There were 5 estates of minors brought under the management of the Court of Wards during the year, and of the 14 under its management at the close of 1872-73, one was since made over to the ward on his attaining his majority. The following abstract gives information regarding the estates in the old Sagar and Narbada territories :—

Number of estates under the Court of Wards,	...	...	16
Number of villages comprised in the estates,	..	..	353
Annual rental demand,	...	Rs.	1,24,046
Actual collections, ...	...	"	1,08,045
Balance, ...	...	"	16,001
Revenue payable to Government with charges of management and maintenance,	...	"	80,281
Surplus, including assets of previous years,	*...	"	80,619

British Burma.

Surveys, Settlements, and Waste Lands.—The Settlement Department was employed in the Henzada district throughout the year, and surveyed and mapped 9,698 holdings, with an area of 29,650 acres, of which 20,320 acres of paddy land and 3,401 acres of garden cultivation were settled for 10 years, and in many instances small increases were sanctioned in the rates per acre, where the benefit obtained by the lessee was very marked, —such increase in no case exceeding four annas per acre. A resettlement for five years of 24,692 acres of land in the Shevedoung Township of the Prome district was also made. A total increment of 4,449 acres of land, forming portions of grants made under the Waste Land Rules, was brought under assessment. The area in the Akyab district on which no revenue is levied, held by grantees, is 37,604 acres, and by potta-holders, 6,841 acres. In the Rangoon district there are 58 grants under these rules, with an area of 69,997 acres, of which but a very small quantity is assessed for revenue.

Berar.

Survey and Settlement.—The area measured in 1873 was 854,196 acres, 62,113 acres were tested, at a cost of Rs. 0-2 3 per acre, 1,299,643 acres were classified and 64,275 tested at a cost of 8½ pies per acre. The cost of the survey operations during the year was Rs. 1,76,928. The year's operations resulted in the settlement of villages embracing an area of 1,285,205 acres, of which 674,900 are cultivated lands assessed at Rs. 3,93,412. The total increase of revenue by the introduction of the new rates amounts to Rs. 1,33,714, being an immediate return of 75·5 per cent. in the season's expenditure. The total area mea-

sured during past years, from the commencement of the survey up to the close of the season now reported on, is 10,458,510 acres: the area classed 9,093,737 acres. The total cost of survey operations from the beginning is Rs. 19,92,366 and the result of the survey settlement has been a total increase of revenue of Rs. 13,66,516.

Waste Lands.—The total area of the Province is 11,099,595 acres, or about 17,343 square miles, of which 6,334,911 acres, or 9,898 square miles, are cultivated; 2,113,721 acres or 3,303 square miles, uncultivated; and 2,650,963 acres, or 4,142 square miles, barren and uncultivable (including area of rivers, &c.).

Ajmere and Mhairwarra.

Surveys and Settlements.—The Rajpootana Topographical Survey is steadily progressing. The whole of the district which has not been mapped has been triangulated. The revision of the settlement started in 1871 was continued. The measurements and maps of all villages were finished. Twelve estates were under the management of the Court of Wards.

PART III.
PROTECTION.

PART III.

CHAPTER I.

LEGISLATION.

The following Acts were passed by the Council of the Viceroy in 1873-74.

1873.

Act XX.—An Act to continue certain privileges and immunities now enjoyed by Prince Azim Jah Bahádur, as Prince of Arcot to his sons on succeeding to the title.

1874.

Act I.—An Act for the quieting of Titles depending on Judgments delivered by certain settlement officers in the N. W. P.

Act II.—An Act to consolidate, and amend the law relating to the office and duties of Administrator General.

Act III.—An Act to explain, and amend the law relating to certain married women, and for other purposes.

Act IV.—An Act to control recruiting in British India for the Service of Foreign States.

Act V.—An Act to invest the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Kullu Sub-Division of the Kángra Department with certain appellate powers.

Act VI.—An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to appeals to the Privy Council from decrees of the Civil Courts.

Act VII.—An Act to provide for the appointment of Municipal Committees in Towns in British Burmah and for other purposes.

Bengal.

Owing to the great pressure of work occasioned by the famine, and the consequent heavy demands on the time of all departments and individuals of the Government service, the legislative business performed by the Bengal Council was comparatively light during the year 1873-74. The following Acts were passed :—

Act VI of 1873.—An Act to amend the law relating to embankments and water-courses.

Act VII of 1873.—An Act to amend the law relating to the emigration of labourers to the districts of Assam, Cachár, and Sylhet, and to regulate contract labour and service,

Act I of 1874.—An Act to amend Act XXI of 1856 of the Council of the Governor-General, and Act II of 1866 of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor. The object of this Act is to relieve Magistrates of Districts of the necessity of themselves trying cases of a petty nature, and to assimilate the jurisdiction of subordinate Magistrates in respect of the trial of the offences mentioned in the amended Acts with that given them by the New Criminal Procedure Code.

Act II of 1874.—An Act to amend Act VIII of 1871 (for the better regulation of markets in Calcutta, and to empower the Justices to establish municipal markets.) Under the old Act, the powers of the Justices were limited to the establishment of a market, and did not extend to its management on behalf of the public. In order, therefore, to give them power to legally carry on the business of the new market, and to indemnify the Chairman in respect of certain sums which he had expended, it was necessary to amend the existing law. The new Act also gives the Justices power to borrow a further sum of seven lakhs of rupees in order to enable them to pay for the old Dhurramtollah market.

The Bill for the voluntary registration of Mahomedan marriages and divorces, was read in Council and referred to a Select Committee; but it is probable that it will require alteration and amendment in many material parts before it can become law.

Madras.

No. I. of 1873, "An Act to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of Wild Elephants," received the assent of the Governor-General on the 15th May, 1873, and took effect from the 1st day of October, 1873.

No. II. of 1873, "An Act to amend Act IV. of 1842," received the assent of the Governor-General on the 12th June 1873, and took effect from the 1st August 1873. The objects and reasons for which this Act has been passed may be thus stated. The Madras Boat Act (IV. of 1842), Section 6, directed that each boat should carry the quantities of goods set out in Schedule A to that Act. There was no power to alter the boat-load so specified; but changes in the modes of packing goods, and in the direction of trade, rendered it desirable that Government should be authorized to declare from time to time what quantities of goods, and what number of passengers, shall constitute a boat-load within the meaning of Act IV. of 1842. The present Act accordingly provides for this.

Bombay.

Act II of 1873.—An Act to alter and amend the Bombay Municipal Act of 1872. It was found impracticable, owing to the period at which the Bombay Municipal Act came into operation, to adhere strictly to the precise terms of the Act in the exercise of the powers conferred upon the Government by section 306. This Act was, therefore, passed for the purpose of legalising the arrangements made for the first election.

Act III of 1873.—An Act to legalize certain payments made from the proceeds of the fees levied under Bombay Act XI of 1863.

Act IV of 1873.—An Act to amend Bombay Act II of 1864 providing for the periodical survey of steam vessels, and to provide for the examination of Engineers of steam vessels. This Act authorises Government to appoint any ports or places in the Bombay Presidency to be ports of survey, and to impose additional fees when the survey is made in any part of survey other than Bombay. Provision is made for the examination of engineers of steamers, and for the granting, suspension, and cancellation of certificates of competency, and clauses are inserted prohibiting the granting of a clearance to a steam vessel unless such vessel has a duly qualified engineer, and authorising the imposition of a penalty on the master and owner of a steam vessel which has not in charge of its engines a person possessing the requisite certificate of competency or service.

Act V of 1873.—The Boiler Inspection Act 1873. This Act was passed in consequence of the extension of late years, of steam machinery to the ginning and pressing of cotton in the Mofussil, and on the dangers arising to human life from the employment of old and defective machinery and of incompetent agents in its supervision.

Act VI of 1873.—The Bombay District Municipal Act of 1873. Act XXVI of 1850 (An Act to enable improvements to be made in Towns) having been found deficient in certain important provisions, was amended by Bombay Acts II and IX of 1872. The remedy, however, proved to be only partial, and there was a general concurrence of opinion that the working of Municipal Committees was so frequently unsuccessful as to render fresh legislation absolutely necessary. Hence the present Act.

Act VII of 1873.—The Bombay Salt Act. The existing laws having become inadequate to the protection of the Salt revenue, it became necessary to make better and more stringent provision for controlling the manufacture, storage, possession and transport of Salt in the Presidency of Bombay, and it was with this end in view that the present Act was passed.

CHAPTER II.

P O L I C E.

Bengal.—The strength of the District Police Force was 95 superior officers and 22,449 inferior officers and men. The total expenditure was 'Rs. 43,69,296.' The Calcutta Police (including additional constables paid for by individuals or companies) contained 6,412 officers and men at a total cost of Rs. 7,06,336. The mofussil Municipal Police was composed of 6,497 officers and men at a cost of Rs. 5,35,690. The strength of the Railway Police was 483 officers and men, and the monthly cost Rs 8,683. The number of cognizable offences reported by the District Police was as follows :—

			1872.	1873.
Cases reported,	...	...	112,883	119,046
Number arrested,	...	...	88,821	87,478
Finally convicted,	...	...	48,139	50,540
Acquitted,	...	...	32,653	31,493

Deducting cases struck out as false, the whole number of true cases in 1873 was 90,886, against 85,645 in 1872. The total number of cases inquired into was 79,223. In 30,018 of these 38 per cent., convictions were obtained. The total number arrested was 87,478, and of these 57·8 per cent. were convicted on trial. The number actually put on trial amounted to 83,538; and of this number 50,045, or 59·9 per cent., were finally convicted, and 32,493, or 41·1 per cent., were acquitted, against 59·5 and 41·5 respectively of 1872. Against 401 cases of murder which were reported, only 145 cases were detected; while of 902 persons arrested, 304 only were convicted, the percentage being 33·9, against 29·8 in the previous year. Of the cases reported, 105 were declared to be false. Of the persons arrested, 221 were released by the Magistrate, and 223 by the Session Courts. Of the whole number of cases 11 were murders by dacoits, 19 by robbers, 28 by prisoners, and the rest were of an ordinary character. As regards ordinary murders, 69 wives were murdered by their husbands, 29 husbands by their wives or paramours, 30 paramours were murdered by the husband or by his relatives, 11 women were killed by their relatives owing to intrigues, 37 men were killed in land disputes or other risks, 4 children were killed for the sake of their orna-

ments, 7 children killed were illegitimate, and 11 murders were committed by lunatics.

Madras.—The strength of the Madras Police on the 31st March, 1874 was :—

Inspector General and Supervising Staff, (3 Deputy Inspectors General and 1 Assistant Inspector General),	...	...	5
Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners, Madras Town,	...	...	3
Superintendents,	...	...	20
Assistant Superintendents,	...	...	20
Office Establishment,	...	...	81
Inspectors,	...	...	384
Constabulary of all ranks,	...	...	21,769
Total,			22,282

or 558 below the sanctioned strength (22,840) of the force.

* The following Statement shows its distribution and cost :—

	Number,	Cost.
		Rs.
Rural Constabulary, including Village Police,	18,701	29,94,398
Madras Town,	1,008	2,03,231
Total, .	19,709	31,97,629
<i>State Services.</i>		
Revenue, Salt Preventive Establishment, ..	1,773	1,65,984
Ditto Land Customs,	176	20,111
Jail Guards,	1,063	1,25,576
Total,...	3,012	3,11,671
Grand Total,...	22,721	35,09,300

The principal heads of charge were :—

Pay and Allowances,	...	...	...	...
Clothing and Accoutrements,	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous,	...	...	...	...
Village Police,	...	...	...	...
				88,332
				14,373

Total costs, .. 85,09,300

The total cost was Rupees 2,01,824 below the Budget Estimate (and Rupees 90,700 below the Budget *allotment* of Rupees 36,00,000) chiefly owing to vacancies in the higher grades and to inability to recruit up to full strength in some Districts.

Exclusive of the Police employed on State Services, the proportion of Police to population was 1 to 1584. In rural parts the proportion was 1 to 1752, and in Towns 1 to 600. The

general proportion of Police to area was 1 to 6 square miles, and the cost of each Policeman was 154½ Rupees or 1½ annas per head of the population. Besides those accounted for above, 112 men were employed by Banks, Public Companies and private individuals at a cost to the employers of Rupees 17,531. The cost of the Madras City Marine Police was Rupees 24,678, while the receipts only amounted to Rupees 18,540, showing a balance to debit of Rupees 6,138.

The subjoined Abstract shows the total number of cognizable offences actually dealt with by the Police during the year, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate.

Ranges.	ABSTRACT OF ALL OFFENCES.								
	CASES.			PERSONS.			PROPERTY.		
	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
Madras Town, .	2,081	1 086	52.2	1,607	1,289	80.2	70,098	22,818	32.6
Northern Range,	7,080	2,936	41.5	9 376	4,895	52.2	1,84,308	49,417	26.8
Central Range,	11,538	4,852	42.1	16,262	8,498	52.3	3,91,204	80,646	20.5
Southern Range,	11,744	4,836	41.2	17,010	8,908	52.4	4,45,291	89,662	20.1
Total,...	32,443	13,710	42.3	44,255	23,590	53.3	10,93,901	2,42,543	22.2
Special & Local Laws,	13,240	12,089	91.3	19,129	17,440	91.2	568	746	...
Nuisances under I. P. O. & Special & Local Laws,	18,963	11,996	63.3	19,019	17,090	89.9	...	...	...
Grand Total Offences against I. P. O. & Special and Local Laws,	59,646	37,795	63.4	82,403	58,120	70.5	10,94,469	2,43,289	22.2

The percentage of convictions in *cognizable* cases tried by the High and Sessions Courts was good. 81.3 per cent. of cases tried by the High Court and 72 per cent. of cases tried by Sessions Court resulted in conviction. 82.9 per cent. of persons tried by the High Court were convicted, but before Sessions Courts the average was not nearly so good, only 51.5 per cent. of persons tried having been convicted.

N. W. Provinces.—The intimate connection between the rise of prices and the increase of crime is remarkably illustrated by the Police returns of 1873. The year 1871 was the last cheap year in this Province and since then crime has grown 25 per cent. Deducting

Sanitary offences, the figures are as in the margin.

Half the increase in the crime of the Province is found under the head of "thefts below Rs. 10," the number of which rose by 4,600 in 1872, and has risen again by 3,300 in 1873. The balance is chiefly accounted for by burglaries and attempts at burglary, crimes chiefly prevalent in times of scarcity. But there is also a decided and ominous increase in the violent offences, such as dacoity, robbery, grievous hurt, and serious mischief. The number of cases reported during the year, excluding offences against sanitary and municipal laws, was 84,353, and adding in those of last year which were under investigation, the number with which the Police had to deal was 85,441. Of these 72,923, or 85·34, were inquired into, which is a slight increase over the percentage of last year, 84·14. Of these 85,441 cases, 23,583, or 27·60 per cent. were prosecuted to conviction, against 20,040, or 25·71 per cent., last year. The proportion of cases convicted to cases decided was 83·73 against 82·52 last year. The proportion of convictions to arrests was 75·97 against 72·67 in 1872. 336 murders were reported during the year, 209 were convicted, 89 acquitted, pending 46. 886 persons were arrested and 476 convicted or committed to the Sessions. The number of robberies and dacoities combined increased by 113, or more than 28 per cent., but the proportion of convictions rose from 31 to 41 per cent., and the number of persons convicted almost doubled.

Provincial,	...	16,242
Rural,	...	58,033
Municipal,	...	5,271
Cantonment,	...	499
Town,	...	8,643
Railway,	...	876
		<hr/> 84,064

There were 19 cases of poisoning in 9 of which convictions were obtained. Contrary to what was stated last year, there seem to be some indications of the existence of a gang of professional poisoners in Moradabad. The total strength of the Police force is 84,064, and

the cost of the entire department £ 247,039.

Bombay.—In Bombay there were 1,124 Municipal Police, and 278 Government Police for harbour duty and guarding public offices. The total strength of the District Police Force was 17,582. The total cost is given as Rs. 30,12,733, of which Rs. 29,47,299 were debited to Provincial services, and Rs. 1,13,394

were paid from other sources. The total cost of the Police in the Northern Division was Rs. 12,17,121 of which Rs. 11,94,807 were charged to Police and Rs. 22,814, to private bodies and other departments. Taking the area at 33,889 square miles, and the population at 5,895,228, there is one policeman to every $4\frac{1}{2}$ square miles and to every 794 persons. The total strength of the Police in the Southern Division is 6,885. The cost is given as Rs. 11,01,809, of which Rs. 10,88,021 were paid from Imperial or Provincial Revenues and Rs. 13,788 from other sources. The area of the Division is 43,781 square miles, and the population is 7,620,575. This gives 1 policeman to every 6.38 square miles, and to every 1,111.68 persons. The total strength of the Police force in Sind was 3,273, and the cost Rs. 6,93,803. Of the latter amount Rs. 6,64,971 were debited to Provincial services, and Rs. 76,992 paid from other sources. The proportion of Police to area was 1 to 10.6 square miles and 1 to 469 souls. The strength of the G. I. P. Railway Police is 88 officers and 499 constables. The cost for the year was Rs. 1,16,677. The Police charge per mile was Rs. 187-9-1, and the average cost per head for the year was Rs. 198-2-4. The strength and cost of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police are given respectively as 405 officers and men, and Rs. 79,593. The Police charge per mile was Rs. 184-3-11, and the average cost per head Rs. 196-8-5. 26,285 cognizable offences were committed by the Police in the Presidency proper, and there were 561 cases of previous years, thus raising to 26,846 the total of cognizable offences. Of these 25,553 were actually inquired into by the Police. Taking the aggregate of the results in both the Northern and Southern Divisions, out of the 26,846 cases, 12,459 or 46 per cent. were convicted, whilst convictions were obtained in 49 per cent. of the cases actually investigated by the Police. In the Southern Division the percentage alike of cases convicted to cases reported, and of cases convicted to cases investigated was 42, whilst in the Northern Division the percentage of cases convicted to cases reported was 52, and of cases convicted to cases investigated 58. The comparison being thus decidedly in favor of the Northern Division. The number of murders investigated, including several cases of 1872, was 186. In 92 or about 50 per cent. of these cases convictions were obtained. The number of cognizable crimes inquired into by the Sind Police was 8,409. Convictions were obtained in 4,533 or 53 per cent. of the cases investigated.

Panjab.—The total strength of the Police force in 1873 was 20,046 officers and men. The total cost was Rs. 29,52,734, of which Rs. 24,77,824 was defrayed from the Imperial Grant for

Provincial services, and Rs. 4,74,910 from Municipal Funds and other sources. There was 1 policeman to every 1,001 persons, and to an area of 5·8 square miles. The cost per head of population was two annas and a half, or 3½ per cent. The total number of offences cognizable by the Police reported to have been committed during 1873, amounted to 50,021, being an increase of 5,570 over 1872. In 40 per cent. of 34,475 offences against public tranquillity, safety and justice, and against persons and property, convictions were obtained. Of persons apprehended in the above cases, 35,660, or 65 per cent. were prosecuted to a conviction.

Oudh.—The following table shows the number of cognizable offences in which the Police took action, and the result of their work :—

Total number of cases cognizable by Police,	...	...	82,438
Do. Do. investigated,	...	...	35,114
Do. Do. convicted,	...	...	16,190
Do. Do. persons tried,	...	...	32,376
Do. Do. convicted,	...	...	21,809
Do. Do. acquitted,	...	...	7,554

The proportion of cases in which inquiry was made by the Police, 42·58 per cent., was higher than in any previous year; the percentage of persons convicted to persons tried, 76·62, was not quite up to the average. There were 24 more murders in 1873 than in the preceding year,—the figures being 97 and 121. The strength and cost of the whole force was—

	Officers.	Men.	Cost.
Regular,	990	1,898	9,20,847
City and Town Police,	169	1,237	1,34,098
Cantonment Police,	16	88	10,882
Extra Police,	14	86	9,898
Village Police,	.....	94	7,702
Municipal Police,	8	97	6,144
	1,197	6,600	10,89,571

The *chaukidárs*, or village watchmen, number about 32,610; and their cost was approximately Rs. 9,85,798.

Central Provinces.—The Police force contains 8,521 men of all ranks. The Provincial force, including Railway Police numbers 7,533, and the remaining 988 form the Municipal Constabulary. The cost of the Provincial Police, including Railway Police paid for by the Railway Company, was Rs.

12,04,924; of the Municipal Police Rs. 1,01,823. There were 80 murders during the year—18 by robbers, 4 by poison, 19 from motives connected with women, and 39 from other motives. Omitting doubtful cases and cases in which the murderers were lunatics or committed suicide, there remain 70 cases. Adding 5 cases of previous years, the total number that came under Police action was 75. Convictions were obtained in 42 cases, and several cases were pending at the close of the year. Of 91 persons put on trial, 53 were finally convicted, and 29 were still on trial at the close of 1873. There were 66 robberies against 67 in 1872. Five house robberies were committed in the Nagpur district at the close of the year in rapid succession, and their occurrence simultaneously with several dacoities in the same part of the district, was one of the most marked features in the Police annals of the year. This sudden outbreak of violent crime has been attributed to wandering gangs of professional criminals, but the absence of success in tracing the offenders renders it difficult to say how far this supposition is correct. Special measures were adopted to check these offences with considerable success. The following table shows the results of the year as compared with 1872:—

		1872.	1873.
Number of cognizable offences reported,	...	30,517	30,924
Do. Do. investigated,	...	25,359	26,507
Percentage of cases investigated to reported,	...	84	85
Do. convicted to reported,	...	36	38
Do. convicted to investigated,	..	43	45
Do. convicted to decided,	..	90	87
Number of persons arrested,	..	22,448	23,566
Percentage of persons discharged to arrested,	...	15	15
Do. put on trial to arrested,	..	82	80
Do. convicted to arrested,	...	72	73
Do. convicted to put on trial,	...	88	90

British Burma.—The area of the Province is estimated at 88,364 square miles; the population at 2,818,573. The Police force consisted of one Inspector General, 20 District and Assistant Superintendents, 457 subordinate officers, and 5,341 foot and water constables, maintained from Provincial Revenues at a cost of £130,869; and 64 subordinate officers, and 501 men maintained by Municipalities at a charge of £11,991; or a total force of 6,474, with an aggregate expenditure of £142,860. This amount equals 9·30 per cent. of the gross revenue of the Province, and slightly over one shilling per head of the popula-

Period.	No. of cognizable offences.
1870,	13,950
1871,	14,226
1872,	14,268
1873,	17,477

tion ; whilst the proportion of Police to area was one to 13½ square miles, and to population, 1 to 435. The total number of offences

cognizable by the Police which were ascertained to have been committed during the year shows a very considerable increase over previous years. The increase is pretty general over all the "classes" of offences. Murders have decreased from year to year, and last year from 76 in 1872 to 60 in 1873. Of the 60 cases, 22 were carried to conviction on trial, 7 were committed by lunatics. In one case 3 of the murderers (dacoits) were shot by the Police, and in 3 cases the murderers committed suicide. In 50 per cent. of the cases justice overtook the offenders. Dacoities have also rapidly decreased. In 1867 there were 213, and in successive years 172, 117, 132, 118, 65, till in 1873 there were only 34. The decrease is probably due to the improved condition of the people. In 17,477 cognizable offences 23,135 persons were put on trial ; while for 14,263 offences in the previous year 18,553 persons were brought to trial. 81 per cent. of those brought to trial were convicted, against 71 per cent. in the previous year.

Berar.—The Police force consists of 2,632 officers and men. Of these 2,273 were paid from the General Revenue, 301 from Municipal, and 58 partly by the Railway Company and partly from the Provincial Revenues. The cost of the force was Rs. 4,65,208. There is 1 policeman to 845·5 of population, and 1 to nearly 7 square miles. The noteworthy feature of the year is the decrease in the number of cognizable offences from 8,526 in 1872 to 7,685 in 1873, or 11 per cent. In these cases there were concerned 10,318 persons, of whom 74·89 per cent. were convicted.

Ajmere and Mhairwarrah.—The Police Force consisted of 575 officers and men. The total cost was Rs. 88,134-10-11 of which Rs. 9,046 were defrayed from Municipal Funds and Rs. 79,088-10-11 from Imperial Revenues. Of cognizable crime the total number of cases investigated was 1,946 against 1,882 of the previous year. The percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained was 48·56 against 52·23 in 1872. Murders were 7 and 3, dacoities 3 and 4, robberies 23 and 22, culpable homicide 1 and 1, in each of the years 1872 and 1873 respectively. In non-cognizable offences, that is, offences where arrests cannot be made without the order of a Magistrate, the Police were employed in 1,524 cases, in 3,149 persons were arrested or summoned. Of these more than 53 per cent. were convicted against 36 per cent. in 1872.

CHAPTER III.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Bengal.—The working of the new Code of Criminal Procedure continues to be favorable. The Bench system has also been now regularly set on foot, and with very encouraging results. 181 persons were dealt with at the Sessions in the original side of the High Court. Of these three were discharged without trial, 30 acquitted, 144 convicted, 1 died, and 3 remained under trial at the end of the year. In the Sessions Courts of the interior, 4,321 persons were dealt with; of whom 27 were discharged, 1,309 acquitted, 2,352 convicted, 40 committed or referred, 19 died, escaped or were transferred, and 573 remained under trial at the end of the year. The Magistrates of all grades had before them 170,580 persons as against 166,972 in 1872. Of these 27,018 were discharged without trial, 42,591 acquitted, 93,431 convicted, and 3,757 committed; 350 died, escaped, or were transferred, and 3,433 remained under trial at the end of the year. The appeals heard by the District Magistrates from their subordinates were 6,969. Of these 779 were rejected, and sentences were confirmed in 3,706, modified in 770, and reversed in 1,158. The Sessions Courts had 7,237 appeals, of which they rejected 2,060, confirmed sentence in 3,330, modified it in 664, and reversed it in 864. The appeals heard by the High Court were 2,645, of which sentences in 1,574 were upheld, in 142 modified, and in 359 reversed. The proportion of violent or heinous crime, compared to the population of Bengal, cannot be said to have been large. There were 854 murders and culpable homicides, including attempts at those crimes, for which 1,567 persons were brought to trial, of whom 561 were convicted. Under the heads of unlawful assembly, rioting, and affray, there were 2,989 cases, for which 10,792 persons were tried, of whom 6,944 were convicted. In 691 cases of false evidence, 932 persons were put on trial, of whom 438 were convicted. Under kidnapping came 396 cases, in which 439 persons were put on trial, of whom only 105 were convicted. There were 404 cases of dacoity, for which 1,784 persons were tried, of whom 610 were convicted. Criminal trespass in the form of house-break-

ing gave 15,016 cases, in which 2,258 persons were convicted, out of 3,738 brought to trial. There were 3,673 cases of offences relating to marriage, in which 2,361 persons were put on trial, of whom 364 only were convicted. Under defamation came 798 cases, in which 409 persons were put on trial, of whom 93 only were convicted. The total number of cases under the Penal Code was 164,990, in which 134,464 persons were put on trial, of whom 68,626 were convicted.

The amount of work coming before the Criminal Courts in the Presidency is shown in the following statement:—

DISTRICT.	Number of persons convicted by the Sub-Magistracy.	Number of persons who appealed to the District or Division Magistrate.	Number of persons convicted by the Division and District Magistrate.	Number of persons who appealed to the Sessions Courts.	Number of persons convicted by the Sessions Courts.	Number of persons who appealed to the High Court.
Total,...	81,382	8,264	10,067	1,143	1,618	665

A comparison with 1872 shows a very slight variation in the ratio of appeals to convictions, *viz.*,

	Percentage.	
	In 1872.	In 1873.
From Sub-Magistrates to the Superior Magistracy,	10	10
From the Superior Magistracy to the Sessions Courts,	13	11½
From the Sessions Courts to the High Court,	39	41

105,987 offences under the Penal Code were reported during the year against 107,888 offences in 1872. Of these, 3,122 cases were struck off as false after trial against 5,433 cases struck off as false in 1872. The balance of 102,865 offences under the Penal Code shows a slight increase of 410 cases over the previous year. Of the 102,865 cases, 43,928 cases were brought to trial. Conviction was obtained in 69·7 per cent. of cases tried, against 61·9 per cent. in 1872. 228,689 persons were compelled

to appear, of whom 121,966 were released without trial or in default of prosecution, &c. Of 106,717 persons actually put on trial, 56,939 (53·4 per cent.) were convicted against 45·1 per cent. convicted in 1872. There were 64,698 true cases under Special Laws against 60,956 cases in 1872. The increase was chiefly under the heads of Municipal Laws and Miscellaneous offences against Act VIII of 1867. 55,965 cases were tried, and in 90·9 per cent. of these cases conviction followed. 103,900 persons were compelled to appear, of whom 88,312 persons were actually tried, and of these 75,185 (85·1 per cent.) were convicted.

N. W. Provinces.—The crime calendar of 1873 is considerably in advance of that of 1872. To one or other of the following causes much of this result is largely attributed:—(1) the order issued at the close of 1871 requiring the Police to investigate and prosecute all cases of theft of property above Rs. 10 in value; (2) the multiplication of offences owing to the enactment of municipal bye-laws; (3) increased accessibility of Magistrates' Courts in the mufassil and greater Police efficiency. To the above must be added, as regards the eastern districts of the Province, the prevalence of scarcity and the high prices of food during the latter part of the year. In the Magisterial Courts of original jurisdiction 138,895 offences were reported, 70,752 prosecuted, and 128,208 persons were under trial.

The percentage of convictions and committals to cases disposed of was 70·4. The statistics of the graver offences are—

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Murder, ...	322	321	354
Culpable homicide, ...	263	293	285
Rape, ...	....	163	191
Grievous hurt, ...	1,073	1,069	1,199
Theft, ...	25,614	31,139	35,881
Robbery, ...	404	391	470
Dacoity, ...	80	83	118
Burglary, ...	20,238	19,771	23,433

Of the 128,208 persons under trial, 19,210 were discharged without trial, 17,041 acquitted, 90,377 convicted or committed, 405 died, escaped, or were transferred, and 1,215 were under trial at the end of the year. 3,259 persons were under trial in the Sessions Courts, of whom 2,258 were convicted, 647 acquitted, and 347 were undisposed of. There were 3,572 appeals from the Magisterial to the Sessions Courts, of which 465 were

rejected *in limine*, 2,148 dismissed, 850 successful, and 109 were pending at the close of the year. Out of 139 sentences of death referred to the High Court by the Sessions Judges, 100 were confirmed, 24 modified, and 15 were annulled. The number of cases which came before the High Court in its appellate and revisional capacity was 875, of which 541 were confirmed, in 207 the orders were modified or the cases remanded, and in 127 the sentences were annulled. The great work of stamping out female infanticide is steadily progressing.

Bombay.—The total number of offences reported in the city in 1873 was 16,498: 14,504 persons were found guilty by the Magistrates, and 190 were committed for trial by the High Court. There were altogether 214 persons (including those from the Mofussil) under trial by the High Court. Of these 109 were convicted, 91 acquitted, 4 discharged without trial, 1 found insane, and 9 remained for trial at the end of the year. The number of offences reported to the Mofussil Courts was 71,663, the number of persons under trial was 128,552, the number acquitted or discharged 79,485, convicted 47,136, died, escaped or transferred 730, and remaining under trial at the end of the year 1,201. 687 persons appealed to the High Court; 401 appeals were rejected, 82 confirmed, 162 sentences modified, 35 reversed, in one case proceedings were quashed, and in 6 cases orders were given for further inquiry or evidence. The number of persons committed to the Courts of Sessions was 2,467 of whom 26 were discharged without trial, 1,002 acquitted, 1,231 convicted, 77 referred, 5 died, escaped or were transferred, and 126 remained under trial at the end of the year. The cases appealed to the Sessions from the Magisterial Courts were 2,407, of which 545 were rejected, 1,284 confirmed, in 184 the sentences were modified, in 275 reversed, in 8 proceedings were quashed, 28 were ordered for further inquiry or evidence, 48 referred to the High Court, and 35 were pending at the close of the year. * The total number of persons under trial in the Magistrate's Courts was 128,695. Of these 48,677 were discharged without trial, 29,902 acquitted or released, 44,649 convicted, 4,000 committed or referred, 549 died, escaped or were transferred, and 918 remained under trial at the end of the year. The appeals from Subordinate Magistrates to Magistrates' Courts were 3,833, of which 410 were rejected, in 1,917 the sentences were confirmed, in 450 modified, in 845 reversed, in 57 proceedings were quashed, in 103 referred to the High Court, and 31 were pending at the close of the year.

The Panjáb.—The total number of cases brought to trial in the Magisterial Courts was 72,799, the number of persons under trial was 150,043. The number of cases disposed of by the Sessions Courts was 562. Of 1,128 persons tried, 641 were convicted. Seven European British subjects were tried by Sessions Courts, of whom 2 were acquitted. The persons punished numbered 65,527. There were 132 capital sentences inflicted. The number of appeals from the decision of the Subordinate Magisterial Courts disposed of by Magistrates of Districts was 2,443. In 126 the appeal was rejected on technical grounds, 2,797 sentences were confirmed, 714 modified, 666 were reversed, and in 99 cases orders were passed for enhancement. In 180 cases the appeal was rejected *in limine* without calling for the files of the trial. In the Sessions Courts there were 2,775 cases of appeal. The sentences were confirmed in 2,455, rejected on technical grounds in 197, modified in 201, and 416 were reversed. In 65 instances sentences were enhanced, and in 13 the Courts quashed the proceedings. On the reference side of the Chief Court there were 113 cases, in which 151 persons were involved. The sentences were confirmed in 105 cases, modified in 17, and reversed in 22. The total of Criminal appeals in the Chief Court was 713. In the case of 190 persons the appeals were rejected, orders passed on 492 were confirmed, 80 sentences were modified, 133 were reversed, and 6 were enhanced. In 2 cases the proceedings were quashed. The general results of the Criminal administration, directed and supervised by the Chief Court, are decidedly satisfactory. Sentences of a more deterrent type have been inflicted on heinous and habitual offenders. Due advantage has been taken of the salutary provisions of the law empowering Magistrates to deal vigorously with doubtful characters by the exaction of security.

Oudh.—The total number of offences reported was 93,806, and 48,726 persons were under trial. Of these 4,687 were discharged without trial, 12,340 were acquitted, 31,244 convicted or committed, 129 died, escaped or were transferred, and 326 were under trial at the close of the year. The number of persons committed to the Sessions was 672. There were 603 appellants to Deputy Commissioners' Courts, 58 appeals were rejected, 297 sentences confirmed, 123 modified, 103 reversed, in 4 the proceedings were quashed, 10 were ordered for further inquiry, and 4 were under trial at the end of the year. There were 873 appeals to Commissioners' Courts, of which 177 were rejected, 470 confirmed, 93 modified, 117 reversed, in 2 the proceedings were quashed, and 14 remained for trial. To the

Judicial Commissioner there were 208 appeals, of which 60 were rejected, 109 sentences were confirmed, 13 modified, 9 reversed, 7 were ordered for further inquiry, and 10 were undisposed of.

Central Provinces.—During the year 257 persons were committed to the four Courts of Session. The number of persons under inquiry or trial before Magistrates was 49,504, of whom 30,728 were convicted, 18,273 acquitted or discharged and 503 died, escaped, &c. There were 132 appeals to the Judicial Commissioner, of which 99 were rejected and dismissed, 14 sentences were altered, and 19 were reversed. There were 648 appeals to the Courts of Session, of which 462 were rejected and dismissed, 74 sentences were altered, and 112 reversed. Of 1,228 appeals to the Magistrates of Districts 700 were rejected or dismissed, 207 sentences were altered, and 321 reversed.

British Burma.—Five appeals and one reference were made to the Special Court, 126 appeals and 22 references to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, in which there were 109 revisions, and 3 references to the Recorder's Court. In the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon as a Court of Sessions there were 40 Criminal trials and as a High Court 3 trials. There were also 15 appeals from Courts of Magistrates, of which 4 were modified, 3 quashed, and the remainder dismissed. The number of offences reported to the Courts of the Magistrates of Rangoon was 3,923. The number of non-bailable offences reported was 946, of which 340 were brought to trial. Bailable offences decreased from 3,088 to 2,977 cases. Of 6,900 persons brought to trial, 485 were discharged without trial, 1,259 acquitted, 5,098 convicted, and the remainder 50 were committed, 3 escaped, and 5 remained under trial at the end of the year. The total number of non-bailable offences reported to the Criminal Courts under the supervision of the Judicial Commissioner was 9,062, the number of bailable offences was 14,448. The number of persons under trial was 37,491 of whom 23,244 were convicted, and 13,353 discharged and acquitted. In the Courts of the the Subordinate Magistrates 11,691 persons were convicted, of whom 497 appealed. In the cases of 89, sentence was modified, and of 151, sentences were reversed or proceedings quashed. 211 persons were brought to trial in Courts of Session. The appeals from decisions of Magistrates of the first class to the Sessions Courts were by 636 persons out of a total number convicted in appealable cases of 5,717. Of the total number of appeals, in the case of 167 persons, sentences were modified, reversed, or quashed. The Judicial Commissioner examined on appeal or at a Court of Revision, cases in

which 235 persons were concerned, and in the cases of 131 of these, the sentences were disturbed.

Berar.—The number of offences reported was 13,472. The Magistrates took cognisance of 10,116 cases. The number of persons implicated in the criminal cases was 19,889. 12,627 were convicted. The number of persons who preferred appeals to the Deputy Commissioners was 206. In 97 per cent. the appeal was rejected, in 50·49 per cent. the order of the Lower Court was upheld, in 16·50 per cent. it was modified, in 29·12 per cent. it was reversed, and in 49 per cent. it was quashed. Against the decisions of the Deputy Commissioners there were 20 appeals to the Commissioners. In 12 instances the appeals were upheld, in 5 reversed, and in 3 modified. In the Provincial High Court of the Resident there were 11 appeals: 1 was rejected, 9 sentences were confirmed, and in 1 modified.

Ajmere and Mhairicarrah.—There were 366 unbailable cases, and 538 persons brought to trial against 350 cases and 523 persons in 1872. Of bailable cases there were 1,736 cases and 3,615 persons against 1,265 cases and 2,495 persons in 1872. The total number of persons for disposal was 4,151. These were disposed of as follows:—Acquitted after trial 314, discharged without trial 507, dismissed, compounded, and withdrawn 896, convicted 2,387, committed to Court of Sessions 25, transferred, escaped or died 5.

CHAPTER IV.

P R I S O N S.

Bengal.—The death-rate was 4·77 per cent. or ·42 less than the previous year. There can be no grounds for attributing the mortality in Bengal Jails to any want of attention on the part of jail-officers, who are apt to sacrifice much to sanitary considerations. It often occurs that where most pains have been taken, the mortality is the greatest, and there is no prospect of improvement till the worst of the jails are replaced by new ones in healthy localities. The average annual cost of each prisoner was Rs. 80-11-8 against Rs. 73-2-3 in 1872. Of this amount Rs. 52-3-8 is actual jail expenditure, Rs. 9-9-9 for Police and Rs. 18-14-3 expenditure by the Public Works Department. The expenditure in the latter department was Rs. 4,04,885. The balance of profits on account of jail manufactures in mofussil jails was about Rs. 72,000 against Rs. 61,800 in the previous year. The total out-turn of prison labour shows an increase of Rs. 91,800, and amounted in all to Rs. 4,83,700. Deducting from this the total expenditure in cash and materials, the net out-turn of prisoners' labour was Rs. 1,23,500. In the Alipore Jail the final balance of the profit on the out-turn was Rs. 2,55,000 against Rs. 1,81,500 in the previous year. The net profits of the press are stated to have been Rs. 1,09,858 against Rs. 1,05,904 in the previous year. The latter figures, however, do not represent cash receipts, but are merely book-earnings. The earnings of prisoners on special works were Rs. 73,689-14 at the three central jails of Bhaugulpore, Hazareebagh, and Midnapore, at Dehree they were Rs. 30,383. The total receipts and expenditure were as under:—

Expenditure,	...	...	13,25,439	5	6½
Cost of manufacture department,	...	...	5,99,398	14	11
		Total,...	19,24,838	4	5½
Receipts from manufactures and press,	...	...	10,44,210	10	1½
Net expenditure,	...	...	8,80,627	10	4
Public Works Department expenditure,	...	...	4,04,885	0	0

Madras.—The daily average number of prisoners of all classes during the year was 9314·81, being 62 less than during 1872,

but the number remaining in confinement on the 31st December 1873 was considerably greater, viz., 9,705, the prison population having increased during the latter period of the year. This increase was principally in the class of convicts.

Out of 21,480 convicts in jail during the year, about 75 per cent. were Hindus, 8 per cent. Mahomedans, 13½ per cent. Pariahs and other low castes, and 3 per cent. Christians.

As regards the ages of the convicts generally, there was not much difference, but in the Central Jails the proportion of aged convicts increased to the extent of 20 per cent. in the class between 40 and 60 years of age, and to that of 5 per cent. in that of prisoners above 60 years of age.

Out of 20,175 male convicts, 13,801 were agriculturists and laborers, the proportion being 68 per cent.—8 per cent. were professionals and 6 per cent. shop-keepers. These rates are much the same as those of last year. The number of Government servants in jail was 913, being at the rate of 4.52 per cent. Out of 1,305 female convicts, 72 per cent. were married, 11 per cent. unmarried, and 16 per cent. prostitutes.

As has generally been the case, the number of convicts sentenced for periods not exceeding six months was more than half of the total number in jail, viz., 53.41 per cent. Nearly 10 per cent. were sentenced for periods between 6 months and 1 year, 22½ per cent. for periods between 1 and 5 years, 9½ per cent. for periods between 5 and 10 years, and nearly 4 per cent. for upwards of 10 years. The proportion sentenced to rigorous imprisonment was 94½ per cent.

Of the total number of convicts 14.13 per cent. of the males and 11.49 of the females had been previously convicted. The percentages in the Mofussil jails for males and females respectively were 13.35 and 5.91.

Of the total number of convicts in jail during the year, 2,218 had learned to read and write fairly since their admission, and 3,770 had made some progress. Of the whole number about 10 per cent. could read and write fairly, 17½ per cent. could read and write a little, and 72 per cent. were entirely ignorant.

The average cost per convict in the Mofussil Jails, exclusive of the European Prison, was Rupees 74-9-3, and at the Penitentiary Rupees 98-15-2, being a decrease of Rupees 3-2-3 per head in the former, and an increase of Rupees 7-14-0 per head in the latter, as compared with the rates for the year 1872.

The gross cost, inclusive of the sums expended in the construction of new jails and in additions, alterations, and repairs to old jails, as well as for the maintenance and guarding of the prisoners, was Rupees 7,27,303-8-4, being a decrease of Rupees

41,871-48 compared with the expenditure during the year 1872.

The actual balance in favor of jail manufactures during the year 1873 was Rupees 73,023 after deducting all charges incurred during that year, and the cash balance on hand at the end of the year 1872, as well as the value of all stock on hand at that date.

N. W. Provinces.—The total jail population was 101,461, showing an increase of 12,702 on the previous year. Deducting the number of under-trial prisoners convicted during the year, those transferred, &c., the net population was 71,232, and the daily average number of all classes was 20,433. The connection between the rise of prices and the increase of crime is more striking in this year than in the preceding. The following figures may be added to the statement of last year:—Average jail population in 1873, 18,969; jail population on the 1st January, 1874, 19,998. The number of women convicts was 2,823, of whom 2,618 were married. During the present year it was sought to obviate the dangers to which women are exposed on discharge from jail, by providing that women whose term of imprisonment had expired should, as far as possible, be given over to their relatives or friends at the jail door. The result has been that of 1,158 female prisoners released, 566 were taken home by their friends, and 592 left the jail unattended; and it was found on inquiry that 56 of these were living with their friends, that 16 had not returned home, and that 38 could not be traced at all. Of the remainder nothing is stated. The number of prisoners under 16 years of age was 752 against 512 last year. An attempt was made to teach the boys blacksmith's and carpenter's work. The results of the experiments were not very encouraging. Of 31,096 convicts received into jail during the year, 90·30 per cent. were totally uneducated, and of the remaining 9·70 per cent. 7·40 per cent. could read and write a little, and 714 prisoners, or 2·30 per cent. could read and write well. The number of prisoners who were taught reading and writing in jail was 6,140. The total gross cost of the Jail Department was £94,530 against £80,748 in 1872-73, and the net cost, after deducting the cash earnings of convicts, was £85,764, against £71,944. The increase is due to the higher prices and larger jail population of the year, and extensive alterations and reconstructions in some jails.

Bombay.—During 1873, 898 persons were admitted into the House of Correction in the city. The total jail population of the year was 1,197 against 1,424 in 1872. The daily average was 299. The total cost was Rs. 58,094-11-5 or Rs. 6,620-7-0 in

excess of 1872. The net profit in prison labour was Rs. 7 954-15-7 or Rs. 2,508-14-6 more than in 1872. In the Bombay Common Jail, 1,341 persons were confined as against 1,278 in 1872. The number of Civil prisoners admitted was 1,097 or 118 less than in the previous year. The total gross cost of the Common Jail was Rs. 40,630-13-5 or Rs. 1,731-14-2 in excess of 1872. The total number of convicts confined in the Mofussil prisons was 20,740 or 7 less than in the preceding year. The daily average was 7,467 against 6,735 in 1872. This serious increase seems to be due to the sentences passed being on an average of longer duration. The number of juvenile offenders (430) imprisoned was slightly higher than the number (425) in the preceding year. It is a matter of great regret that the proportion of re-convicted prisoners is still increasing. From 83 per cent. in 1872 it has risen to 97 in 1873. The only remedy lies in the infliction of heavy sentences by the Criminal Courts on second and third convictions, and in the employment of hardened offenders when in jail in the most severe, rigorous, and deterrent forms of labour. The total cost of maintenance and guarding of the convicts (exclusive of the nominal charge for Police and Military guards) amounted to Rs. 4,53,263-7-6, being Rs. 23,468-13-10 below the expenditure of 1872. The cost per head of average daily strength for the items included under these heads, *viz*, rations, fixed and extra establishments, hospital charges, clothing and contingencies, was Rs. 60-12-3, as compared with 70-2-6 in 1872. The gross receipts of the year were Rs. 1,56,603-15-4. The total gross expenditure was (including the nominal charge for Police and Military guards) Rs. 8,97,363-15-10, and the net expenditure, deducting the cash receipts, was Rs. 7,52,934-15-4 as contrasted with Rs. 6,88,271-12-6 in 1872. Excluding from consideration the nominal charge for guards, the net cost of the department was Rs. 6,14,274-2-10 as against Rs. 5,46,554-11-2 in 1872.

The Panjāb.—The total jail population amounted during the year to 43,546, as compared with 42,571 in 1872. The daily average number of prisoners was 13,917 against 13,538 in 1872. The mortality during the year, calculated on the daily average, was 4·87 per cent., or 1·33 per cent. higher than the death-rate for the previous year. The re-convicted males were 9·91 per cent. of the total number, and the re-convicted females were 2·81 per cent. showing a decrease of 1·61 per cent. in the statistics given last year. The number of juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age during the year was 400, being an increase of 46 upon the previous year. Of the 20,341 prisoners

admitted during the year into jails where education is carried on, 19,861 were quite illiterate on admission, 302 could read and write a little, and 178 could read and write well. During their term of imprisonment 7,062 males and 118 females learnt reading and writing to a small extent, and 1,180 males and 12 females learnt thoroughly. The direct manufacturing profits were Rs. 1,67,294-10-5, the indirect profits arising from convict labour were Rs. 2,10,671-9-0, or a total of Rs. 3,77,966-3-5. The direct profits do not include a sum of Rs. 25,349 from the Typographic press in the Lahore Central Jail. The gross total cost of the jails, excluding the cost of buildings, was Rs. 6,73,626-13-9, or Rs. 16,377-8-7 more than in 1872. The total cost of maintenance and guarding per head was Rs. 51-2-0. This was less than in any of the past five years, excepting only the year 1871, when the cost was Rs. 49. The total expenditure incurred in the construction of new jails, and in additions, alterations and repairs, was Rs. 3,30,241-15-9. The ticket of leave system in force in the Lahore Central Jail still continues to work well. No unfavorable report regarding the prisoners at large has been received.

Oudh.—The jail population was larger than in any previous year. The number of persons imprisoned was 14,330, being 337 more than that of the year 1872. The average daily number was 8,229, or rather more than a thousand above that of the preceding year. The proportion of women in the prison population was 6·4, a fraction lower than the usual average of 7 per cent. By far the greater proportion of the male prisoners were agriculturists and labourers. Of the total number of sentences, 57 per cent. were for terms of 6 months and under, 9 per cent. for terms of 3 years and upwards, and the remaining 33 per cent. for intermediate terms. 3,430, or 15 per cent. of the prisoners had been in jail before. From 1868 to 1873 the annual number of escapes have been 9, 7, 8, 14, 13, 31. This increase arises from the prohibition of the use of irons under Act XXVI of 1870. Of the 31 prisoners who escaped, 21 made off while employed outside the prison walls, and 10, including 1 woman, effected their escape from within the jail. 24 of these, and 1 who had escaped in a previous year, were recaptured. Of the 14,330 persons imprisoned during the year, all but 293 were quite illiterate. Little progress has been made in jail education. 66 persons are said to have learnt to read and write well. The total cost of the Oudh jails amounted to Rs. 3,26,551-15-5, being Rs. 36,176-8-11 more than in 1872. The average cost per head was Rs. 39-11, or 8 annas less than that of 1872. The average number of prisoners sentenced to labor was 8,123 ;

of these an average number of 1,206 were unable to labor from sickness or old age, and 240 weakly and convalescent prisoners were employed on light labor; 1,471 worked as jail servants; and 5,204 or 64 per cent. were employed on manufactures, under which term is included all work of a nature from which profit could be realized. The average profit per head of those so employed was Rs. 11-3-0. The total estimated earnings of the prisoners sentenced to labour was Rs. 71,999, and the average estimated earning per head of prisoners sentenced to labour was Rs. 8-14-0. A sum of Rs. 87,469 was expended in the construction and repairs of jails. The total cost of the jails, including buildings, was Rs. 4,14,021-4-2.

Central Provinces.—The number of persons in prison in 1873 was 11,338. The average daily number of prisoners was 3,232, or 559 more than in 1872. Of the total number in jail 10,211 were males and 1,127 females. Renewed efforts have been made to render prison life really distasteful and irksome, and to strengthen its punitive force by exacting a full measure of hard labour from those capable of undergoing it.

British Burma.—The total prison population during the year was 13,048, excluding civil, under-trial, insane, and transferred prisoners. Of this number 12,658 were males, and 390 females. The percentage of those imprisoned to the population of the province in 1872, when the census returns showed a population of 2,747,148, was 0.27; and in 1873, when the population was estimated at 2,818,573, it was 0.30 per cent. The daily average number of prisoners was 4,824 in 1873, against 4,434 in 1872. The number of prisoners in the jails of the province in 1873 was 1,215 or 10.27 per cent. in excess of the number in 1872; and the daily average number was 390, or 8.80 per cent. in excess. The number of prisoners under 16 years of age increases year by year, and during 1873, 147 below that age were confined, but there were only 9 under 12 years of age. No reformatory has been established in the province. The majority of the male prison population was, as usual, agriculturists and labourers—the percentage was 77.11, against 87.34 in 1872, whilst artisans increased from 1.04 to 2.13. The percentage of convicts who had been previously in jail, on the jail population of the year was 17, which is large in comparison with the re-convicted prisoners in India, but only about one-half the percentage in the United Kingdom. Of the total number committed to jail (8,494), 4,945, or 58.25 per cent. were unable to read or write; 2,041, or 24.02 per cent. were able to read or write a little; and 1,505, or 17.73 per cent. only, could read or write well. The expenditure for maintenance

and guarding of the prisons was £25,648-19-10 in 1873 against £24,697-19-10 in 1872. The average cost per head was £5-2-0 in 1873 against £5-4-10 in 1872. The earnings in the jails was £16,726-1-2 against £15,928 in 1872. The earnings on account of jail duties are estimated earnings only, and the figures must be so taken. In addition to the cost of maintaining the jails, £5,832-18-2 were expended by the Public Works Department in the New Jail at Tavoy, and in repairs; £163-14-5 for repairs, &c., by the officers of the prison department; and £1,731-16-9 for inspection charges.

Berar.—The jail population in 1873 was males 3,604, females 260, total 3,864; in 1872, males 3,379, females 229, total 3,608. The number of prisoners who had been in prison on previous occasions was 410 males and 11 females, or 14·4 per cent. of the former and 5 per cent. of the latter on the total admissions. It is hoped that this is not due to any relaxation in the bonds of jail discipline. During the year, of the prison population 53 were able to read or write a little and 27 were better educated. Of those who learned while in jail, 470 males and 12 females were able to read and write, while 51 male convicts are said to have made some progress. The value of jail labour was Rs. 27,498-2-0 against Rs. 26,226-4-0 in 1872. The total expenditure, as compared with the previous year, increased from Rs. 93,964-1-6 to Rs. 146,451-4-11. Rs. 87,792 were expended on new jail buildings and on additions and repairs to the existing ones.

Ajmere and Mhairwarra.—The total number in prison was 739 males and 65 females against 704 males and 60 females in 1872. 7 were transported, 3 transferred to other jails, 2 released on account of sickness and good conduct, 4 removed to other Central prisons, 1 died, 2 were executed, 11 released on appeal, 49 released on payment of fine, 412 on expiry of sentence, and 313 remained on the 31st December.

CHAPTER V.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Bengal.—The total number of suits coming before the High Court in its original jurisdiction during the year was 1,327, as against 1,340 in 1872. Of these 659 were decided, leaving pending 668 cases, as against 699 at the close of 1872. The increase in litigation in the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, shown for 1872-73 has not been sustained. The suits instituted in 1873-74 were 34,583 against 34,843 in the previous year. The amount under litigation was Rs. 16,11,535 5-1, or Rs. 11,575 2-10 less than in the previous year. The decrease is perceptible chiefly in the class of cases under 10 Rs. The decrease in litigation was accompanied by a falling off in the receipts of Rs. 12,352-13, or more than 51 2 per cent. on the receipts of last year. The total amount of fees realized was Rs. 2,02,865-7-0. Adding fines, &c. the net amount credited to Government was Rs. 2,07,759-3 0, against an expenditure of Rs. 1,80,532-6-1. The receipts and payments on account of suitors were Rs. 3,41,187-2-3 and Rs. 3,32,970-11-10 respectively. On the appellate side the High Court sat for 251 days and disposed of 7,254 appeals and applications, leaving 3,097 pending at the end of the year. Among the appellate business disposed of, 271 were regular and 2,453 special appeals, 1,211 were criminal cases; 2,772 were cases of miscellaneous orders on applications in and out of Court. The number of original suits instituted in Courts in the interior was 320,165, of these 44,662 were received in Small Cause Courts, 261,861 in Moonsiff's Courts, 5,874 in Subordinate Judges' Courts, 30 in District Judges' Courts, and 7,738 were Revenue cases. These were principally suits for money and suits under the rent-law. The total number of suits for disposal during the year was 394,234 of which 329,374 were disposed of. The business of the appellate Courts was:—

				Total number of appeals for decision.		Total number of appeals decided.	
				1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
Sub-Judges' Courts, ...	...	...	...	14,665	17,389	10,856	12,107
Collectors', ...	...	...	...	446	593	375	486
District Judges' Courts	{ Civil, ...	...	...	21,537	24,301	6,819	7,942
	{ Revenue, ...	...	...	4,719	5,112	2,495	2,539
High Court.	{ From original jurisdiction, ...	...	...	40	35	34	24
	{ Regular from District Court, ...	...	...	491	617	294	271
	{ Special, ...	...	...	2,736	4,660	1,100	2,453
Total,	...	...	...	41,637	52,737	21,883	25,822

Out of 187 original suits, 127 were decided in favor of Government and 42 against it, while 18 were compromised. Of 91 appeals, 59 were decided in favor of Government and 15 against it, 11 were remanded for retrial, 2 compromised, and four transferred to the High Court. The total value of suits in which Government was concerned was Rs. 12,36,674; the value of those in which it was defendant being Rs. 9,44,775, and the value of those in which it was plaintiff being Rs. 2,91,898. In suits brought against Government, the aggregate value of the cases dismissed amounted to Rs. 2,50,179, and the aggregate value of the cases in which decrees were obtained amounted to Rs. 2,72,109. The value of suits in which Government was plaintiff, amounted to Rs. 2,91,898, and the aggregate value of cases in which it obtained decrees amounted to Rs. 2,54,235 only.

Madras.—In 1872 the net receipts under the head of Court fees in all the Civil Courts amounted to £186,800, and the charges during the same period to £150,000. In 1873 the receipts amounted to £193,000. In the High Court, Original Side, 881 suits were instituted during the year. These figures show an increase of 114 suits in the institutions of 1872, and of 109 in those of 1871. Of these 56·19 per cent. were on contract, 22·24 per cent. relating to immovable property, 5·57 per cent. to inheritance, and 16* per cent. other suits. In the Courts other than the High Court, 2,34,125 suits were instituted as against 2,23,723 suits in 1872. This increase is in suits coming before Village Munsiffs or in suits cognizable as Small Causes, and not in the more important litigation of the country.

The total number of suits that came before the Court for disposal was 290,595. The number of suits actually disposed of was 239,608, being an increase of 7,968 on the number disposed of in 1872. The aggregate value of the suits disposed of in all the Courts including the High Court was approximately 2,84,05,126. Of the uncontested suits in the Mofussil Courts 94,514 were dismissed, withdrawn, or compromised, 48,153 were decreed for plaintiff and 5,585 for defendant. In the Small Cause Courts 20,201 were decreed. Of the contested suits in the Mofussil Courts 48,262 were decreed for plaintiff and 17,015 for defendant. In the Small Cause Courts 5,578 were decreed. In the High Court 131 Regular appeals and 874 Special appeals were filed during the year as compared with 145 Regular appeals and 811 Special appeals in 1872. The total number of appeals on the file of the Court for disposal was in Regular appeals 180, and Special appeals 1,095. Of these 123 Regular appeals and 752 Special appeals were disposed of as follows —

	Regular	Special
Dismissed for default, withdrawn or compromised	4	25
Uncontested { Confirmed	5	139
{ Modified, reversed or remanded,	1	13
Contested { Confirmed,	72	493
{ Reversed or remanded	41	76
Total,	123	752

In the Subordinate Courts the number of Appeals preferred was 6,506 as against 7,003 in 1872 and 5,981 in 1871.

The number on the files for disposal (excluding Appeals transferred) was 10,860, as compared with 11,990 in 1872 and the number actually disposed of amounted to 6,893.

The accompanying statement shows the manner in which these 6,893 appeals were disposed of —

	Number	Percentage
Dismissed for default, withdrawn, or compromised,	717	10.40
Decree of Lower Court { Confirmed,	3,804	55.19
{ Modified,	707	10.26
{ Reversed, ...	1,665	24.15
Total, ..	6,893	100.00

N. W. Provinces.—In 1873-74 the civil suits amounted to 102,518—an excess of 2,554 over the total of the previous year. Of this number 89,410 were original suits and 13,108 appeals. The Courts finally disposed of 103,545 suits and appeals, against 98,477 in 1872-73. Of the total 51,094 were disposed of without contest, and 41,892 after trial. At the close of the year there remained undisposed of 7,418 cases, or 903 less than the pending file of 1872-73. The total value of suits, original and appellate, disposed of in 1873-74 was £2,025,336, against £2,147,528 in 1872. The total cost of civil litigation of all kinds disposed of in 1873-74 was £233,833 against £278,107 in 1872-73, an increase of £2,726 or 2 per cent. Stamp charges of all kinds aggregated Rs. 12,26,061, against Rs. 12,08,955 in 1872-73. Simple money suits, bonds or ordinary debts, &c., amounted to 69,841, suits for immovable property to 12,739, and other suits to 6,567. The general result of appeals from the subordinate to superior Courts was very satisfactory. The percentage of Judgments reversed by the District Judges increased by 4 (from 27.5 to 31.57, whilst that of regular appeals successful in the High Court fell from 45.4 to 25.4. In the exercise of its Original Jurisdiction, the High Court had before it 8 suits, 2 of which were settled on the merits. The Court in its Appellate Jurisdiction disposed of 114 out of 194 Regular appeals, 1,276 out of 2,259 Special appeals, 15 out of 16 references from Small Cause Courts, and 2,287 out of 2,369 Miscellaneous cases. The total income of the Civil Courts was Rs. 18,73,715 against Rs. 17,89,416 in 1872-73. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 15,68,694, leaving a net gain to Government of Rs. 3,05,065. Out of 273 cases to which Government was a party, 26 were settled by compromise, 187 were finally decided after contest in Court, and 60 were left undisposed of. Of the 187, Government was successful in 147, (79 per cent.) and unsuccessful in 40, (21 per cent.) as against 83 and 17 per cent. respectively in the preceding year. The result of Original suits (the Government was successful in 80 per cent.) is highly satisfactory. Of Regular appeals, 14 were instituted by, and 73 against, Government. As Appellant, the Government won 1 and lost 9 cases; as Respondent, 54 appeals were given in its favor, and 7 against it. The Special appeals were 20 in all; 4 being instituted by, and 16 against, the Government. Of the former, 1 case was decided against the Government, leaving 3 undisposed of; of the latter, 8 were dismissed, 2 were decreed, and 6 were pending at the close of the year. The financial results are as follows:—Out of £12,446 claimed by the Government in Courts of first instance, decrees were

given for £10,718 (86 per cent.); while of £165,723 claimed from Government £4,745 (2·8 per cent.) were finally decreed, and £7,134 (43 per cent.) finally dismissed, leaving £89,638 (54 per cent.) pending; £4,944 having been awarded against the Government during the year by the Lower Courts, against £10,718 in its favor.

Bombay.—In the General jurisdiction of the High Court there were 1,780 cases for disposal during the year. The number disposed of was 937. Of the suits disposed of, only 175 were contested, in 131 of which judgment was given for the plaintiff, in 44 for the defendant. In the Equity jurisdiction, there was only 1 case for disposal and it was disposed of. There were 4 Admiralty Jurisdiction cases, of which 3 were contested and decided in favor of the plaintiff. The other was not disposed of. There were 22 testamentary cases for disposal. 13 were disposed, 7 of which were contested. 5 matrimonial cases were on the file, 2 were disposed of. In the Insolvent Jurisdiction 799 suits were instituted, 609 were disposed of, but only 24 were contested. At the original side of the High Court, there were 45 appeals, and 6 references. 23 appeals were disposed of, 6 of which were dismissed on default or withdrawn by consent; the rest were contested, in 12 of which the original decision was confirmed, in 3 reversed, in 1 modified, and 1 was remanded. The total cost of the Original Side of the High Court during the year was Rs. 4,76,554-1-3; the net receipts from stamps were Rs. 2,64,472-13-6. The Bombay Small Cause Court disposed of 30,202 suits. In 5,866 of the suits disposed of, judgment was given *ex-parte*, 6,921 were compromised, 2,640 were struck off, in 1,337 cases the plaintiffs were non-suited, and in 18,609 of the entire number the decision was in favour of the plaintiff. The total gross revenue of the Court, after deductions made for refunds on account of cases and distress warrants compromised, was Rs. 2,15,349-11-7. The expenditure was Rs. 1,63,315-14-4. The net profit to Government was Rs. 52,033-13-3. In all classes of the Mofussil Courts 194,210 suits were instituted, of which 177,610 were for money. There were 245,540 cases for disposal. 22,579 were disposed of by Small Cause Courts, 219 by unpaid local tribunals, 164,209 by sub-divisional tribunals, 563 by District Judges' Courts, 1,653 by Cantonment Magistrates, and, 7,016 by Revenue Courts. The total value of suits disposed of by Civil Courts was Rs. 1,80,85,122-10-10, by Revenue Courts, Rs. 3,99,743-10-3, and of these values by far the largest portion belongs to suits not exceeding Rs. 500 in value. Upwards of 91 per cent. of the total suits instituted were for money, and

of the suits for money 99 per cent were for sums of Rs. 500 and under. The returns for 1872 showed that the suits for debt both on written and verbal contract disposed of rose to 134,523 from 132,599 in 1871. In 1873 they were 177,610. The increase was, therefore, enormous, and was doubtless due to the fall in prices inducing the money-lenders to press their claims. Out of a total number of 155,283 suits disposed of before the Subordinate Judges only 21,822 were contested, 107,919 were decreed on confession or decreed or dismissed *ex-parte*, and in only 3,365 contested cases was judgment given for the defendant. These facts tend to show that the defendants in these cases, who as a rule are ignorant cultivators, suffer most from the action of these Courts, that the mere admission of the execution of a bond is generally regarded as a ground for a decree, no matter what be the circumstances under which the bond was executed, and that the debtors as a rule have so little hope of deriving any help from the Courts that in 69 cases out of 100 they make no defence. In the whole of the District Courts in the Presidency, there were 1,716 original suits for disposal. Of the total number of 563 disposed of, 243 were contested, and in 115 of these, judgment was given for the defendant. There were 1,132 Civil Appeals for disposal on the Appellate Side of the High Court. The number disposed of was 649 of which 39 were heard *ex-parte* and 54 were dismissed. 556 were contested, of which 388 were confirmed, 81 reversed, 45 modified, and 42 remanded. In the Collector's Courts there were 38 appeals, all of which were disposed of; in the District Judges' Courts there were 9,252 appeals of which 6,378 were disposed of. All appeals to the Collectors were heard *ex-parte*; 22 were confirmed and 16 reversed. Of the number disposed of in the Judges' Courts 2,098 were transferred, 215 dismissed, 341 were heard *ex-parte* and 3,800 were contested. Of the latter the original decision was confirmed in 2,437 cases, in 476 modified, in 654 reversed, and 233 were remanded. The total cost of the Civil Courts was Rs. 14,99,170-13-8, while the receipts from stamps were Rs. 21,95,351-4-8. The cost of the Appellate Side of the High Court in mofussil cases, was Rs. 2,75,135 5-6 while the net receipt from stamps was Rs. 39,061-6-0.

The Punjab.—The number of original civil suits instituted during the year (exclusive of suits in Settlement Officers' Courts) was 221,355, being greater by 3,899 than in the previous year. The total number of cases for disposal was 233,442. All of these, except 10,049 were disposed of. The cases in which decree was passed were 152,945 or 68 per cent. 78,450 were

contested and 74,486 uncontested. The cases referred to arbitration were 4,300, as compared with 3,861 in the previous year. Of the total number of cases decided, 17 per cent. were dismissed on default, 7 per cent. were decided *ex-parte*, 21 per cent. by confession of judgment, 17 per cent. were adjusted by compromise or otherwise, and 19 per cent by arbitration. Of the 33 per cent. contested cases, 23 per cent. were decided in favor of the plaintiff and 10 per cent. in favor of the defendant. Of the total number of suits decided, 169,937 were for money due, 77,936 being suits on bonds, and the remainder, 92,003 for money due otherwise than on bond. The aggregate value of all classes of suits was Rs. 1,03,11,398. The number of cases which involved sums exceeding Rs 500 was only 1,892. The appeals instituted in the Courts of Deputy Commissioners amounted to 7,140, or 562 less than in the preceding year. There were 7,651 cases for disposal. Of these 479 were dismissed by default, 2,565 were remanded, in 4,468 instances, the order of the Lower Court was confirmed, in 487 it was modified, and in 1,076 it was reversed. In the Courts of the Commissioners, 5,231 appeals were instituted. The total number for disposal was 6,041. These were disposed of as follows:—Struck off for default 338, confirmed 3,194, modified 250, reversed 757, remanded 253 and transferred 2. The Civil appeals instituted in the Chief Court were 1,585, or 11·5 per cent. more than in 1872. The total for disposal was 1,747; 1,412 were disposed of in the following manner:—Struck off, withdrawn, or transferred 47, rejected and confirmed 1,087, modified 9, reversed 147, remanded 122.

Oudh.—During the year 1873 there were 65,313 civil and rent suits instituted before the various courts of the province. The ordinary Civil Courts disposed of 33,723 cases, of the value of Rs. 78,74,718, the costs of which were Rs. 3,51,871. The average value of each suit rose from Rs 146 to 233. The cases were thus disposed of —dismissed for default 5,801, withdrawn and compromised 3,860, decreed on confession 7,538, decreed *ex-parte* 2,587, dismissed 637, judgment for plaintiff 9,257, judgment for defendant 4,040. Cases referred to arbitration fell from 368 to 290. This mode of settling cases seems to be dying out. There were in all 3,426 appeals for disposal, being 269 less than in the preceding year. These were disposed of as follows:—struck off without trial 325, decided *ex-parte* 86, in favor of appellant in whole or in part 737, in favor of respondent 1,753, remanded 229. The number of suits instituted in the Small Cause Courts was 5,706, being an increase of 9 per cent. The number decided was 5,739 of a value of Rs.

1,99,772, the costs of which were Rs 25,559. They were disposed of as follows :—dismissed for default 451, withdrawn and compromised 556, decreed in confession 920, decreed *ex-parte* 1,275, dismissed 18, judgment for plaintiff 1,901, judgment for defendant 615. The number of cases disposed of in the Settlement Courts was 4,520; 3,178 of these were contested, in 1,724 judgment was for the plaintiff, while in 1,454 cases the defendant obtained a decree. Then 1,114 appeals for disposal. Of these appeals 101 were struck off without trial, 107 were tried *ex-parte*, and 682 were decided on trial. Of the last-mentioned 477 were in favour of the respondent. 24,313 rent suits were disposed of, of a value of Rs 12,55,719, the costs of which were Rs. 1,16,126. Excluding 175 cases in which the plaints were rejected or returned, the suits were thus disposed of :—dismissed for default 2,210, withdrawn and compromised 1,909, decreed on confession 3,781, decreed *ex-parte* 2,795, dismissed 585, judgment for plaintiff 9,838, judgment for defendant 3,252.

Central Provinces.—The number of suits instituted was 74,594 against 73,955 in 1872. The number disposed of was 75,603 of a value of Rs 49,06,000. The general results of the trial of these cases was as follows—plaints rejected or returned 372, transferred 15, decreed on confession 19,220, dismissed for default 14,667, compromised 11,260, decreed *ex-parte* 8,996, withdrawn 860, dismissed *ex-parte* 403, judgment for plaintiff in whole 8,493, in part 6,378, judgment for defendant 5,029. There were 3,172 appeals. Of these out of 2,909 there were dismissed for default 9 per cent, remanded 14 per cent, modified 9 per cent., reversed 18 per cent, confirmed 59 per cent. Of 80 special appeals tried, 34 were remanded, in 26 decisions were reversed, in 3 modified, and in 17 confirmed.

British Burma.—The judicial system seems to be working satisfactorily. The confidence which the Burmese have in their own countrymen as judges is apparent from the fact that no less than 21,000 cases out of a total of 27,000, or more than three-fourths, have been tried by native judges, and in only 12 per cent. have appeals been brought. In many cases suitors have no option but to bring their cases originally into the Courts of the native officers, but no difference of practice is observable where the suitors have a choice. The number of regular suits instituted in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon in 1873 was 179, against 141 in the previous year; and of miscellaneous suits 305, against 308. The value in the respective years was £77,133 and £67,988. The revenue of the Court was £2,836 and the expenditure was £4,008-7-3. In the Small Cause

Courts there were 7,157 institutions, and 7,140 were disposed of. The number of cases in which Burmese alone were interested increased from 272 in 1872 to 504 in 1873, and the majority of the latter were instituted before the Burman judge. The experiment of appointing a Burman judge has, therefore, been successful. The revenue of the Small Cause Courts amounted to £3,598-8-0, and the expenditure to £2,050-1-10. In the Courts under the supervision of the Judicial Commissioner there was a general increase in litigation to the extent of 9 67 per cent., the number of cases instituted having increased from 21,236 in 1872 to 23,291 in 1873. The greater number of suits were for money due on contract which amounted to 12,424. The value of the suits was £165,290 against £164,640 in 1872. The litigation of the several courts was thus disposed of:—not proceeded to trial 5,928, decreed on compromise or confession 3,536, decreed *ex-parte* 3,796, judgment by default 287, decreed by arbitration 309, judgment for plaintiff 6,598, judgment for defendant 3,022. The number of appealable decrees passed by the Subordinate Courts was 10,031, of which 1,239 were appealed against in the Courts of the Deputy Commissioners. Of the latter number 693 were confirmed, 92 modified, and 305 reversed. Only 3 appeals were decided in the Divisional Appellate Courts. The Judicial Commissioner heard 55 appeals. In 31 the decision of the Lower Court was upheld, in 21 reversed, and in 3 modified. To the Special Courts there were 12 appeals, only 3 of which were heard.

Berar.—The number of civil suits filed during the year was 23,017, showing an increase of 4,507 over the previous year. The number disposed of was 22,406 as compared with 18,099 in 1872. The average value of each suit was Rs 122-12-6. Of the suits disposed of 6,700 were contested and 15,706 uncontested. In the 6,700 contested cases judgment was given in favor of plaintiff in 81 per cent., and in favor of defendant in 19 per cent. Of the 15,706 uncontested suits, 769 were dismissed for default, 314 were withdrawn, 3,195 were compromised, 8,874 were decreed on confession, 2,446 were decreed *ex-parte*, and 108 were dismissed *ex-parte*. The number of appeals from the decisions of Subordinate Courts to Deputy Commissioners amounted to 418. The number for disposal was 421, of which 418 were disposed of. In 51·2 per cent. the original decision was confirmed, in 27·5 per cent. it was reversed, in 2·6 per cent. modified, in 1·4 per cent. the appeals were dismissed for default, in 16·3 per cent. they were remanded, and in 1 per cent. were decided *ex-parte*. The average value of each appeal was Rs. 117-8-0. Against the decisions of the Deputy Commissioners 167 ap-

peals were preferred ; 170 were disposed of. In 101 the decisions were confirmed, in 52 reversed, and in 17 remanded. The value of property litigated was Rs 53,137.

Ajmere and Mhairwarra.—The number of suits instituted was in 1871, 4,993 ; in 1872, 5,975 ; and in 1873, 6,066. There were in all 6,537 cases for disposal during the year. Of These 4,651 were instituted in the Small Cause Courts of the District. Of the 6,537 cases, 1 was transferred, 486 dismissed for default, 187 withdrawn, 280 adjusted by mutual agreement, 733 compromised, 1,635 decreed on confession, 532 decreed *ex-parte*, 108 dismissed *ex-parte*, 1,999 decreed for plaintiff, 306 decreed for defendant, and 104 referred to arbitration. The total value of suits was Rs 6,48,010 against Rs. 4,26,798 in 1872.

CHAPTER VI.

REGISTRATION.

Bengal.—The prominent feature of the year's administration was the large extension of registration offices throughout the country, with the development of the arrangements laid down for the establishment of such offices under the orders of Sir George Campbell. In its original constitution, the Registration Department was presided over by a Director-General, with sub-registrars on fixed salaries, in different localities, under the control of the Magistrate and Collector as the Registrar of the district. The salaries of the sub-registrars were fixed at the sum of Rs. 200 per mensem, which was found sufficient to secure men for the duties, with ministerial establishments also paid from the general revenues. Under the circumstances, the increase of registration offices was left to the slow progress dependent upon the resources available from the general funds at the disposal of Government, aided by such surplus as the Registration Department could itself show, from year to year, on the working of the few offices which it was possible to maintain.

The Kazi system of registration, which, in many instances, possessed no great practical value at any time, had been abolished by law a few years previously. It was recognised, however, by the Government, that ineffective as the system had been, the attestation of records by particular Kazis, known to be men of position and probity, carried weight with the Mahomedan community; and the abolition of such offices had created a need which it was incumbent upon the Government to supply to meet the legitimate wants of the country. It was in these circumstances that the consideration was pressed upon Government of making some arrangements for a much more extended system of registration of deeds than was possible under the rules which then existed, and the plan was adopted of creating a system of rural registry offices, to be presided over by native officers retired from the public service, and non-official gentlemen of education and respectability, residents of the places where registration offices were to be established. It was anticipated that for the comparatively light work of rural registry offices, a

competent agency could be obtained whose services might be remunerated from a percentage of the fees realized on registration of documents, and the last year's report showed 23 such offices established and in good working order. The extension of system during the year under review has been rapid and general; and the arrangements made have been attended with success.

The results, up to the end of March 1874, are the establishment of 53 new rural offices in different parts of Bengal, and to these 49 others have since been added.

The general results of the operations of the department show an increase of 49,289 registrations, (17·66 per cent.) raising the total number to 328,369, as compared with 279,080 in 1872-73. Of this year's registrations 203,565 were compulsory, and 124,804 optional. The financial results show an income of Rs. 4,82,509, as against Rs. 4,35,319, an increase of Rs. 47,190 or 10·8 per cent. The total expenditure, excluding cost of printing and stationery, which comes to Rs. 18,241, was Rs. 3,29,430, as against Rs. 3,04,782 in 1872-73. Deducting public works charges, the actual saving to Government has amounted to Rs. 1,34,838.

Madras.—The last two years were exceptional years in the history of registration. In 1871-72 the ordinary increase of registration was somewhat checked by the abolition of special registration and by other changes consequent on the passing of Act VIII of 1871, and in 1872-73 the introduction of a reduced table of fees gave an extraordinary impulse to registration. The year, 1873-74 was an ordinary year, and shows an increase of nearly 9 per cent. against the average increase of the four previous years which was 10 per cent.

Years.					Instruments relating to Immovable Property.	Miscellaneous Register.	Total.
1866-67	...	...	...	...	89,229	11,196	100,425
1867-68	...	...	...	...	97,172	11,759	108,931
1868-69	...	...	...	...	107,740	11,561	119,301
1869-70	...	...	...	...	121,955	12,008	133,963
1870-71	...	...	...	...	135,754	13,176	148,930
1871-72	...	...	...	...	142,950	11,331	154,281
1872-73	...	...	...	...	176,969	13,278	190,247
1873-74	...	...	...	...	193,790	12,713	206,503

The aggregate value of transactions registered was Rs. 66,143,345-10-10 against Rs. 77,184,974-13-8 in 1872-73.

The following statement compares the receipts and expenditure of the last three years :—

	1871-72.			1872-73.			1873-74.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Collections remitted to Treasury,	3,54,686	12	1	3,26,394	2	8	3,31,160	10	2
Total Expenditure	2,54,746	11	3	2,38,481	1	4	2,52,100	8	8
Surplus on the year	99,940	0	10	87,913	1	4	79,060	1	6

N. W. Provinces.—The receipts for the year 1872-73 were £30,923, and the expenditure was £14,756. In 1873-74 they were respectively £32,184 and £14,250. The profit to Government was thus £17,933 against £16,175 for 1872-73. The total number of documents registered was 156,577, against 144,772 in 1872-73; an increase of 11,805 or 8·1 per cent. This increase extends to nearly all districts. The amount of fees realized was Rs. 19,986 against Rs. 19,104 in 1872-73. The total number of documents registered as sales and mortgages of immovable property was in 1872-73, 81,959, and in 1873-74, 86,702, the values respectively were £3,603,729 and £3,752,564. The increase in total value of property affected is thus about 4 per cent. over that of last year, whilst the increase in number of documents is nearly 6 per cent. The average fee paid for registration was 3s. 8d. per deed, against 3s. 9d. in the preceding year.

Bombay.—The receipts of the department were Rs. 2,68,017-3-8 against Rs. 3,02,462-14-8 in 1872-73. The expenditure in 1873-74 was Rs. 2,56,601 against Rs. 2,45,660-4-0 in the preceding year. The total value of property affected by documents registered is estimated to amount to Rs. 4,26,72,079 against Rs. 7,39,07,967 in 1872-73. The registration of the Elphinstone deed in the last-named year, affecting, as it did, property valued at about 2 crores of rupees, is the principal cause of the falling off. The average registration fees were, for compulsory registration, Rs. 2-1-1, for optional registration of real property Rs. 0-15-10, and for miscellaneous optional registration Rs. 1-9-10.

The Panjab.—The total number of documents registered during the year 1873-74 was 71,584, compared with 84,323 in the previous year. In regard to deeds affecting immovable

property the registration of which is compulsory, there was a decrease of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ; in deeds affecting immovable property the registration of which is optional, a decrease of 7 per cent. ; and in deeds relating to movable property the registration of which is optional, a decrease of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., as compared with 1872-73. This decrease, which occurred pretty generally throughout the Province, is attributed to the favorable harvests of the year, which rendered the agricultural classes to a considerable extent independent of the money-lender. The receipts of the Registration department were Rs. 1,64,037, against Rs. 1,74,276 in 1872-73 ; and the expenditure was Rs. 98,947, against Rs. 1,10,260. Thus the net receipts of the year were Rs. 65,090 against Rs. 64,294 in the preceding year.

Oudh.—The total number of documents registered fell from 47,201 to 40,058, and the total receipts from Rs. 83,964 to Rs. 74,489. The expenditure fell from Rs. 52,843 to Rs. 48,555. The decrease in the number of registrations affecting immovable property was 12 per cent. The decrease in the number of bonds registered was over 21 per cent. Leases compulsorily registered fell from Rs. 2,337 to 1,486, and it cannot be doubted that the requirements of the law as regards this class of documents are systematically disregarded. The average fee for registration in the year 1873-74 was Rs. 1-2-11, the average charge for copying 7 annas and 5 pie,—the total cost per deed averaging Rs. 1-10-4. The value of property secured by registration was Rs. 1,41,30,288 in 1873-74 against Rs. 1,78,19,873 in 1872-73.

British Burma.—There is very little registration in British Burma. The number of documents registered during the year was 2,616 against 2,503 in 1872-73. The number of instruments of sale, mortgage, &c., of immovable property of the value of £10 and upwards, form $71\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the total registered. The value of the property transferred by documents registered increased from £313,990 in 1872-73 to £402,720 in 1873-74, or by 28 per cent. The fees realized under all heads aggregated £650, and the expenditure, £367, leaving a balance in favor of the year of £283.

Berar.—The total number of documents registered was 11,412 as compared with 10,251 in the previous year, giving an increase of 1,161 or 10 per cent. Of the 11,412 documents, the registration of 6,354 was compulsory and of 5,058 optional. Compared with 1872-73, registration affecting immovable property increased by 660 documents, and that relating to movable property decreased by 14. The aggregate value of property transferred in 1873-74 was Rs. 27,07,757-2-6 against Rs.

23,40,675-9-5 in 1872-73. The average value of each document was Rs. 237 against Rs. 228 in the previous year. The total receipts rose from Rs. 26,383-0-10 in 1872-73 to Rs. 27,335-90 in 1873-74. The average fee per document, exclusive of Wills and Authorities to adopt, was Rs. 1-14-11 against Rs. 2 in 1872-73. The expenditure also increased from Rs. 15,392-6-10 to Rs. 18,646-1-4.

Ajmere and Mhairicarra.—1,474 documents were registered in 1873-74 against 1,507 in 1872-73. The number of compulsory registrations was 573, and optional registrations 799. The average fee in respect of each compulsory registration was Rs. 2-4-7 against Rs. 2-3-5 in 1872-73; and of optional registrations, Rs. 0-15-3 against 0-12-10 in 1872-73. The total value of property affected by registered documents was Rs. 6,73,506-13-0 against Rs. 5,50,982-1-0 in 1872-73.

CHAPTER VII.

MUNICIPALITIES.

Bengal.

Rural.—The number of Municipalities of each class at work during the year was as follows :—

Act XXVI of 1850	1
„ XX of 1856	69
„ III of 1864	25
„ VI of 1868	92

The constitution of the town committees and punchayets under the various Acts was as follows :—

		Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans.	Natives.
Act III of 1864 ...	...	192	243	185	250
„ VI of 1868 ...	...	261	660	165	756
„ XX of 1856 ...	...	13	185	10	188
„ XXVI of 1850 ...	...	1	7	7	1

The receipts of the various municipalities during the past year, classed under the various heads, were as follows :—

	Act III (B. C.) of 1864.		Act VI (B. C.) of 1868. Towns under Act	Chowkidari Unions under Act XX of 1856.	Act XXVI of 1850. Towns under Act	Total.
	Suburbs of Calcutta and Howrah.	Towns in the interior.				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rate upon owners according to the yearly value of houses and lands owned in the town,	3,56,389	3,58,182	.....	.....	.....	7,14,571
Tax upon occupiers of holdings within the town according to their circumstances and their property to be protected, .....	.....	.....	3,92,983	1,03,126	14,390	5,10,499
Tax upon carriages, carts, horses and elephants,	29,616	30,219	.....	178	551	60,594
Fines and fees,	9,114	7,660	1,310	516	69	18,669
Pounds, ferries, and tolls,	16,117	1,15,317	7,122	4,403	236	1,43,195
Rent of houses, gardens, and markets belonging to municipalities,	2,047	26,615	5,412	4,613	6	38,693
Other sources, including grants from provincial funds,	1,13,204	98,208	42,256	3,265	389	2,57,322
Total, ..	5,26,517	6,36,201	4,49,083	1,16,101	15,641	17,43,543

The total income of all municipalities was Rs. 17,43,543, against Rs. 17,70,505 in 1872-73.

The following table shews the various heads under which expenditure was incurred in the municipalities of various classes respectively :

	MUNICIPALITIES UNDER ACT III.			Towns under Act II (B. C.) of 1868.	Chowkidari Unions.	Towns under Act XXVI of 1850.	Total.
	Suburbs of Calcutta and Howrah.	Municipalities in the interior.	Total.				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment,	67,501	71,051	1,38,552	57,125	14,917	1,970	2,12,864
Police,	1,10,895	1,73,718	2,84,613	2,07,920	63,344	3,018	5,58,895
Conservancy,...	99,207	1,06,268	2,05,475	44,710	11,158	3,741	2,65,114
Roads,	1,09,545	1,67,194	2,76,739	1,28,702	39,988	11,940	4,57,369
Buildings, .....	.....	16,039	16,039	7,756	320	802	21,917
Works of public utility, ..	39,038	47,858	86,896	21,735	5,090	4,421	1,18,145
Miscellaneous and contingent charges,	40,063	36,243	76,306	22,176	2,884	1,612	1,02,978
Total ...	4,66,249	6,18,371	10,84,620	4,90,454	1,37,701	27,507	17,40,232

Calcutta.—The total amount at the disposal of the Calcutta Municipality in 1873 was as follows :—

	Rs.	As.
Cash balances,	7,11,902	12
Extraordinary income,	12,95,924	9
Ordinary income,	24,98,300	11
Grand Total,.	45,06,128	1 5

The chief sources of the ordinary income of the municipality are the rates levied on house and landed property on account of police, water, lighting, and municipal expenditure generally. The total demand for the year on account of these was Rs. 19,02,863. Of this, Rs. 17,84,813 were realized, Rs. 76,115 were remitted or refunded, and Rs. 41,935 were left for realization in 1874. The receipts on account of licenses on trades, professions, and callings, amounted to Rs. 2,53,176; and those from taxes on houses, carriages, and carts, to Rs. 1,55,414. The remainder of the ordinary receipts consist of process-fees, rents, conservancy, slaughter-house, and tramway receipts, &c.

The ordinary expenditure of the year is stated to have been as follows :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Interest on debenture loans and loans from Government for extension of drainage and water-supply, including sinking fund,	6,50,473	13	9
General expenditure, including commission on collections, establishments, and contingencies, &c.,	3,27,959	6	9
Office rent and other rent charges,	17,625	2	3
Conservancy, including Hastings,	1,34,168	12	6
Roads, ditto, ditto,	2,45,779	1	4
Lighting, ditto, ditto	2,26,285	15	7
Police,	2,73,074	0	0
Water-supply,	2,06,482	3	8
Street-watering,	34,856	5	7
New drainage, working, pumping, &c., &c,	63,840	11	4
Hospitals and Vaccination,	64,131	6	11
Maintenance and working the municipal railway,	32,128	1	11
Working the slaughter-house,	11,196	4	13
Completion of, and working the tramway,	79,798	4	10
Jute warehouse and fire-brigade establishment,	21,064	3	5
Law expenses,	10,591	14	9
Miscellaneous,	8,469	10	10
Store and Suspense Account,	1,11,507	3	11
Total,	25,19,432	15	2

Capital Account Expenditure.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Drainage works executed by Messrs. Burn and Co.,	1,89,803	13	2
Ditto by Department,	5,80,214	2	0
Cost of land for new road at Ballakhana,	1,51,312	8	0
Water-supply extension,	3,16,129	3	11
Municipal Market,	87,034	5	3
Office building,	1,08,549	9	9
Market Suspense Account,	15,079	8	0
Total,	14,48,123	2	1

This brings up the aggregate revenue and capital accounts expenditure to Rs. 39,67,556-1-3. Deducting the total expenditure from the total receipts of both revenue and capital accounts, there remained, at the close of the year under review, a balance of Rs. 5,38,572-0-2 at the disposal of the Justices, as shown in the margin.

The loans drawn by the municipality during the year 1873 were as follows :—

	Rs.
For Drainage,	8,00,000
Water-supply,	1,41,000
Municipal Office,	1,30,000
Total,	10,70,000

The total municipal income of the various classes of municipalities of Bengal during the year 1873-74 was as follows :—

	Rs.
Calcutta,	24,98,301
Suburbs of Calcutta and Howrah,	5,26,517
Municipalities in the interior under Act III of 1861,	6,36,201
Municipalities under Act VI of 1868, with one under Act XXVI of 1850,	4,64,724
Towns and Unions under Act XX of 1850,	1,16,101
Total, ...	42,11,844

The receipts of the Calcutta Municipality during 1873 were as follows :—

	Rs.
House rate,... ..	8,83,307
Lighting rate,	2,07,401
Police rate,... ..	2,43,891
Water rate and sale of water, . .	4,88,429
Licenses on professions, trades, &c., ..	2,52,434
„ for carriages and horses, ..	1,07,224
Registration of carts and hackries, ..	48,191
Notices of demand, warrant fees, and fine	40,352
Fees from other sources,	41,996
Rents,	55,052
Conservancy receipts,	35,079
Slaughter-house,	31,297
Tramway,	8,049
Government contribution to census, ..	10,834
Jute Warehouses,	15,343
Contribution of Suburbs to Fire Brigade,	16,333
Miscellaneous,	13,089
Total, ...	24,98,301

To this may be added extraordinary receipts, as follows :—

	Rs.
Loan from Government for extension of drainage,... ..	8,00,000
Contribution from Government for drainage of Medical College area,...	50,000
Loan from Government for extension of Water-supply,	1,41,000
Ditto ditto construction of Municipal office,	1,30,000
Miscellaneous,	74,784
Suspense account,	1,00,141
Total, ...	12,95,925

Madras.

Madras Municipality.—The works connected with the water-supply project were continued during the year and now nearly approach completion. The total mileage of the piping laid is nearly 39 miles, and the number of fountains open to the public 133, with 55 house-connections. The water has also been laid on to many of the public buildings. The cost of the works up to the close of the year was Rupees 13,16,741.

The public health was on the whole satisfactory, the death-rate being 37·50 per mille.

The debt of the Municipality amounted at the end of the year to Rupees 14,28,000; a sum of Rupees 51,142 was paid on account of interest during the year, and Rupees 25,571 transferred to the Sinking Fund. The incidence of taxation, including tolls, was about Rupee 1 per head of population.

Provincial Municipalities.—The subjoined Statement shows the population, and incidence of *taxation* per head of the population, in each Municipality :—

Municipality.	Population.	Income.	1873-74.		
			Rs.	As.	Percent- age.
Adoni, ...	22,723	29,657	0	10	8
Anantapore, ...	4,918	7,024	1	2	5
Bellary, ...	51,766	72,823	0	15	5
Ghooity, ...	6,730	8,523	0	14	8
Coimbatore, ...	35,310	31,736	0	9	11
Erode, ...	7,817	7,404	0	9	8
Cuddapah, ...	16,275	36,494	1	5	1
Berhampore, ...	21,670	18,708	0	8	5
Chiccole, ...	15,587	10,231	0	7	10
Cocanada, ...	17,839	24,704	0	14	11
Ellore, ...	25,487	17,760	0	7	6
Rajahmundry, ...	19,733	19,912	0	8	8
Guntoor, ...	18,033	31,795	0	15	1
Musulipatam, ...	36,188	27,575	0	9	2
Cumbum, ...	7,295	8,205	0	9	9
Kurnool, ...	25,579	24,116	0	10	2
Conjeveram, ...	37,327	37,255	0	8	1
Dindigul, ...	12,865	15,569	0	10	8
Mudura, ...	51,987	97,120	0	13	1
Calicut, ...	47,962	39,000	0	8	0
Cannanore, ...	9,259	17,332	1	5	5
Cochin, ...	13,840	20,853	0	8	11
Palghaut, ...	30,752	27,839	0	9	5
Tellicherry, ..	20,504	18,066	0	11	3
Coonoor, ...	3,058	8,610	1	5	10
Ootacamund, ...	9,982	38,233	1	15	2
Nellore, ...	29,922	35,122	0	9	2
Vellore, ...	38,022	65,106	0	14	2
Wallajapett, ...	12,103	12,692	0	12	3
Salem, ...	50,012	49,681	0	9	2
Cuddalore, ...	40,290	33,196	0	8	6
Chellumbrum, ...	15,519	2,927	0	2	11
Mangalore, ..	29,712	30,101	0	8	10
Combaconum, ...	44,444	42,116	0	10	4
Mayaveram, ...	21,165	19,431	0	10	7
Manargudi, ...	17,703	20,216	0	12	4
Negapatam, ..	48,525	49,517	0	11	3
Tanjore, ...	52,175	59,099	0	13	7
Palamcottah, ...	17,945	22,972	0	12	4
Tinnevely, ...	21,044	22,342	0	11	11
Tuticorin, ...	10,565	21,483	1	6	1
Srirangam, ...	11,271	20,325	0	13	8
Trichinopoly, ...	76,530	87,665	0	11	5
Bimlipatam, ...	8,744	10,327	1	2	10
Palcondah, ...	8,812	10,831	0	13	1
Vizagapatam, ...	32,191	28,084	1	11	7
Vizianagram, ...	20,169	13,255	0	10	2

The total Municipal expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 11,75,399 against an income of Rs. 11,20,442, the balance

year commenced having thus been drawn on to Rs. 54,957. The outlay on permanent improvements, 2,63,202, or 19·45 *per cent.* of the total sum

for expenditure.

The expenditure on education rose during the year from Rs. 1,024 to Rs. 61,390, but it is only in the case of a few Municipalities that the operations under this head can be said to have approached full development. The expenditure on education exceeded 10 *per cent.* of the Municipal funds in four Municipalities only, and in twenty-nine it was less than 5 *per cent.* As a rule, aid from Municipal funds is, under the instructions of Government, confined to lower education only.

N. W. Provinces.

In 1872-73 seventy-eight towns were administered under the North-Western Provinces' Municipalities Improvements Act (VI. of 1868, since repealed by Act XV. of 1873). During the year under report, it was extended to Shamli, Kandhla, and Kairana in the Muzaffarnagar District, but has not yet been put in force in the last-named town. The present report, therefore, treats of the administration of eighty towns.

In most municipalities the members of the committees are elected by the inhabitants. In paragraph 6 of the report for 1872-73, it was shown that the franchise had been widely extended, and a still further extension has taken place in 1873-74, as the following statement shows :—

	1872-73	1873-74.
Number of towns in which the non-official members are appointed wholly by popular election, ...	58	62
Number of towns in which appointment is partly by election, partly by nomination, ...	14	12
Number of towns in which appointment is wholly by nomination, ...	6	6

The income from all sources, exclusive of the opening balances, compares thus for the past two years :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.
Income by taxation, ...	15,54,959	15,71,980
Miscellaneous, ...	2,94,306	3,50,802
Total, ...	18,49,265	19,22,782

The income from each tax and the percentage of realization from each to total income from taxation are given below for the past two years :—

Species of tax.	1872-73.		1873-74.	
	Realizations.	Percent- age	Realizations.	Percent- age.
	Rs.		Rs.	
Octroi, ...	14,00,932	90.00	14,03,354	89.27
House-tax, ...	35,228	2.27	33,080	2.11
License-tax, ...	81,932	5.27	91,954	5.85
Tax on carriages and animals, ...	12,523	.8	11,510	.73
Tolls on ditto, ...	11,785	.95	13,041	.83
Special taxes, ...	9,559	.62	19,041	1.21
Total, ...	15,54,959	100.	15,71,980	100.

The falling off in the percentage of the octroi receipts to the total income from taxation is due to the exemption from duty of many articles in municipalities where more than local consumption had been taxed in previous years.

The octroi was levied in all but nine municipalities and in fifty municipalities it was the only tax in force. The population which paid it had been 2,046,068 in 1872-73, and was 2,065,430 in 1873-74.

The total receipts from the octroi after deducting refunds, the proportion contributed by each of the eight classes to the whole, the general incidence of the tax per head of the population who pay it, and the particular incidence of the receipts in each class are compared in the following statement for the past two years :—

Classes.	1872-73.			1873-74.		
	Receipts.	Incidence.		Receipts.	Incidence.	
	Rs.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	Rs.	As. P.
I. Articles of food and drink for men and animals, ..		0	6 8	8,46,901	0	6 7
II. Animals for slaughter, ...	8,50,626	0	0 3	40,946	0	0 4
III. Articles used for fuel, lighting, and washing, ..	33,791	0	0 7	79,046	0	0 7
IV. Articles used for the construction of buildings, ..	72,811	0	0 7	71,985	0	0 7
V. Drugs, gums, spices, and perfumes, ...	71,216	0	0 7	60,379	0	0 5
VI. Tobacco, ...	38,436	0	0 4	52,452	0	0 4
VII. Cloth, ...	1,70,747	0	1 4	1,66,044	0	1 3
VIII. Metals, ...	42,632	0	0 4	89,021	0	0 6
Total, ...	13,53,399	0	10 8	13,56,774	0	5 0

The average incidence of the tax was 10 annas 6 pie per head; the maximum, at Hathras, Re. 1-1-4; and the minimum, excluding towns where duty is not levied on all articles liable to taxation, 4 annas 5 pie, at Chandpur.

In one town only, besides Hathras, did the incidence rise above one rupee per head. This was at Saharanpur, where the rate was Re. 1-0-9 per head. The income rose more than 20 per cent. over that of 1872-73, owing to an increased importation of food grains, khand, cloth, and metals. As these imports were abnormal, no reduction in the tariff was ordered. At Ghazipur, however, where the incidence per head was 15 annas 5 pie, interference with the through trade has been apprehended, and during the year under report the rates on grain were reduced to two-thirds, on refined sugar to one-twelfth, and on cloth to one-fourth of the maximum duties allowed where local consumption alone is taxed.

The following statement shows for 1873-74 an increase in the incidence as compared with the previous year, except in the cases of Firozabad and Ujhani, and even here the rate is higher than in 1871-72:—

Towns.	1871-72.		1872-73.		1873-74.	
	Income.	Incidence.	Income.	Incidence.	Income.	Incidence.
	Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.
Deoband, ..	4,050	0 3 4	5,568	0 4 7	8,784	0 7 3
Baraut, *	4,505	0 6 8	4,351	0 8 6	4,866	0 9 3
Bulandshahr, ...	6,586	0 7 1	6,712	0 7 3	7,684	0 8 3
Anupshahr, ...	3,706	0 6 4	4,591	0 7 10	4,693	0 8 0
Bikandra Rao, ..	4,890	0 6 6	6,218	0 8 0	6,343	0 8 1
Atrauli, ...	5,626	0 5 8	5,319	0 5 4	7,992	0 8 0
Fatehpur Sikri, ...	4,195	0 7 10	3,378	0 6 4	3,818	0 7 2
Firozabad, ...	5,211	0 6 1	6,968	0 8 1	6,295	0 7 4
Bijnor, ...	3,800	0 4 9	5,184	0 6 6	5,848	0 7 2
Chandpur, ...	2,585	0 3 6	3,287	0 4 4	3,336	0 4 5
Nagina, ...	4,471	0 3 8	6,657	0 5 5	8,036	0 6 6
Budaun, ...	12,912	0 6 2	13,420	0 6 5	14,003	0 7 2
Ujhani, ...	3,416	0 7 2	4,112	0 8 6	3,495	0 7 4
Bisalpur, ...	2,605	0 4 4	2,319	0 3 11	3,221	0 5 7
Gorakhpur, ...	16,426	0 5 1	23,946	0 7 7	27,814	0 8 10

Besides the towns named above, those noted in the margin show an incidence of less than eight annas per head in 1873-74. At Ghaziabad, Shahdara, Shambhal, and Almora the octroi does not fall on all articles liable to taxation. At Kunch the low incidence is partly due to a reduction of the duties on grain, rice, and sugar. The octroi was only introduced into Pilkhuwa, Marehra, Aliganj, Tilhar, Fatehpur, and Orai during 1872-73, and it is hoped that the collections will improve during the current year.

The total income from all sources, the total expenditure, and the reserves compare thus for the past two years :—

Year.				Income.	Expenditure.	Reserve.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73,	..	...	..	22,05,615	18,40,059	3,65,556
1873-74,	...	...	...	22,91,529	19,56,510	3,38,019
Increase,	...	...	...	88,914	1,16,451	...
Decrease,	...	...	...	...	...	27,535

The total expenditure and the proportion borne by each item to the whole are compared in the following statement for the past two years :—

(See next page.)

Head,*	1872-73.		1873-74.	
	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount	Percentage.
	Rs.		Rs.	
Collection, ...	1,81,832	9.88	1,81,235	9.26
Head-office, ...	39,554	2.15	32,817	1.68
Police, ...	3,92,318	21.32	4,11,523	21.01
Conservancy, ...	2,63,849	14.34	2,78,612	14.21
Lighting, ...	48,990	2.66	46,661	2.38
Watering, ...	27,013	1.47	26,612	* 1.36
Total Establishments, ...	9,53,556	51.82	9,77,490	49.96
Original works, ...	4,67,933	25.43	4,23,667	21.65
Repairs, ...	2,09,804	11.1	2,31,361	11.98
Education, ...	40,118	2.18	53,911	2.75
Vaccination, ...	7,960	.43	10,252	.53
Dispensary, ...	27,373	1.49	33,752	1.73
Other charities, ...	10,862	.9	13,879	.71
Refunds, ...	Included with	Miscellaneous.	46,580	2.38
Miscellaneous, ...	1,22,453	6.66	1,62,618	8.31
Total, ...	18,40,059	100	19,56,510	100

It is satisfactory to find from the above figures that there has been a general reduction in the cost of establishments, and that the savings thus effected have been devoted to the enhancement of grants-in-aid of education and charitable institutions.

Bombay.

The following statement exhibits the revenue derived and expenditure incurred under each head during the year under review :—

Revenue (Taxation Proper).

	Rs.	As.	P.
House Rate (6 per cent.), ...	7,01,013	2	9
Police do., ...	2,37,281	8	5
Lighting do., ...	2,37,049	14	0
Wheel Tax and Land Conveyance, ...	2,16,139	9	0
Liquor Licenses, ...	2,79,078	10	4
Tobacco Duty, ...	1,48,791	9	9
Town Duties, ...	4,46,923	9	10
Additional Rate and Taxes from Port Trust, ...	1,19,119	9	8
	23,85,392	9	4

Services rendered.

Hallucore Cess,	2,00,589	13	2
Water Rate, .	4,00,638	9	2
	<hr/>		
	6,01,228	6	4

From Property and Miscellaneous.

Market Receipts,	...	...	1,92,972	14	5
Workshops (Profit),	...	...	8,699	9	8
Victoria Gardens,	...	...	7,074	7	10
Miscellaneous Fines, Receipts, Fees and Savings,	...	...	91,969	5	2
Receipts for 1872 and past year's assets recovered,	...	...	6,300	6	8
Profit on stores adjusted,	...	...	27,469	14	0
			<hr/>		
			3,37,486	9	9
			Rs. 33,24,107	9	5

Expenditure.

General Superintendence,	...	...	1,16,574	11	8
Health Department, including Markets and Slaughter-Houses,	...	...	7,96,859	8	4
Police,	...	...	3,61,437	15	7
Lighting,	...	...	2,47,862	1	8
Water Works,	...	...	2,80,639	12	3
Interest and Sinking Fund Debts,	...	...	5,06,269	8	11
Primary Education,	...	...	10,000	0	0
Road Repairs,	...	...	3,04,818	11	3
Assessment and Collection, Engineer's Department, road watering, rent, maintenance of gardens, improvement of streets, &c., &c., ..	...	...	4,20,114	14	9
			Rs. 30,44,577	4	5

There was a net excess of actual over estimated income of Rs. 1,27,650, although there was a deficiency in the yield of Town Duties of Rs. 55,076, and in rates of Rs. 52,751.

The population of the town and island of Bombay at the census of 1872 was 644,405. Comparing these figures with the revenue above shown to be derived from taxation proper, the average incidence per head of population is Rs. 3-11-2. If the revenue for services rendered be added, it would be Rs. 4-10-2. Liquor licenses and tobacco duty are included under taxation proper. They are not directly levied from a large proportion of the population, but they have an indirect effect on a large proportion by raising the price of the articles.

The principal matter engaging the attention of the Executive Engineer's Department during the year was the carrying on of the new works in connection with the Tulsi Lake, and 2,848 brass of masonry were added to No. 1 Dam. The water gathered at the Tulsi and thrown into the Vehar Lake, was so considerable in quantity as to cause an overflow in the level of the latter, increasing the ordinary storage by 60 days' supply. Some serious bursts in the Vehar main occurred, and it is anticipated that a heavy outlay must ere long be incurred in replacing worn-out mains and distributing pipes. At the end of the year the number of connections with the main was 10,629, of which 314 were made during 1873.

Stringent measures were found necessary to prevent Cattle disease from spreading into the interior, and to stamp it out within the island. A hospital was established near Mahaluxmi for the treatment of cattle which were suffering, and the result was very successful.

The number of municipalities in existence during the whole or part of the year under review was 213, the same as in the previous year. But some of the municipalities in the Sátára Collectorate had an income of less than Rs. 1,000, and two during the year realized Rs. 83 and Rs. 61 respectively. Many of them are in small villages with a population of less than 2,000. The origin of these petty municipalities was explained last year, the impossibility of effecting any good with so insignificant sums was pointed out, and the abolition of 32, and the prospect of more being abolished, were mentioned. This anticipation was realized with regard to 27 of the smaller of them which remained at the beginning of the year.

The mode of taxation which Municipal Commissioners have in the exercise of the discretion allowed to them most generally adopted, is that of octroi duties. During the year under review they were levied in 173 municipal towns out of the whole number of 213; they were levied by every municipality in Sind, and, with the exception of Karáchi and Kotri and places in the Shikárpur Collectorate, municipalities in that province made use of no other form of taxation. Octroi duties yielded more than 57 per cent. of the whole municipal revenue of the Presidency.

The principal objections to octroi duties are that they are liable to become transit duties, and that the burden falls more

heavily on the poor than on the rich. Measures have, however, been taken to confine the duty to articles locally consumed, and there seems reason to believe that in the Presidency proper the orders on the subject have been strictly carried out during the year under review. The only places in the Presidency proper where the incidence per head of octroi exceeded Re. 1 are the important towns of Ahmedábád and Surat, in which there is no house-tax, and in neither was it much above Re. 1. In Sind it is otherwise. At Sakhar the incidence of octroi per head of population was over Rs. 7, at Khetti it was nearly Rs. 7, at Karáchi it was about Rs. 3-11-0, and at several other less important places it was considerably over Re. 1. It is difficult to believe that this could have been the case if goods in transit had been rigidly exempted. The attention of the Commissioner in Sind was invited to the matter. It may be added that the average incidence per head of octroi for the whole Presidency was 11 annas 8 pies, which seems to be very moderate, and to further corroborate the assertion that, generally speaking, the tax is confined to goods locally consumed.

The house-tax is, after octroi, the most popular source of municipal income. It was levied during the year in 80 towns, and yielded on the whole Rs. 1,67,118-4-11, or nearly 8 per cent. of the gross municipal revenue. From tolls and wheel-tax together Rs. 1,35,526 or more than 6 per cent. were derived, from assessed taxes Rs. 1,77,900 or upwards of 8 per cent., and from miscellaneous sources Rs. 3,34,831 or about 16 per cent.

The following statement shows the percentages of the whole expenditure throughout the Presidency which were incurred under the main heads :—

Establishment,	11·756
Police, ...	6·42
Lighting,	6·008
Public Health,	32·22
Public Instruction,	3·66
Public Works,	24·12

The following statement shows the loans taken up during the year, and the purpose for which they were granted :—

(See next page.)

Municipality.	Amount of Loan.	Purpose for which granted.
	Ra.	
Karwar, ...	15,000 ...	To provide public latrines and reclaim swampy ground.
Broach, ...	16,000 ...	To pay off a debt incurred in improving a public road.
Bhivandi, ...	15,000 ...	To improve the water-supply.
Haidarabad, ...	2,50,000 ...	Do.
Yeola, ...	9,000 ...	Do.
Shikarpur, ...	45,000 ...	To fill in hollows around the town, which were considered injurious to health, and to pay a debt incurred for similar work previously executed.
Do. ...	9,000 ...	To improve the water-supply.

The Punjab.

During the year Municipal Committees formed under Act IV. of 1873 were in operation in 128 towns or places in the Punjab. For administrative purposes these Committees are divided into three classes with graduated powers of expenditure. Those of the first class are empowered to expend their income on objects authorized by the Act, without reference to superior authority, subject only to a Government audit of accounts. Those of the second class are authorized to expend sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 upon objects authorized by the Act without previous sanction: works costing more require the previous sanction of the Commissioner of the Division. The proceedings of third class Committees are subject to the confirmation of the Deputy Commissioner, but in other respects their powers are the same as those of Committees of the second class. Committees of the first class are restricted to the larger commercial towns, and to the hill sanatoria where there is a large European population. There were 8 such Committees during 1873-74, *viz.*, at Dehli, Simla, Dharmasálah, Amritsar, Dalhousie, Lahore, Murree and Multán. There were 19 Committees of the 2nd class, all situated at the head-quarters of districts: the remaining 101 were Committees of the third class.

Besides the above, a municipal income, chiefly of the nature of a levy for watch and ward, was raised in 185 minor towns to which the Municipal Act had not been formally extended. The circumstances of all these towns were enquired into during the year, and the result has been (though this properly belongs to the history of the year 1874-75) that 69 of

these have been formally brought under the provisions of Act IV. of 1873; while in the remainder the municipal form has been abandoned, and the usual Chaukidári tax reverted to.

Bye-laws for the prevention of nuisances and the enforcement of sanitation within Municipal limits, as well as for the securing a correct registration of vital statistics, have been prepared and sanctioned for most of the municipalities. Revised bye-laws to serve as a model for general adoption, and thus as far as possible to secure uniformity, are under preparation by the Government Advocate.

The following table* shows the total municipal income and expenditure for the last 6 years :—

YEAR.	Income.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1868-69	16,08,806	17,40,839
1869-70	15,86,321	14,72,236
1870-71	15,91,673	14,67,104
1871-72	17,76,792	15,62,422
1872-73	20,64,117	19,14,905
1873-74	19,03,972	19,38,601

The closing balance in hand on 31st March, 1874 was Rs. 6,39,562.

The chief sources of income in 1873-74 are thus shown :—

	Rs.
Octroi,	14,68,672
Rates on houses, buildings and lands,	1,33,788
Various other taxes,	84,520
Sale of sweepings, grass, garden produce, interest on investments, and other miscellaneous sources of income,	63,320
Loans, transfers, adjustments, &c.,	1,53,672
Total	19,03,972

Throwing out of the calculation the last of these items, we find that 84 per cent. of the entire municipal income of the year was derived from octroi or town duties.

The detail of the year's expenditure is as follows :—

	Rs.
Cost of collection, establishments and contingencies,	1,14,193
Police charges,	3,28,476
Conservancy,	6,64,494
Education,	63,705
Dispensaries,	1,40,177
Public improvements,	3,65,215
Miscellaneous charges,	21,903
Investments, repayment of loans, transfers, adjustments, &c.,	2,40,438
Total	19,38,601

Oudh.

The Municipalities in Oudh were 19, the same as during the preceding year. The North-Western Provinces' and Oudh Municipalities' Act (XV of 1873) was passed in November, but no changes were made under its provisions during the year under review. With the exception of Lucknow and Fyzabad, the Municipalities are all small, with populations under 20,000, and the members of the Committees are appointed by the authorities. But in Lucknow and Fyzabad the non-official members have been elected under the provisions of Act XVIII of 1874. Little interest is taken by the public in these elections, and but very few of those entitled to vote take the trouble to do so.

The Municipalities are not rich, and the greater part of their income is expended on police, public works, and conservancy.

The income of the Oudh municipalities for the past two years, and the sources from which it has been derived, are shown in the following comparative statement :—

		1872-73.	1873-74.
		Rs.	Rs.
Taxation, ...	...	3,25,890	3,23,447
Nazul fluid, ...	...	31,859	34,778
Sale of sewage, ...	...	7,383	6,998
Ground rent, ...	...	955	1,027
Fines, ...	...	2,213	1,347
Miscellaneous, ...	...	14,250	26,495
Grant from provincial funds,		25,000	25,000
	Total,	4,07,580	4,19,092
Balance of preceding year,	...	58,371	41,898
	Grand Total,	4,65,951	4,60,990

Of the Rs. 3,23,447 raised by taxation, by far the greater part, namely, Rs. 3,06,663, was collected as octroi.

The principal heads of expenditure during the two past years are compared in the following table :—

			1872-73.	1873-74.
			Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance and contingencies, ...	...	...	49,441	45,880
Police, ...	...	...	1,29,828	1,32,001
Conservancy, ...	...	...	76,869	68,252
Public Works, ...	...	...	1,22,912	1,25,123
Education, ...	...	...	3,900	3,864
Dispensaries, ...	...	...	3,800	4,019
Special objects, ...	...	...	16,268	16,023
Gardens, ...	...	...	12,617	12,446
Transfers, ...	...	...	8,199	10,932
	al,	...	4,23,834	4,18,540

By far the largest municipality is that of Lucknow. Its income during the past year exceeded that of all the other municipalities. In 1873-74 the receipts of the Lucknow municipality were Rs. 2,57,234, and its expenditure Rs. 2,42,898.

British Burma.

The receipts of the Municipal and Town Funds during the year aggregated £65,513, of which £20,610 were realized as taxes on the area of land covered by buildings, £17,253 were derived as rents from stalls in Municipal bazaars and markets, which have been erected out of the surplus of the several funds, and £27,650 were miscellaneous receipts from the sale of licences for the vend of spirituous liquors, for hack carriages, passenger-boats, nighter-houses, and from fines and various other

sources; and the balance at the credit of these funds at the commencement of the official year 1873-74 was £24,689, making a total of £90,202. The expenditure from the several funds was £68,794; £14,043 were disbursed on account of establishments, conservancy and police, £38,233 on various public works and repairs, and £16,518 on contingent charges, &c. The balance at the credit of the funds at the close of the financial year was £21,408.

Berar.

In the table below are shown the population within municipal limits; the several sources of revenue, and the incidence per head of local taxation:—

MUNICIPALITIES.	Population.	Sources of Income.							Incidence of tax per head of population.	Incidence of tax in preceding year.
		Tax on houses, buildings, &c.	Tax on trades and professions.	Bazar Tax.	Pounds.	Toll on carts.	Miscellaneous.	Income during the year.		
Oomraotee ...	22,995	1,899	15,408	2,040	...	5,058	5,059	29,464	10,787	40,251 1 4 6 1 10 8
Akola ...	12,236	567	3,763	...	232	...	481	4,905	8,378	13,571 0 8 8 0 6 8
Khamgaon ...	9,432	112	12,165	922	192	...	785	14,176	9,744	23,920 1 8 0 1 2 0
Ellichpur ...	27,782	...	7,446	2,633	563	...	479	11,121	...	11,121 0 6 4 0 510
Basim ...	8,531	...	2,916	...	...	...	504	3,420	3,948	7,368 0 6 5 0 8
Total ...	80,976	2,580	41,698	5,595	987	5,058	7,258	63,176	33,055	96,231 0 12 9 0 12 8

Subjoined is a statement of municipal expenditure under its main heads, which shows a nett reduction, as compared with 1872-73, of Rupees 17,455, and from which the following noteworthy facts are derivable:—

11·3 per cent. were spent on establishment and collection, 21·8 per cent. on police, 19·3 per cent. on conservancy, 3·9 per cent. on latrine, fire-engine and cotton yards establishments, 7 per cent. on watering, 22·6 per cent. on original works, 8 per cent. on repairs, 4·3 per cent. on charitable institutions, 2·3 per cent. on education, and 5·8 per cent. on miscellaneous objects.

Expenditure	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.
Head District Officers ...	4,964	6,036
Cost of collection ...	3,461	1,253
Police ...	18,416	13,989
Conservancy ...	13,713	12,408
Latrine, Fire-Engine, Cotton yard establishments, &c. ...	...	2,522
Watering ...	572	423
Original works ...	22,257	14,511
Repairs ...	6,077	5,059
Aid to Charitable Institutions ...	4,434	4,306
Miscellaneous ...	7,785	3,715
	<u>81,677</u>	<u>64,222</u>

* The balance in hand in the five Municipalities was Rupees 32,009 against Rupees 33,055 in the previous year.

The total income and expenditure of each Municipality for the two years under comparison were as follows:—

	Income.		Expenditure.	
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Oomraotee	37,018	29,464	30,064	28,666
Akola	4,992	4,995	16,038	4,707
Khamgaon	13,812	14,176	22,806	17,884
Ellichpur	10,240	11,121	10,494	9,041
Basim	3,977	3,420	3,275	3,923
Total	<u>70,069</u>	<u>63,176</u>	<u>81,677</u>	<u>64,221</u>

CHAPTER VIII.

M I L I T A R Y.

No report of the Bengal Army had been received at the time of going to press. The following statements give statistical details of the Army in India to the dates specified :—

Established Strength of the European and Native Army in British India (exclusive of Native Artificers and Followers), for the year 1872-73.

	BENGAL.			MADRAS.			BOMBAY.			TOTAL.		
	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.	Total.
EUROPEAN ARMY.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Royal Artillery, ...	422	6,552	6,974	196	2,675	2,871	162	2,426	2,588	780	11,553.	12,433
Cavalry, ...	140	2,275	2,415	56	910	966	56	910	966	252	4,095	4,347
Royal Engineers, ...	201	...	201	61	...	61	72	...	72	334	...	334
Infantry, ...	1,056	25,332	29,388	297	7,965	8,262	297	7,965	8,262	1,650	44,262	45,912
Invalid, and Veteran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Establishment, ...	21	22	43	32	177	209	18	...	18	71	199	270
Staff Corps, ...	1,179	...	1,179	746	...	746	520	...	520	2,415	...	2,445
General List, Cavalry, ...	76	...	76	58	...	58	26	...	26	160	...	160
General List, Infantry, ...	252	...	252	149	...	149	82	...	82	493	...	493
Unattached Officers, ...	10	...	10	3	...	3	4	...	4	17	...	17
General Officers unemployed, ...	81	...	81	52	...	52	31	...	31	167	...	167
Total European Army,	3,448	37,131	40,579	1,650	11,727	13,377	1,271	11,301	12,572	6,360	60,209	66,578
NATIVE ARMY.												
Artillery, ...	...	619	619	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	European 1 794	795
Body Guard, ...	26	12,915	12,941	9	European 2 1,713	1,721	7	3,958	3,965	42	European 2 18,586	18,630
Cavalry, ...	...	...	...	...	European 79 1,359	1,439	1	European 32 492	...	3	European 205 3,011	3,219
Sappers and Miners, ...	1	1,160	1,161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infantry, ...	66	48,289	48,355	38	29,223	29,261	30	22,036	22,066	131	99,568	99,702
Total Native Army, ...	93	63,077	63,170	48	32,376	32,424	38	26,714	26,752	179	122,167	122,346
TOTAL EUROPEAN AND NATIVE ARMY, ...	3,541	100,268	103,799	1,698	44,103	45,801	1,309	38,015	39,324	6,548	182,376	188,924

* Exclusive of Two Regiments in the Straits Settlements and China, the cost of which is borne by the British Government.

Military Expenditure charged to each Presidency of British India, and Payments in England, in each of the under-mentioned years.

	YEARS ENDED 30th APRIL.			YEARS ENDED 31st MARCH.						
	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867. (11 months.)	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
PAYMENTS.										
Government of India, ...	£ 7,161,131	7,487,675	8,149,844	6,719,778	6,749,826	7,011,834	6,973,845	6,512,574	£ 6,545,844	£ 6,510,160
Madras, ...	3,064,809	3,236,953	3,341,224	3,076,799	3,072,872	3,016,784	2,993,813	2,914,163	2,849,261	2,929,654
Bombay, ..	2,471,129	2,750,139	2,869,270	2,643,806	2,780,767	2,960,918	2,861,092	3,122,566	2,640,993	2,539,513
Total payments in India, ...	12,697,069	13,474,467	14,360,338	12,440,383	12,603,467	13,989,566	12,828,750	12,549,303	12,036,098	11,979,327
Payments in England, ...	1,813,178	2,277,769	2,387,882	3,385,408	3,499,829	3,280,015	3,500,989	3,525,497	3,642,014	3,524,285
GROSS EXPENDITURE,	14,510,247	15,752,236	16,748,220	15,825,791	16,103,296	16,269,581	16,329,739	16,074,800	15,678,112	15,503,612
RECEIPTS.										
Receipts in India, ...	747,431	735,567	728,340	717,489	742,712	1,101,503	1,060,423	943,685	889,340	885,545
England, ...	*	*	*	19,879	16,400	31,521	22,182	18,463	55,080	21,265
GROSS RECEIPTS,	747,431	735,567	728,340	737,368	759,112	1,133,024	1,082,605	962,148	944,420	906,810
NET MILITARY EXPENDITURE,	13,762,816	15,016,669	16,019,880	15,088,423	15,344,184	15,136,557	15,247,134	15,112,652	14,733,692	14,596,802

* According to the form adopted in the Accounts laid before Parliament for 1863-4, 1864-5, and 1865-6, the Receipts in England are in those years exhibited in reduction of Payments in England. The respective amounts are £249,573, £10,544, and £41,580.

Details of Military Expenditure of British India in India and in England in each of the undermentioned years.

SERVICES.	YEARS ENDED 31ST MARCH.				
	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
IN INDIA.					
EFFECTIVE.					
Army and Garrison Staff, ...	£ 528,250	£ 523,382	£ 466,136	£ 465,841	£ 477,668
Administrative Staff, ...	211,658	198,953	195,794	198,634	183,264
Regimental Pay Allowances, and charges, ...	6,714,872	6,662,473	6,527,145	6,503,793	6,512,734
Commissariat Establishments, ...	2,363,728	2,425,745	2,195,134	1,929,369	2,045,032
Stud and Remount, ditto, ...	269,246	253,416	196,796	180,732	201,501
Clothing ditto, ...	104,598	110,127	87,857	119,134	103,609
Barrack ditto, ...	379,592	353,190	327,329	336,350	247,831
Martial Law, ...	43,710	43,860	42,598	45,181	45,098
Medical Establishments, ...	465,970	457,326	437,953	421,500	419,307
Ordnance do. Stores, and Campequipage, ...	661,797	541,102	521,585	599,074	525,339
Ecclesiastical, ...	22,265	21,752	20,592	20,611	20,188
Educational, ...	42,689	40,749	43,969	31,711	39,552
Sea Transport Charges, ...	179,302	119,511	514,023	112,828	112,814
Miscellaneous Services, ...	354,430	400,821	329,501	433,740	401,363
Volunteer Corps, ...	4,728	7,277	7,964	6,951	10,888
Survey, Topographical and Trigonometrical, ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total effective, ...	12,349,835	12,193,287	11,914,376	11,408,479	11,346,488
NON-EFFECTIVE.					
Rewards, ...	14,230	12,837	13,027	10,102	25,593
Retired Officers, ...	16,128	15,550	13,815	12,236	13,651
Pensions to Officers, ...	578,952	577,295	570,519	567,359	551,993
Do to Widows and Orphans, ...	11,062	11,558	18,879	18,449	18,072
Civil Pensions and Gratuities, ...	19,359	18,223	18,657	19,473	20,530
Europe Stores, ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Non-effective, ...	639,731	635,463	634,927	627,619	632,830
Total Military Expenditure in India, ...	12,989,566	12,828,750	12,549,303	12,036,098	11,979,327
IN ENGLAND.					
Stores, ...	872,621	878,491	929,782	936,730	811,736
Other payments:—					
Effective Services, ...	1,861,977	1,432,601	1,455,509	1,324,211	1,426,115
Non-effective Services, ...	1,045,417	1,189,897	1,140,206	1,381,073	1,286,434
Total Military Expenditure in England, ...	3,280,015	3,500,989	3,525,497	3,642,014	3,524,285
GRAND TOTAL, ...	16,269,581	16,329,739	16,074,800	15,678,112	15,503,612

The Financial Statement for 1875-76 puts the net expenditure of the Army for the last six years as follows :—

NET EXPENDITURE FOR THE ARMY.					
YEAR.			In England.	In India	TOTAL.
1868-69,	..	...	3,248,494	11,888,063	15,136,557
1869-70,	...	...	3,478,807	11,768,327	15,247,134
1870-71,	...	...	3,507,034	11,605,618	15,112,652
1871-72,	...	...	3,586,934	11,146,758	14,733,692
1872-73,	...	...	3,503,020	11,093,781	14,596,801
1873-74,	...	...	3,328,912	10,890,239	14,219,151
1874-75	Revised Estimate,	...	3,599,700	10,960,300	14,560,000
1875-76,	Budget,	..	3,725,600*	11,050,400	14,776,000

Madras.

The following table shows the Strength of the British and Native Army in the Madras Presidency as it stood on the 1st April 1873 and 1874.

	EUROPEAN.					NATIVE.				
	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Sappers.	Total.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Sappers.	Total.
1st April 1873,.....	2,750	356	8,161	25	11,895	422	1,233	28,149	1,305	31,109
1st April 1874,.....	2,755	934	8,145	31	11,865	415	1,150	27,077	1,207	30,839

Health of the British Troops.—Cholera appeared among the British Troops in the Burmah Circle only. The disease raged in an epidemic form in the towns on the banks of the Irrawaddy and at Tonghoo on the Sittang.

From the following table it will be observed that the troops stationed at Thyetmyo, as usual, suffered the most severely.

Two fatal cases occurred during the voyage between Rangoon and Tonghoo.

* Including £150,000 for capitalized value of annuities to officers retiring in 1875-76.

Stations.	OFFICERS.		MEN.		WOMEN.		CHILDREN.	
	Admit- ted.	Died.	Admit- ted.	Died.	Admit- ted.	Died.	Admit- ted.	Died.
Thyetnyo, ...	...	...	20	12	2	2	10	6
Tonghoo, ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
On the march, ...	...	...	1	2*	...	...	...	...
Rangoon, ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	1	1	24	14	2	2	10	6

The extent to which Small-pox prevailed among the British Troops and their families is shown in the following table.

Vaccination and re-vaccination were most carefully attended to by the medical officers in charge of corps.

	OFFICERS.		MEN.		WOMEN.		CHILDREN.	
	Admit- ted.	Died.	Admit- ted.	Died.	Admit- ted.	Died.	Admit- ted.	Died.
Total,	71	...	3	1	7	...

There was a marked fall in the number of admissions and deaths from this disease—33 and 8, respectively, against 82 and 27 in 1872-73.

Diseases of the Digestive System continued to be the bane of the British Soldier serving in the Madras command, more particularly at Secunderabad and the Burmah Stations. Out of a total of 80 deaths from dysentery and abscess of the liver, 21 were due to the Burmah climate and 35 occurred at Secunderabad.

From the following table, it will be seen that the health statistics of the past official year compare favorably with those of 1872-73. The death-rate per mille of strength was 17.5 against 19.9. As a set-off against this favorable reduction of mortality, there was an increase in the number of men sent to

* One out of hospital.

England, but of these men, a large proportion will, it is hoped, become effective for home service.

Circles.			EUROPEANS.							
			Average Strength.	Average Daily Sick.	Treated.	Died.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.		
								Daily Sick.	Treated.	Died.	Invalided.
Presidency.	1872-73, ...	2,554	198	3,811	42	...	77.5	1192.1	16.5	...
	1873-74, ...	2,177	194	3,044	43	...	78.3	1228.9	17.3	...
	Increase, ...	...	...	...	1	...	0.8	...	0.8	...
	Decrease, ...	77	4	767	...	...	...	263.2	...	...
Mysore.	1872-73, ...	3,101	167	3,782	50	...	53.8	1218.4	16.1	...
	1873-74, ...	3,227	189	4,068	39	...	58.5	1260.6	12.1	...
	Increase, ...	123	22	286	...	...	4.7	42.2	...	...
	Decrease, ...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	4.0	...
Hyderabad.	1872-73, ...	3,583	235	5,808	107	...	6.56	1621.0	29.8	...
	1873-74, ...	3,602	197	5,159	61	...	54.7	1515.5	17.7	...
	Increase, ...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease, ...	...	38	319	43	...	10.9	105.5	12.1	...
Burmah.	1872-73, ...	2,118	76	2,085	27	...	35.9	984.4	12.7	...
	1873-74, ...	2,091	85	2,010	54	...	40.5	958.0	25.7	...
	Increase, ...	...	9	...	27	...	4.6	...	13.0	...
	Decrease, ...	20	...	75	...	...	...	26.4	...	...
Total.	1872-73, ...	11,359	676	15,486	226	417	59.5	1363.3	19.9	36.7
	1873-74, ...	11,404	665	14,581	200	606	68.3	1278.6	17.5	53.1
	Increase, ...	45	...	...	...	189	...	...	...	16.4
	Decrease, ...	...	11	905	26	...	1.2	84.7	2.4	...

Health of Native Troops.—On the whole the health of the Native Army was good, and the amount of sickness considerably less than in 1872-73, as the following figures for the two years will show :—

Years.	Average Strength.	Treated *	Died.	Average Daily Sick.	Percentage of Treated to Strength.	Percentage of Died to Strength.
1872-73, ...	29,096	29,163	241	1,019	100.23	0.82
1873-74, ...	26,998	23,100	201	835	35.56	0.74

The reduction during the latter year in average daily sick and in the death-rate is very considerable.

The following table gives the sickness and mortality amongst the troops in each division of the army :—

Divisions.	NATIVES.						
	Average Strength.	Treated	Died in Hospital from all Causes	Average Daily Sick.	Percentage of		
					Treated to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.	Deaths to Treated.
Presidency, ...	3,872	3,202	41	121	82.69	1.13	1.37
Northern, ...	2,712	2,391	17	111	88.27	0.62	0.71
Southern, ...	5,420	3,272	30	97	60.36	0.55	0.91
Mysore, ...	3,465	2,978	31	84	85.94	0.89	1.04
Ceded Districts, ...	1,814	675	5	40	37.21	0.27	0.74
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, ...	3,386	3,970	22	141	117.24	0.64	0.55
Nagpore Force, ...	3,791	4,119	27	161	108.65	0.71	0.65
British Burmah, ...	2,538	2,490	25	80	98.10	0.98	1.004
Total, ...	26,998	23,100	201	835	85.56	0.74	0.87

There has been a complete immunity from cholera amongst the Native Force throughout the entire Peninsula. Small-pox was generally prevalent amongst the civil population, and the small number of cases that occurred amongst Native Troops and followers is therefore remarkable. At Seetabuldee, in Nagpore, 15 cases were admitted into the Regimental Hospital. In Secunderabad only two sepoys were attacked, but there were 11 cases amongst the families of the 40th Regiment and five amongst the families of other Native Corps in the station. The returns from the Mysore and Ceded Districts show 27 admissions and 1 death. In the Presidency Circle there were 10 cases amongst the men of the 37th Regiment and a few amongst the families of the 17th Regiment. In the Northern Division the only cases that occurred were a few amongst the families of the 7th Regiment at Vizagapatam. In Burmah there were no cases amongst the troops, although the disease was common amongst the civil population.

The troops in the Presidency and Southern Districts were almost completely free from fever. In the Nagpore Circle generally there were fewer cases than usual, but at the stations of Seetabuldee and Raipore there was a considerable increase in

the number of admissions from this form of disease. In Secunderabad fevers of the intermittent and remittent types prevailed during the monsoon months, and in a lesser degree till the close of 1873.

The diseases most prevalent amongst Native Troops were rheumatic affections, stomach, and bowel-complaints, fevers, dengue, and diseases of the respiratory organs.

Eleven Military and one Civil Lock Hospitals were in operation during 1873-74.

The numbers of women treated in these institutions during the past four years were as follows :—

Years.			No.
1870-71,	...	...	1,902
1871-72,	...	...	2,228
1872-73,	...	...	2,692
1873-74,	..	...	2,828

There was thus an increase of 136 in admissions during 1873-74, as compared with the preceding year. The following table gives in detail the treated and deaths in each Lock-Hospital during 1873-74 :—

Stations.	Baugalore.		Bellary.		Cannanore.		Kamplic.		St. Thomas' Mount.		Secunderabad.		Trichinopoly.		W. Mington.		Black Town Madras.		Kangoon.		Thayelmyo.		Beetabuldee.		Total.		Percentage of Deaths to Treated.	
	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	0.70	20
1873-74, ...	465	12	107	1	36	1	197	1	115	1	121	1	99	2	76	...	902	3	468	..	83	..	129	...	2,828	20	0.70	20

The type of disease continued mild, and there was an almost total absence of secondary affections.

The following table shows the admissions amongst European Troops from venereal disease during the past six calendar years :—

Years.			Admissions.	Ratio per cent. of Admissions to Strength.
1868,	..	..	1,453	21.44
1869,	..	..	1,433	18.72
1870,	..	..	1,268	15.81
1871,	..	..	1,560	17.38
1872,	..	..	1,700	16.28
1873,	..	..	1,514	14.98

The decline on the rate of admissions during 1873 is satisfactory, and it will be seen that it is lower than in any other year since the opening of Lock Hospitals.

The Budget Estimate for the year 1873-74, exclusive of the cost of stores from England, amounted to,	...	Rs. 2,86,82,000
The Regular Estimate of 1873-74 estimated at,	..	... 2,88,38,821
The actual expenditure of 1872-73 was,	...	.. 2,92,96,544

Bombay.

The following table shows the strength of the army attached to the Bombay Presidency at the end of the year under review :—

	European Commissioned Officers.		European Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Rank and File.		Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Rank and File.	Total.
	In India.	Out of India.	In India.	Out of India.		
Bombay Staff Corps, ...	372	128	...	...	...	500
Unattached List, ...	...	...	321	6*	...	327
Officers Unattached, and on Veteran Establishment, and holding honorary commissions, ...	24	3	...	...	...	27
Artillery, ...	109	29	2,477	...	158	2,773
Artillery Store Lascars, ...	...	...	...	...	227	227
Royal Engineers and Corps of Sappers and Miners, ...	61	19	40	...	479	599
Staff and Guides attached to Sind Horse, ...	...	...	...	...	315	315
Cavalry, ...	50	10	490	...	3,594	4,144
Infantry, ...	324	71	7,818	...	20,740	28,953
Lascars, ...	...	...	...	...	1,583	1,585
	940	260	11,146	6*		
Grand Total, ...	1,200		11,152		27,098	39,450

* Warrant Officers.

Statement showing the Strength of the Army attached to the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1873-74, and the changes which occurred under each Arm of the Service.

ARM OF SERVICE.	Total number of Fighting Officers and Men.					Detail of Force at the end of the year.								
	Remaining at end of 1872-73.	Re-recruited during the year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at end of year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of Guns.	Number of Men.			
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.
<i>Europeans.</i>														
Cavalry, ...	501	59	...	2	30	12	516	1	...	26	...	51	439	
Sappers, ...	96	26	...	4	1	7	110	1	...	70	...	40	...	
Artillery, ...	2,400	243	...	43	107	41	2,512	18	...	135	...	317	2,080	
Infantry, ...	8,460	590	...	80	417	135	8,118	9	...	273	...	1,063	7,082	
<i>Native.</i>														
Cavalry, ...	4,003	245	...	61	109	73	4,005	9	...	96	...	493	3,358	
Sappers, ...	489	17	...	2	10	5	489	1	...	10	...	60	409	
Artillery, ...	163	19	...	2	13	5	161	2	...	3	...	6	128	
Infantry, ...	21,249	1,453	...	213	763	399	21,327	30	...	587	...	2,394	17,863	

(a) Exclusive of 70 Artificers.

b) There are besides 1,812 men belonging to the Corps of Tent and Store Lascars.

(c) The heavy Ordnance on the Bombay and Aden defences not included.

Statement showing the Distribution of the Army attached to the Bombay Presidency during the year 1873-74.

Poona Division.		Northern Division.	
Poona	{ 1 Regiment, Native Cavalry. 2 Regiments, European Infantry. 3 Regiments, Native Infantry.	Ahmedabad	{ Head Quarters, 1 Brigade, R. A., Field. 1 Battery, Royal Artillery, Field. 1 Company, European Infantry. 2 Regiments, Native Infantry.
Khirdi	{ 1 Battery, Royal Horse Artillery. Head Quarters, 1 Brigade, R. A., Field. 3 Batteries, Royal Artillery, Field. Head Quarters and 4 Companies Sappers & Miners.	Disa (Brigade)	{ Head Quarters and 4 Troops, Native Cavalry. 1 Regiment, European Infantry. 1 Do. Native Do.
Ahmadnagar	{ 1 Battery, Royal Artillery, Field. Head Quarters and 3 Companies, European Infantry. 1 Regiment, Native Infantry.	Baroda	{ 1 Detachment, Royal Artillery, Garrison. 1 Regiment, Native Infantry.
Asurgarh	{ 1 Company, European Infantry. 2 Companies, Native Infantry.	Surat	1 Do. Do.
Swara	{ 2 Companies, European Infantry. Head Quarters and 4 Companies, Native Infantry.	Bhuj	1 Do. Do.
Maligaon	1 Regiment, Native Infantry.	Rajkot,	{ 1 Company, Native Artillery. 1 Squadron, Native Cavalry. 2 Regiments, Native Infantry.
Sholapur	1 Do. Do.	Dwarka	Detachment do.
Serur	Head Quarters and 4 Troops, Native Cavalry.	Burdachowkey	Do. do.
		Abu	Sanitarium.

Statement showing the Distribution of the Army attached to the Bombay Presidency during the year 1873-74.

<i>Mad Division.</i>		<i>Sind District.</i>	
Khandesh ...	2 Troops, Native Cavalry.	Karachi ...	{ 1 Battery, Royal Artillery, Field. Head Quarters and 5 Companies, European Infantry.
Purandhar ...	Sanitarium.	...	{ 1 Regiment, Native Infantry.
Mhow ...	{ 1 Regiment, European Cavalry. 1 Battery, Royal Horse Artillery. 1 Do. Royal Artillery, Garrison 1 Regiment, European Infantry. 1 Regiment and Head Quarters and Wing, Native Infantry.	Haidarabad ...	{ 1 Battery, Royal Artillery, Field. 3 Companies, European Infantry. 1 Regiment, Native Infantry.
Nasirabad (Brigade) ...	{ 1 Battery, Royal Artillery, Field. Head Quarters and 5 Companies, European Infantry. 1 Squadron, Native Cavalry. 1 Regiment, Native Infantry.	Jacobabad ...	{ 3 Regiments, Native Cavalry. 1 Regiment, Native Infantry. 1 Division, Mountain Train. 1 Corps Mounted Guides.
Nimach ...	{ 1 Battery, Royal Artillery. 3 Companies, European Infantry. Head Quarters and 2 Squadrons Native Cavalry. 1 Regiment, Native Infantry.	Ghizri ...	Sanitarium.
Indore ...	{ Detachment, European Infantry. Wing, Native Infantry.	In the District.	{ Various detachments from the Native Cavalry and Infantry stationed at Jacobabad.
Mehipur ...	Head Quarters and Wing, Native Infantry.	Belgaum ...	<i>Belgaum District.</i> { 1 Battery, Royal Artillery, Field. 1 Regiment, European Infantry. 2 Regiments, Native Infantry.
		Dharwar ...	1 Regiment, Native Infantry.

Statement showing the Distribution of the Army attached to the Bombay Presidency during the year 1873-74.

Mhow Division,—continued.		Belgaum District,—continued.	
Angur	Wing, Native Infantry.	Dhārwar	1 Regiment, Native Infantry.
Bombay District.		Kolhápúr	Do.
{ Head Quarters, 1 Brigade, R. A. Garrison. 3 Batteries, Royal Artillery, Garrison. Detachment, European Infantry. Governor's Body Guard. 2 Regiments and a Detachment, Native Infantry. Sanitarium, Colaba.		Kaládgi	Detachment Do.
Deolali	Depôt.	Alien Field Force.	
Tanna	1 Wing, Native Infantry.	Aden	{ 2 Batteries, Royal Artillery, Garrison. 1 Regiment, European Infantry. 1 Company, Native Artillery. 1 Company, Sappers and Miners. 1 Troop, Native Cavalry. 1 Regiment Native Infantry.
Janjira	Detachment, Native Infantry.		

The total cost of the army attached to the Bombay Presidency during the year under review was Rs. 2,46,34,703-12-0. Of this sum Rs. 1,27,61,083-7-0 constituted the pay and allowances of officers and men, Rs. 72,24,966-9-0 being for the Native Army and Rs. 55,36,116-14-0 for the European Army. Rs. 1,07,36,037-8-0 were paid for effective, and Rs. 11,37,582-13-0 for non-effective, services.

CHAPTER IX.
THE MARINE.

No report of the Marine Department appears. An officer of the Royal Navy is attached to the Military Department to advise the Government of India on naval questions.

The following shows the expenditure during the eight years ending 1871-72:—

	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67. (Eleven Months)*	1867-68	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government of India, ...	...	...	...	...	...	45,341	...	...
British Burma,	24,090	30,053	17,630	35,857	30,344	58,050	24,161	21,323
Bengal,	262,571	255,553	262,214	347,791	303,274	531,174	180,419	166,703
Punjab,	19,641	22,449	18,628	23,126	22,301	27,612	28,236	21,079
Madras,	10,646	21,916	21,712	23,230	10,500	7,655	6,836	6,309
Bombay,	263,405	225,301	247,119	491,951	404,501	263,021	240,951	161,292
Total,	580,382	558,875	567,303	921,064	789,110	932,460	475,602	876,705
Eastern Settlements,	11,429	17,372	17,072	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	591,810	576,247	584,375	...	...	...	...	...

In 1872-73 the expenditure was £556,236, and in 1873-74 £482,960.

P A R T I V.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

P A R T I V.

CHAPTER I.

*WEATHER AND CROPS, AGRICULTURE AND
HORTICULTURE.*

Bengal.

Weather and Crops.—During three consecutive years the weather in Bengal has been abnormal. In 1871 the rainfall was excessive, but the crops were nevertheless very good. In the year 1872, on the other hand, the rainfall was deficient, but it was happily distributed in time and place, and the crops were good.

The year 1873 was, however, again dry, and dry almost beyond precedent. Not only was the rainfall deficient, but what rain there was, was unfortunately distributed. The hilly country south of the Ganges, along its whole line, had more than an average rainfall; indeed, so heavy were the rains at one time in this part of the country, that the early harvest was much damaged by excess of rain. Even in Patna and Gya the early grain crop suffered heavily from rain and floods, which came at an unfortunate time. To the North of the Ganges, on the contrary, and over almost the whole of Bengal, the rain was far below the average. The annexed table will show the average rainfall of the principal stations in Bengal so far as it can be ascertained, and the actual rainfall of 1873 :—

Comparative statement showing the average rainfall and the rainfall of 1873 in the principal stations of Bengal.

	Average rainfall.	Rainfall of 1873.
Burdwan,	59.11	58.67
Raneegunge,	54.69	44.84
Bankoora,	52.57	47.34
Beerbhoom,	51.54	53.45
Midnapore,	62.28	44.82
Contai,	74.44	53.11
Saugor Island,	82.29	42.54
Calcutta,	66.04	45.27
Krishnaghur,	56.93	46.80
Jessore,	66.41	45.25
Berhampore,	54.99	31.51
Dinagapore,	84.59	43.53
Maldah,	53.88	27.26
Bauleah,	61.71	32.14
Rungpore,	88.19	44.64
Bogra,	88.41	37.13
Darjeeling,	124.95	77.16
Dacca,	74.43	59.24
Furreedpore,	75.83	50.57
Mymensingh,	103.05	62.00
Sylhet,	154.31	126.79
Silchar,	119.72	103.36
Chittagong,	105.79	86.39
Noakholly,	101.70	118.90
Tipperah,	93.50	73.49
Patna,	37.61	30.54
Gya,	43.02	35.37
Arrah,	48.93	37.80
Mozufferpore,	44.47	29.06
Chupra,	37.87	33.88
Chumparun,	45.69	41.24
Monghyr,	40.04	37.72
Bhagulpore,	48.63	28.92
Rajmehal,	50.39	24.28
Cuttack,	54.25	38.61
False Point,	74.65	60.60
Pooree,	55.55	57.72
Balasore,	67.30	48.35
Hazareebagh,	50.37	59.14
Ranchee,	43.29	49.95
Purulia,	44.64	42.00
Goalpara,	98.75	68.33
Tezporo,	76.82	65.89
Nowgong,	87.52	70.61
Sebsaugor,	94.16	73.27
Shillong,	77.94	53.57
Cherra Poonjee,	523.73	288.00

The subjoined table shows the retail prices in selected districts of rice, wheat, barley, gram, common millets and salt during the year :—

		NUMBER OF SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS WEIGHT PURCHASABLE FOR A RUPEE.												
		Common Rice.												
NAME OF DISTRICT.		April 1873.	May 1873.	June 1873.	July 1873.	August 1873.	September 1873.	October 1873.	November 1873.	December 1873.	January 1874.	February 1874.	March 1874.	
Burdwan,	...	24	26	19	17	17	21	17	14	10	15	3	13	6
24-Pergunnahs,	...	20	17	19	18	19	18	20	13	11	9	11	7	12
Moorshedabad,	...	22	18	18	19	16	16	15	13	12	14	12	11	10
Backergunge,	...	28	28	26	26	26	26	25	17	5	13	13	17	8
Chittagong,	...	21	21	21	21	20	24	20	5	16	8	17	12	15
Patna,	...	22	18	18	17	17	16	14	13	14	6	12	12	13
Bhagulpore,	...	16	18	16	17	17	17	17	12	10	12	12	11	13
Poorce,	...	42	38	31	31	35	35	31	33	23	22	23	10	27
Hazareebagh,	...	17	17	16	11	11	11	13	13	14	13	4	12	14
Kamroop,	...	20	20	20	20	25	20	20	13	15	4	18	16	...

Burdwan,	...	16	13	15	13	13	13	12	10.2	10.9	12	12.2	13.4
24-Pergunnahs,	...	13	11	13	12	13	11	12	12	...	10.10
Moorshedabad,	...	20	18	16	16	16	15	13	12	12	12.11	12.14	15
Backergunge,
Chittagong,	...	11	13	13	11	9	10	10	8	8	9	8.8	10.12
Patna,	...	17	16	16	16	15	14	12	12	16.6	16.4	15.12	15.8
Bhagalpur,	...	18	20	17	15	15	14	12	12	12.10	12.5	13.4	14.15
Pooree,	...	15	15	14	13	17	11	14	10	11.8	11.8	12.7	11.7
Hazareebagh,	...	17	16	15	13	12	12	11	9.13	11.2	11	10.11	11.9
Kamroop,	...	19	13	13	13	13	16	16	13	9.12	9	8	...

[illegible]

Statement showing monthly variations in the retail prices of food in selected districts of Bengal, from April 1873 to March 1874.

NAME OF DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS WEIGHT PURCHASABLE FOR A RUPEE.									
	Common Rice.									
	April 1873.	May 1873.	June 1873.	July 1873.	August 1873.	September 1873.	October 1873.	November 1873.	December 1873.	January 1874.
Burdwan,
24-Pergunnahs,
Moorshedabad,
Backergunge,
Chittagong,
Patna,	40	35	28	26	25	25	20	17.10	18.8	17.9
Bhagulpore,	27	30	...	...	26	30	21	17	18.2	15.8
Pooree,
Hazareebagh,	31	24	23	22	24	18.10	18.11	18.6
Kamroop,
Millet and Indian-corn.										
Burdwan,
24-Pergunnahs,
Moorshedabad,
Backergunge,
Chittagong,
Patna,	40	35	28	26	25	25	20	17.10	18.8	17.9
Bhagulpore,	27	30	...	...	26	30	21	17	18.2	15.8
Pooree,
Hazareebagh,	31	24	23	22	24	18.10	18.11	18.6
Kamroop,
Gram.										
Burdwan,	...	26	22	23	20	19	17	19	11.14	14.11
24-Pergunnahs,	...	20	22	20	20	19	20	15	12.5	13.13
Moorshedabad,	...	29	30	27	24	22	21	19	16.5	15.14
Backergunge,
Chittagong,	...	16	16	12	11	14	16	16	13.5	10.4
Patna,	...	34	30	28	26	24	25	18	16.5	19.10
Bhagulpore,	...	25	27	26	25	25	23	20	15.10	15.12
Pooree,	...	21	23	23	23	22	19	21	25	23.10
Hazareebagh,	...	18	17	17	14	15	11	11	12.5	13.10
Kamroop,	...	13	13	10	9	10	10	12	10	8.8
Sult.										
Burdwan,	...	9	9	...	8	9	9	9	8.10	8.12
24-Pergunnahs,	...	9	...	8	8	8	8	8	8	8.15
Moorshedabad,	...	8	8	9	9	9	8	9	9	9
Backergunge,	...	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8.6
Chittagong,	...	9	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8
Patna,	...	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Bhagulpore,	...	8	8	7	7	7	8	8	8	8.3
Pooree,	...	9	9	9	9	9	10	9	9.8	8.6
Hazareebagh,	...	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6.10	6.15
Kamroop,	...	8	8	7	6	7	7	8	8	7.4

Prices were in a normal condition during the year, and showed no tendency to rise until late in October or early in November, when the certainty of a scarcity was no longer open to question. Even at the close of the year prices had hardly reached famine rates; but there was a great tendency towards equalization of prices all over the province, and the prices were at least double what they are in ordinary years. In Orissa, where the harvest had been favourable, the average price, notwithstanding very large exportations, was about 30 or 32 seers. In Eastern Bengal generally prices were doubled in consequence of the large exportations which took place. While some classes suffered, other classes benefited by the large demand for rice in the western districts and the high prices obtained for it. At the same time, the price of labour, which is always high compared with other parts of Bengal, was not much affected. The high cost of labour is attributable to the absence of all competition in the labour market. The lower classes are said to be too independent to engage as coolies or artisans. The wages of smiths and carpenters are advancing rapidly to the level of that of workmen of the same crafts in Europe. A mere cooly can with ease in most districts of Eastern Bengal earn his four or five annas a day; and the demand for labour in Dacca, for instance, and all places where trade is active, is always in excess of the local supply. The price of skilled labour in Eastern Bengal is now from eight to ten annas a day; of unskilled labour, from four to six annas.

THE FAMINE IN BENGAL AND BEHAR.

The cause of the events which occurred in 1874 must be sought for in the scantiness of the rains in 1873 throughout Bengal and Behar. This cause did not operate in Orissa, which consequently escaped misfortune.

In Bengal and Behar, after a season of extraordinary heat during May and June of 1873, the rains did not begin till late, that is in July, and even then was scanty. It lasted more or less, but never abundantly, till the end of August, when it for the most part ceased prematurely. Enough had, however, fallen to secure a fair yield of the crops which are reaped in August and September. Little or none fell during the months of September, October, and November, that is during the whole autumnal season, when heavy showers are indispensable for insuring the maturity of the rice crop of December (the most important of all the crops), and for sowing the crops which are to be reaped in the following spring. As experience shewed that the consequences of drought are sometimes averted by rain even at the last moment, hope was not abandoned till the end

of October. Not till then could it be seen whether the apprehension of failure of the crops would be realised or not. By that time, however, it became certain that widespread and heavy loss must occur in the December crops; that the sowing of the spring crop must be short; and that the germinating and growing of what had been sown must be jeopardised. The injury to the December rice harvest was almost irreparable. The injury to the young spring crops might yet be repaired, if rain should fall between the end of December and the beginning of February. Fear was chiefly felt for Behar and for the north part of Bengal, but largely also for all the rest of Bengal—save the eastern part in the basin of the Brahmapootra, and the deltaic region in the south which depends on inundation rather than on rainfall.

On the other hand, it had been ascertained that the September rice crop of Bengal and the August maize and coarser grains of Behar had produced an average yield, sufficient to sustain the people till at least the middle of winter.

During the month of December the fears regarding the winter rice crop in Bengal and Behar were realised. In Behar and northern Bengal the rice harvest yielded less than one-third of the average produce, and in Central Bengal about one-half. Up to the beginning of January no rain fell, nor was there prospect of any falling. The spring crops, which are considerable in Behar (though inconsiderable in Bengal), had sprung up fairly well; but would probably be lost for the most part if the winter rains should finally fail. Under these circumstances the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (Sir George Campbell) reported that 145,000 tons of grain should be placed in the distressed districts as soon as possible, and a large reserve provided in addition for despatch to those districts according as need might arise. The Government of India had already taken preliminary measures to secure sufficient supplies. The arrangements prepared in British Burmah were concluded; the purchases were settled; and the vessels of the British India Steam Navigation Company were chartered to convey the cargoes of rice according to dates specified. The Government of India further undertook to store in Calcutta the grain brought from beyond sea, and to make over to the Government of Bengal in Calcutta such quantities as it might day by day require for despatch by the "East Indian" and the "Eastern Bengal" railways to the distressed districts.

During January (1874) it became apparent that while the aggregate of loss and of distress in Behar and Bengal would be equal to the worst anticipations, the scarcity would be unequal

in its incidence; in other words, the scarcity would be intense and absolute in many extensive tracts, while in others it would be mitigated from various causes. This consideration rendered it necessary to develop some of the principles which had been first laid down for the management of relief. The constitution of the central relief committee and the various district committees was proceeded with. But it became clear that in the extremely distressed tracts, where the whole power of the Government would have to be exerted in order to save the people, the functions of the relief committees would, in practice, merge in the duties of the civil officers. In such tracts, the necessity which had been foreseen from the first, of supplying Government grain to the public when food might not be procurable through the agency of trade, assumed a practical shape. The rule also, which had been originated by the Governor-General in December, began to take shape, to the effect that under such circumstances food-grain might be advanced by the State through the district Collectors to the cultivators of the land, to be repaid without interest after future harvests.

Instructions for the organization and guidance of relief committees were, after a conference with the Government of Bengal, approved by the Government of India on the 26th January. These rules gave the local authorities power—to establish relief committees and sub-committees in any number and to any extent that might be necessary,—to elaborate this organization of relief to such a degree that all the operations should be inspected once a week at the least,—to arrange that supplies should be regularly distributed in every village where severe distress might exist, so that the congregation of persons for relief at a distance from their homes might be prevented,—to transport food to convenient places for the above purposes and to provide for its storage,—to distribute gratuitous relief to persons needing it and unable to work,—to afford useful employment for those who wanted it,—to provide specially for those whose condition, caste, or lineage, precluded them from applying for ordinary relief, but who would be in danger of starvation if not relieved,—to sell Government grain to the public where a serious deficiency in the supply of food might be apprehended, the price of the grain was to be regulated by that of the nearest large mart accessible by rail or river, the sale to be stopped as soon as the local trade might receive supplies, and any competition with such trade to be carefully avoided. The Government invited the zemindars (landholders) of Bengal and Behar to co-operate in the work of relief either by postponing the collection of rent or by opening relief works, or by making advances of money or food

to their tenants. Inasmuch as heavy expenditure of this kind might sometimes make it difficult for zemindars to pay the Government land revenue, discretion was given to the Collectors to postpone the collection of the Government revenue from any landholders who might distinguish themselves by employing labour on land improvements, or by importing grain for distribution, or by sustaining their tenants during the season of difficulty.

As January advanced without sign of rain, anxiety was more and more widely felt. But during the last week of that month heavy showers began to fall in southern Bengal, and rain gradually reached the northern and most distressed districts. These rains caused considerable reduction and contraction of the danger.

Before the end of January the extent and incidence of the scarcity and distress became more and more discernible. As regards Behar, irrigation from the unfinished chaunnels of the Soane canal had saved the rice and spring crops on 159,500 acres in the districts of Shahabad, Gya, and Patna. The important spring crops were growing well in the basin of the rivers Ganges and Gunduk, in the south of the districts of Tirhoot, of Monghyr, of Bhagulpore, of Purneah; in the tracts south of the Ganges, including the districts of Patna, Shahabad, and Gya—territories having a total population of seven millions—for all which apprehension had been originally felt. In these tracts there was a fair hope that scarcity would not arrive at all, or, if it did come, would be much mitigated.

On the other hand, the realisation of even more than the original apprehensions was threatened in the upper or northern and central parts of the districts of Sarun, Chumparun, Tirhoot, Bhagulpore, and Purneah,—in eastern Tirhoot also,—in parts of Sonthalia,—territories having a total population of nine millions. In these tracts the main crop, the December rice, had failed, and there were no spring crops adequate to sustain the people. Here, then, was the prospect of dearth of food for several months; and these were the very places least accessible to trade and least likely to receive succour from that source. This prospect was further darkened by the probability of the conterminous tracts of Nepaul being similarly affected. As regards northern Bengal, in the tracts along the left bank of the Ganges and of the Brahmapootra, and in the tracts lying under the Himalayan range, either the December crops had been partly saved or the spring crops were growing well. These tracts comprised large portions of the districts of Maldah, Rajshahye, Pubna, Bogra, Rungpore, and Dinagepore, in

all which there was fair hope that scarcity might not arise, save in a mitigated form. On the other hand, the winter rice had been lost, and there were no spring crops growing in extensive portions of the districts of Dinagepore and Rungpore, also in some parts of Maldah, Rajshahye, and Bogra—tracts containing a total population of three millions. Here again was the prospect of severe and protracted scarcity. Moreover, most of these places had little or no chance of receiving succour from trade.

Extreme failure of the chief food-crop in so many parts of Bengal was the more disastrous, in that the population of these districts was dense, ranging from 778 to 22,000 persons to the square mile, and averaging fully 500 persons to the square mile over the whole area.

As regards the remainder of the provinces under the Government of Bengal, the December rice harvest had been good nowhere save in Backergunge and Orissa; it had been only moderate in Eastern Bengal; it had been indifferent in Central Bengal and in the Chota-Nagpore country; it had been bad in parts of some districts, namely, Burdwan, Beerbhoom, Bankoora, Moorshedabad, Nuddea, Manbhoom. The aggregate population of these last-named districts amounted to seven-and-a-half millions.

Further, the scarcity and high prices prevailing in the adjacent parts of Oude and the North-Western Provinces had to be remembered.

The geographical area of extreme scarcity may be described in general terms as extending from the foot of the Himalaya along the frontier of Nepaul, Sikkim, and Bhootan on the north to the river Ganges on the south, and from the river Gunduk on the west to the river Brahmapootra on the east. The area enclosed by the hills and these three rivers is about 330 miles long and, on an average, about 90 miles broad. The distressed tracts of Sarun, situated between the Gunduk and the Gogra, and of Burdwan, Moorshedabad, Chota-Nagpore, and Sonthalia, lie outside and apart from this area.

The prices of rice in Bengal generally, and in Behar particularly, had been rising gradually since the middle of October; they had slightly rallied in December, as the gathering of the winter harvest brought in some supplies; but they were rising again in January, by the end of which month they were twice as dear as in ordinary years. Where the ordinary rate at this season would be 28 seers for the rupee, the rate was 14 or 15 seers; where the ordinary rate would be 25 seers, the rate was 12 or 13 seers. With the exception of Orissa and Chittagong,

those districts which had gathered a fair, though far from abundant, harvest, such as Backergunge, Dacca, Tipperah, also showed high prices, caused by exportation of their spare supplies, or by the anticipation of future demands.

It was the shortness of the harvest, the scantiness of food supply, the tightness of the grain market, the dearness of prices, in Bengal generally and in all the neighbouring territories, which aggravated the danger of the extremely distressed tracts, enhanced the probability of the scarcity in them deepening into famine, deprived them of the natural and normal succour from trade, and threatened to leave them almost without any resource save the extraneous help that might be afforded by the Government.

On the 21st of January, Sir Richard Temple was deputed to visit the distressed districts, with full powers to direct the relief operations under the rules laid down by the Governments of India and Bengal, reporting his proceedings through the latter Government. At the end of January it became necessary, firstly, to make the final estimate of the distress to be anticipated in, and the Government grain to be allotted to each district, according to the latest information; secondly, to complete the arrangements for the transport by country carriage of the grain allotted to the various localities; thirdly, to propose to the Government of Bengal the precise organisation and the scale of establishments for the distribution of relief in each locality. For these purposes Sir Richard travelled through the distressed districts, conferring with the local authorities and with the natives on the spot. The details of his recommendations and proceedings must be sought for in the special report on the Famine; they would occupy too much space in an abstract of this sort. The following is a statistical summary of the results of the estimates as regards 1st, the famine; 2nd, the relief operations; 3rd, the financial cost.

The first category relates to the famine itself. The area is divided into two parts, namely, the very distressed tracts, comprising a large portion of the districts of Sarun, Chumparun, Tirhoot, Bhagulpore, Purneah, Dinagepore, Rungpore, and Bogra, and the partly distressed tracts, comprising portions of the districts of Shahabad, Gya, Monghyr, Sonthalia, Maldah, Rajshahye, Pubna, Moorshedabad, Julpigoree, Burdwan, Beerbhoom, Bankoora, Manbhoom, Nuddea, and some scattered places not worth mentioning separately.

The following table shows the area of distress, the population affected, the maximum number of persons expected to need assistance from Government, the percentage of that number

upon such population, and the quantity of Government grain allotted :—

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Area in square miles.	Population.	Number of persons expected to require as- sistance from Go- vernment at the worst season.	Percentage of numbers in column 4 on num- bers in co- lumn 3.	Quantity in tons of Govern- ment grain allotted
Very distressed tracts, ...	20,950	10,7000,00	2,805,080	26.2	330,000
Partly distressed tracts, ...	19,159	7,064,650	918,181	11.5	74,000
Total, ...	40,109	17,764,650	3,723,261	20.9	404,000

The quantity of grain above shown (404,000 tons) is that which, up to the middle of April, the Government of Bengal had undertaken to carry from the railway stations into the interior of the districts. It is exclusive of the quantity ordered for the reserve at Calcutta under the Government of India, which brought the grand total up to 480,000 tons.

The numbers of the villages, and of the houses to be inspected or visited for relief purposes, especially in the partly distressed tracts, could not be stated precisely enough for insertion in a statistical summary. But approximately it was calculated that the work would spread over 27,750 villages containing about 2,096,843 houses.

The area affected by the failure of crops has been stated to be about 40,000 square miles. It is not possible to state precisely the area of crops that were lost ; but an estimate framed, district by district, on the best data available, shows that the loss must have been from 3 to 3½ million tons of food, a quantity equal to the average out-turn of 6 to 7 million acres of food-producing land. The vacuum in the supplies was, we may believe, filled by the importation of 1,000,000 tons of grain on the part of trade and of Government together, by the consumption of old stocks to an extent that cannot be stated, and by the cultivation of a very largely increased area with early food-crops, whereby a great quantity of food was thrown into the market

during August and September 1874, two or three months before the time when the main rice-crop is usually available. Further, there was some compensation afforded by diminished consumption in consequence of the high prices.

The next table shows the means of transport with which the task was to be undertaken of carrying the 404,000 tons of grain, generally by rough and unmade roads, over distances ranging from 20 to 155 miles.

	European Officers of the Army.	Native Officers and Soldiers.	Carts.	Cartmen.	Draught bullocks.	Camels.	Pack animals, chiefly mules and ponies.	Country boats.	Steamers.	Number of main routes of transport.
Carriage belonging to the country, ...	43	1,030	99,900	162,575	202,800	1,350	3,000	2,340	9	23
Government reserve transport train, ...	45	1,090	4,250	4,250	10,000	...	11,000	...	14	...
Total, ...	88	2,116	104,150	166,825	212,800	1,350	14,000	2,340	23	23

If the amount of transport, then engaged by land and water, shall seem enormous, it is to be remembered that the figures represent the highest amount of transport in use or to be used at any one time. In most cases the maximum amount of transport remained in employ but for a short time say, a very few weeks. About two-thirds of the aggregate was intended to be employed continuously for four months.

The statistics having been given of the numbers of persons to be relieved in some shape or other, of the Government grain allotted, and of the means and resources for transporting that grain, there remain to be given the statistics of the means for dispensing the relief and for distributing the grain.

The following table exhibits the numbers of the relief centres of various kinds:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Central Committee.	District and Sub-divisional Relief Committees.	Organized circles under Government officers.	Sub-circles or groups.	Circles under private persons, European or Native.	Sub-Committees.	Total of all Relief Circles.
1	90	158	1,141	242	650	2,281

The relief centres then, great and small, amounted to 2,281 in number. All of them had grain depôts and granaries, besides which there were special depôts at the starting places of the main lines of transport. Altogether the number of depôts and granaries together was not less than 2,300.

The special administrative staff ordered or appointed to the relief centres shown in the last table may be classified as below. The average period for which this special establishment was to be employed was expected to be seven, perhaps eight months.

European superior officers.	Circle officers.	Native officers.	Grain store-keepers and other ministerial officers.	Private persons, European or Native, employed on Relief.	Total of all grades.
102	158	1,279	3,395	2,026	6,960

The special establishments for relief were over and above the ordinary civil establishments of the districts concerned. The total number of men (6,960) represents men of training and education from the highest degree to the lesser degrees. But it is exclusive of messengers, watchmen, and menial servants, who were very numerous, and could hardly be specified numerically: the number of these, however, was believed to be not less than 9,800. If this last-named number be correct, the total numerical strength of the relief establishments alone must have amounted to 16,760 men.

There were also medical establishments engaged for the relief centres, which may be numerically shown as below:—

European Surgeons.	Native Assistant Surgeons and Doctors.
5	136

Besides these, the ordinary medical staff of the distressed tracts were much occupied in attending the relief hospitals and supervising the administration of in-door relief.

One of the principal modes of affording relief was employment on public works. The next table shows the various classes of public works then intended to be undertaken or prosecuted for this purpose, each column representing distance in miles:—

Relief roads.	Soane Canal works	Gunduk embankments.	Northern Bengal Railway.
Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
6,626	380	90	198

If the proposed length of relief roads should seem extraordinarily great, it is to be remembered that the work was for the most part to consist of throwing up embankments, or preparing plain unmetalled roadways, partly also of repairing old roads, and that comparatively few bridges or culverts were expected to be built.

One important class of works for the employment of the people consisted of tanks; partly constructing new tanks, but chiefly excavating the old village tanks, especially in north Behar. It was impossible to give any precise number of the tanks thus worked upon more or less, but the total number was expected to amount to not less than 2,500.

The public works shown above do not include any works of general utility or agricultural improvement, undertaken by private persons, European or Native, indigo planters, zemindars, and others. It was impossible to foresee exactly how much such private persons would be induced to do in this

direction, though there was every hope and belief that much was being and would yet be done by them.

For the supervision of the various public works exhibited in the last preceding table, the following establishments were employed. From these, however, are excluded the establishments on the Soane Canal and Northern Bengal Railway, as those great works (though temporarily serving the purposes of relief) were, in the main, to be carried on irrespectively of the present famine. The table stands thus :—

Special Chief Engineer.	Superintending Engineers.	Executive and Assistant Engineers.	Overseers and Subordinates.
1	4	56	113

The extent of temporary lines of electric telegraph constructed in order to connect the principal relief centres with the regular telegraph communication of the country may be thus shown in miles :—

Number of principal relief centres connected.	Length of temporary telegraph lines in miles.
17	336

The labour undertaken by the Government having been thus summarized, there remains to be given the estimate of the cost financially. On the 13th February Sir George Campbell submitted an estimate of the expenditure to be incurred on the famine, which showed a net expenditure of £4,350,000. Immediately after assuming charge of the Government of Bengal, on the 10th April, Sir Richard Temple was requested by the Government of India to submit a revised estimate according to latest information, which was done on the 13th April. The net result of his estimate showed a larger expenditure than the estimate previously made, inasmuch as during the interval more grain had been bought, the Durbhunga railway undertaken, and the Government reserve carriage organized.

The revised estimate was generally accepted by the Government of India :—

The following abstract gives the gross expenditure, according to the estimate of the 13th April, to be incurred before the end of the year 1874-75 :—

	£
Special establishments, ...	135,000
Promotion of private grain trade (on guaranteed railways), ...	340,000
Relief works, ...	2,530,000
Dubhunga State Railway, ...	200,000
Government grain purchase, ...	3,781,000
Ditto transport, ...	1,750,000
Government reserve transport train, ...	186,000
Charitable relief, ...	200,000
Grants-in-aid of private works, ...	50,000
Advances to zemindars, traders, &c. ...	500,000
Total ...	<u>9,675,000</u>

But as a set-off against this gross expenditure, large recoveries were expected to be made during 1874-75 and 1875-76, as shown below :—

	£
Sale of Government grain to relief bidders, ...	1,530,000
Sale of ditto to the public, ...	303,000
Sale of ditto to relief committees, ...	150,000
Sale of reserve grain, ...	378,000
Recoveries from ryots of value of grain advances, ...	711,000
Recoveries of advances from zemindars and traders, ...	450,000
Total ...	<u>3,525,000</u>

The anticipated gross expenditure comes to stand thus :—

	£
Gross expenditure, ...	9,675,000
Less recoveries, ...	3,525,000
Total ...	<u>6,150,000</u>

When this estimate was submitted, a reservation was made to the effect that the case involved extraordinary circumstances which could not be accurately foreseen.

This statistical summary does not exhaust the statistics relating to the famine. It presents only a figured abstract of the general situation as known in the middle of April, and of the detailed scheme of operations according as the event was expected to occur. The statistics relating to the event, as it actually occurred, will appear afterwards.

By the middle of April it was certain that the gravest of the apprehensions which had ever been officially expressed would be realized in the very distressed tracts. Some grounds for en-

couragement were not, indeed, wanting. In many of the less distressed tracts the harvest of the spring crops had proved quite as abundant as its early promise. The spring harvest was fair in the North-Western Provinces, and very good in the Punjab. Importation of food-grains from those quarters into southern and central Behar by private trade was going on largely, and was likely to go on more and more, all which would tend to narrow and restrict the area of distress. There were some early rice-crops (of inconsiderable amount) being reaped in northern Bengal. On the other hand, the showers hoped for in the spring had never fallen. The intermediate coarse crops sown by the people of the very distressed districts in February, in order to obtain some slight relief in the summer, were withering fast. There was no longer any hope that grain would or could be imported by private enterprise into these tracts. The private stocks of grain were believed by the people to be nearly exhausted. Prices were rising fast, and it was universally understood that they were prevented from reaching famine rates only by the trust of the public that the opening of the Government granaries would not be delayed. There was, on the whole, every reason to fear that the larger portion of the people in the worst tracts would be forced to look to the State for assistance, more or less, until August. The official investigations had penetrated to every village. It was proved that the class of destitute poor, and beggars, ordinarily supported by private charity, could no longer be sustained by those means, the donors of such alms being themselves in straits. It was found that the non-agricultural classes, weavers, workers in metals of all kinds, carpenters, artisans of all sorts, fishermen, menials, and others, had nothing to eat, and were wholly out of work. That the extensive class next above these, namely, the field labourers, and the small cultivators who occupy some land and eke out their livelihood by working on the land of others, had eaten up their little stores and were bereft of employment. It was further apparent that destitution was gradually creeping over other classes, such as the cultivators generally (with the exception only of the occupancy tenure-holders), and such as the Brahmins, whose habits and notions unfitted them for active work. Although the distress had been successfully checked in most places, the cases of starvation being very rare, yet in some places distress was discovered to have reached a critically dangerous degree, relief arriving only just in time to restore the emaciated, to resuscitate the fainting, and to avert considerable mortality.

The measure of the distress actually existing was at that period ascertainable by the numbers on gratuitous relief and on relief works, which numbers stood thus on or about the 15th April :—

Persons on gratuitous or charitable relief.	Persons on relief works.	Total.
116,471	1,185,448	1,301,919

The numbers were rising daily everywhere, and official warning had been received from many places that a more rapid increase must be expected. In most of the distressed districts complaint and entreaty had been made by the cultivating classes to the effect that, as their subsistence until the next August harvest was running short, they might receive advances of Government grain. And in every possible way the people were making known to the officials their anxiety that the Government granaries should be opened everywhere without any more delay, for the sale of grain to the public, for payment of relief wages in kind, and for the general administration of relief. The Government granaries had been for the most part kept closed, partly in order that private trade might have the fairest chance possible, in order that the resources of private stocks might be tested by paying wages wherewith the people would buy their food, and that the arrival of the Government stores in adequate quantities might be secured, before opportunity should be given for very heavy demand.

There was no room for doubt that, while private trade was doing all in its power in many directions with the greatest public advantage, yet there were extensive limits of territory within which it was powerless, and in which there was a general demand beyond its means to supply. The payment of relief wages in cash, by stimulating purchases, had brought out private stocks till they were near depletion. The transport department had succeeded in bringing up enough supplies to meet any demand that could practically be made.

To postpone longer the general issue of Government grain, would be to aggravate the sufferings of the people. It was therefore decided that all gratuitous relief must be given in grain, except a small portion which might continue in cash; that all wages to relief labourers must be paid in grain, cash-payments being stopped as soon as might be practicable; that the relief officers need no longer hesitate to sell Government

grain to the public, in all places where such selling had already been authorized, and should immediately apply for permission to sell in any place where the circumstances might seem to necessitate this measure under the rules; that the numerous applications from cultivators and ryots for advances of food-grain must be entertained, and, after enquiry, allowed in all cases where the authorities considered that there was a fair prospect of recovery.

Thus all the parts of the general scheme were brought into effect, and all the forces at our disposal were exerted.

The executive decision was carried energetically and effectually. Up to the 10th of June, the total sales of Government grain in all the distressed districts amounted to 47,389. This amount rose gradually to the several amounts on the dates specified below :—

	Tons
10th July,	71,836
10th August,	95,858
10th September,	116,941
1st October,	118,107

The amount last named, 118,107 tons, may be regarded as the total sold to the relief laborers and to the public :—

The districts in which the sales of Government grain was not authorized, or was kept within narrow limits, were supplied largely by private trade. The concession whereby Government defrayed half the railway freight on grain, and so enabled private importers to carry their grain by railway at the rate of about 3½ pies (less than a half penny) per ton per mile, produced an important result in the shape of large private importation into the distressed districts. Rice from Bengal, wheat, barley, maize, millet, and other grains from northern and central India, were brought by rail to all the chief marts on or near the line of the East Indian Railway. For some months the importation of private grain into Behar alone by railway averaged from 1,200 to 2,000 tons a day. The total of private grain imported into Behar by railway, from October 1873 to October 1874, amounted to—

	Tons.
From Bengal upwards,	157,226
Do. northern and central India,	225,952
Total,	383,178

The grain imported into Behar by the Ganges during the same period was registered at Sahebgunge and found to amount to 44,886 tons. The rice imported from the eastern districts

into northern Bengal came by many different channels, and could not be registered or reckoned as it passed. The importations of rice from Bengal by rail and river into Behar have been seen to have reached a total of 202,000 tons. It is estimated that about half as much more (101,000 tons) was carried into northern Bengal (Rajshahye) from the neighbouring granaries of the eastern districts. According to this estimate, a total of 529,000 tons of grain must have been carried by private trade into the distressed districts. This large total shows that private trade was active beyond the anticipations of most people, and fully justified the confidence placed by the Government of India at the beginning of the affair in the resources and enterprise of private dealers.

The total Government importations (exclusive of the reserve in Calcutta) amounted to about 460,000 tons; this, together with 520,000 tons of grain carried into the country by private dealers, makes a total of about one million tons of food, a quantity sufficient to support about eight million persons for six months.

This was distributed over the affected districts and stored in granaries which contained from 4,000 tons down to half a ton.

The fortnight between the 4th and the 18th June was the worst period of the famine, that is to say, the period during which the greatest amount of assistance had to be afforded by Government to the people. The approximate ascertainment of the total number of persons who, in some shape or other, received such assistance is a matter of great interest. Although the number of persons on charitable relief and on relief works were known exactly, the numbers who were assisted by sales and advances of Government grain could only be made out by estimate and calculation. It was estimated that the number at the worst period was 3,900,000 persons receiving assistance of some sort. But there was a further mode whereby assistance was rendered by Government, which could hardly be included in any particular statement presented at that time, namely, the cash advances made by Government to individuals, European planters, native traders, and others, for the importation of grain, and to landholders and zemindars for agricultural improvements. These advances of cash went on, month by month, till they reached the sum of forty-six lakhs of rupees, or close upon half a million pounds sterling. How many persons virtually derived their subsistence from this source, it is impossible to say. But the sum was enough for feeding 500,000 persons for seven

months; and that number ought at least to be added to the 3,900,000 given in the above statement. On the whole, then, nearly four and a half millions of souls must have been receiving assistance, directly or indirectly, from the State at the worst period.

We come now to the gradual decadence and ultimate extinction of the famine.

The rains began about the 25th May in eastern Bengal and extended to northern Bengal, and thence to Behar, where they set in about the 5th June. They hardly began in southern and south-western Bengal till a fortnight later. They continued abundantly in northern Bengal and Behar till the 15th July.

During this period it became apparent that, in the distressed districts, the agricultural classes, ordinarily prompt and industrious on the occasions when a change in the season favours their work, were on this occasion putting forth extraordinary efforts. The land was ploughed and prepared with remarkable rapidity. The husbandmen seemed possessed with a desire to free themselves from dependence on the State by resuscitating their own means of subsistence. Some complaints were made by individual employers of the difficulty of attracting men from the relief works. Facilities were immediately afforded for obtaining the men required. In one part of north-east Tirhoot suspicion arose that some men were lingering on relief works instead of betaking themselves to their fields; this was immediately remedied. An unusually large area was sown with those crops—the early varieties of rice, the maize, the coarser millets and pulses—which would be reaped in August, and which would yield the speediest return. Much land was sown with these crops, which, from exposure to inundation, was not properly suited for them, and in which there was consequently great risk of the produce being destroyed. Still the cultivators ran that risk in the hope of obtaining resources by an early date. So intent were the people on the early sowings, that doubt began to arise as to whether due attention was being given to the preparations for the main rice crop to be reaped later. It was soon found, however, that this crop was being sown to the fullest extent possible.

Fear had sometimes been felt lest the administration of relief on a great scale should tend to demoralize a people chiefly agricultural, and to relax their zeal for husbandry. Such fear was immediately dissipated, inasmuch as the severe lessons of the famine had evidently taught them to work harder than

ever, and to make the most of the first chance afforded to them by the seasons for recurring to self-help.

There was no longer any anxiety regarding the supply of seed-grain. Relief reaching to all classes had preserved the merchant from the temptation to sell his stock of seed to the hungry for food, and had deprived the cultivator of any motive for eating his seed-grain. There was plenty of seed-grain in the country.

On the 3rd June officers were reminded that they should lose no time in discharging from the relief works all those who might reasonably be expected to find private employment in agriculture. Every effort was used by the local authorities for the furtherance of this object.

It was soon found that the cultivators and occupants of land did the work in their fields with their own hands to an unusually large extent, in order to save the cost of employing labour. Though a great number of field labourers found employment as usual, still, from the above cause, a considerable number remained unemployed, which circumstance retarded the reduction of the relief labour lists.

Within a fortnight from the culminating point of the distress (some time between the 10th and 20th of June), the aggregate number of persons on charitable relief and relief works fell from 2,175,605 to 1,418,783. But while the number of those on relief works went on decreasing, the number of those on charitable relief went on increasing. Inasmuch as the number pertaining to relief works was much more important than that pertaining to charitable relief, the net decrease on the total of the two numbers was very considerable. The progressive net decrease, as the rainy season advanced, may be shown thus :—

PERIOD.				Persons on charitable re- lief.	Persons on relief work.	Total.
15th June, ...	...	...	...	404,903	1,770,732	2,175,605
1st July, ...	...	...	...	525,620	893,163	1,418,783
15th " ...	...	...	...	643,524	638,762	1,282,286
1st August, ...	...	...	...	749,973	453,486	1,203,459
15th " ...	...	...	...	647,550	426,738	1,074,288
1st September,	...	...	...	591,829	395,402	987,231
15th " ...	...	...	...	444,466	331,982	776,448
1st October, ...	...	...	...	358,446	270,650	629,096
15th " ...	...	...	...	213,063	114,647	327,710
31st " ...	...	...	...	100,000	50,000	150,000

The numbers under both headings (charitable relief and relief works) fluctuated considerably in many districts. The course of decrease was sometimes arrested and turned again towards increase. For some time after the setting in of the rains, anxiety arose by reason of the constant growth of the numbers on charitable relief, and the continuance of a comparatively high number for relief works; so much so, that orders were again issued in the beginning of August for further efforts being made to discharge labourers from relief works and transfer them to private employ in the fields; also for a fresh scrutiny of the rolls of the gratuitous relief with a view to reduction. Injunctions, too, were given for further vigilance and economy in the issue of Government grain, lest the drain upon the granaries should be excessive. But soon afterwards causes arose tending to maintain both distress and relief at a high degree.

* The rains of July, though copious in Orissa, in eastern and northern Bengal, and Behar, were very scanty in southern and south-western Bengal, comprising the partly distressed districts of Burdwan, Bankoora, Beerbhoom, Moorshedabad, and Manbhoom, and also the district of Hooghly, which began to suffer so much as to be counted among the distressed districts. In all these places cultivation was delayed, the usual demand for field labour failed to arise, prices became dearer, private charity ceased to support the destitute poor: in short, distress spread fast, and with it the relief work expanded, much beyond the original estimate. Thus the trouble of south-western Bengal assumed during the summer a prominent position in famine affairs, much beyond that originally contemplated. The additional allotments of Government grain for these districts were drawn from the reserve at Calcutta. The grain, though issued for charitable relief, for wages of relief labour, and sparingly for advances to cultivators, was not sold to the public (notwithstanding many applications, direct or indirect,) as these districts are so situated as to be able for the most part to rely upon sufficient supplies of food being imported by private trade.

The prices of food-grains, though cheaper by one-sixth or seventh since the commencement of the rains, remained dear,—about double the ordinary rates for the season. There was no prospect of further abatement until the early harvest should be reaped towards the end of August. Large quantities of private grain continued to be imported (from 800 to 1,200 tons a day) by rail into Behar from Bengal and from northern India, especially from the Punjab. These supplies were taken up for the tracts on either side of the Ganges, and no share of them ever reached the upper parts of Tirhoot and Champarun. On

the other hand, when the navigation became easy on the rising of the rivers, but little private grain arrived from eastern Bengal; and this particular traffic, from which so much had been hoped, proved comparatively insufficient. Throughout Bengal the native grain merchants were disposed to hold their stocks, and to refrain from selling until the prospect of the coming harvest should be more clear.

From the setting in of the rains the relief circle officers did their utmost to carry out the instruction to discharge all able-bodied persons of either sex from the relief works.

The rains of July sufficed to secure good early crops for August and September everywhere, except in parts of south-western Bengal. As these were reaped, the effect on the grain markets was perceptible to the benefit of most classes. The accession of new grain from this source (at the best sufficing to sustain the people for a short time only) failed to lower prices to the degree that might have been expected, by reason of a fresh trouble which was arising, and which must be described.

As the season advanced, the rains, instead of becoming heavier, according to their usual course, became lighter.

From the end of the first week in August to the end of the first week of September little rain fell anywhere in Bengal or Behar save on the line of the Ganges, in the districts of Monghyr, Bhagulpore, Purneah, and Maldah. Thus August, which should have been the wettest month in the season, proved to be an extraordinarily dry month in most parts of the country. Nor was there any rain during the first days of September. At that time the greater part of the principal rice crop (for the winter) remained to be transplanted. This crop is sown in seed-beds among the fields. These beds become by the middle of August full of seedlings. The tender plants are then rapidly transplanted into the surrounding lands, which should have become very wet from constant rainfall and flooding. But now the first week in September was passing and yet the seedlings could not be transplanted, because the lands were dry, the soil in many places cracking into fissures from the drought. The very seed-beds were beginning to fade or wither. The transplanting had been already delayed to an extreme degree. After a very few days' more drought, the process would be impossible, the consequence of which would be the failure of the principal rice crop for the second consecutive year in most of the distressed districts. It were superfluous to dilate on the crisis which was imminent. Alarm spread among the people, prices rose, and distress increased.

At the last moment rain began, about the 4th and 5th of September, in the south and south-east of Bengal, and extended to the north and to Behar, where it fell abundantly in the very places where it was most needed. It afterwards fell seasonably and propitiously at intervals during September and October. The people exerted their utmost energy to effect the transplanting of the winter rice crop, which was successfully completed almost everywhere, and the subsequent rains rendered the prospect of the harvest as favourable as could be wished.

In some parts of Hooghly and Burdwan, however, where the failure of rain-supply in August followed a very insufficient supply in July and June, the rain of September did not entirely save the early crop, nor fully restore the prospect of the winter crop.

As soon as the setting in of the rains caused the numbers of labourers to be diminished and the pressure upon the public works officers and their establishments to be lightened, the opportunity was taken to complete the surveys, plans and estimates of all the relief roads, which had been undertaken in the districts north of the Ganges, to consider the value and importance of the work which had been actually done, and to determine what remained to be done, in order that the roads, if not fully completed, might be practically open for traffic, and rendered permanently useful to the country. It was impossible to take these steps properly while every officer and official was absorbed in the supervision of crowds of relief labourers.

The result of the preliminary inquiry was to show that in the districts north of the Ganges altogether about 4,000 miles of old and new road had been effectively operated upon by relief labourers; that £1,284,000 in cash and £469,000 worth of grain (or £1,753,000 in all) had been expended on relief works; that the work, though done hurriedly, and occasionally without proper surveys and plans, was of considerably better quality than had been supposed; and that all the work done by relief labour on the whole, cost about double as much as it would have done in ordinary years. Out of the total expenditure of 1½ millions sterling, about £650,000 were expended on tanks and about £1,100,000 on roads. The road work is estimated to be worth £550,000 at the labour rates of ordinary years.

The quantity of Government grain advanced to cultivators and ryots by the 10th June amounted to 14,412 tons, estimated to sustain for one month 720,000 persons of this class, including the men and their families, at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ of a seer ($1\frac{1}{2}$ lb) of rice per diem for each member of a family. As the season advanced, men of this class, finding the stores for their subsis-

tence, to be near exhaustion, were more and more forced to ask for aid by advances of Government grain ; and so the total number of applicants swelled day by day. Moreover, very many of these men had to carry on the preparation of their fields, so emergently necessary after the coming of the rains, by means of the hired labour, which according to custom, has to be paid for in grain. Unless they could obtain advances of Government grain, they could not prepare their fields. A similar need arose again and again during the course of the agricultural season. Men who had struggled on without advances through July were forced to apply for them in August many held out through August, but had to apply in September. Some again, who obtained small advances in May, obtained further instalments during the subsequent months. It is to be observed that large numbers of men who were discharged from the relief works and found employment as labourers in the fields received their wages for that labour in grain, which their employers had obtained as advances from Government.

The importance, then, of these advances is manifest. Without them many of the cultivators in all the distressed districts would have been too weak and emaciated to perform the cultivation properly, many would have been without seed to sow, having consumed their seed grain for food ; many would have been unable to pay for the necessary labour in the fields. Much land would have been imperfectly tilled, sown, and cared for, or left untilled altogether. When, therefore, the famine was mitigated or shortened by the strength and spirit with which the people raised fresh crops, when the return of plenty is secured by fine harvests spread over a more than ordinary large area, it is to be remembered that these results are partly due to the system of advances of grain from the Government stores.

The quantity of grain advanced to cultivators from the middle of June rose to the several quantities on the dates specified below :—

				Tons.
10th June,	...	...	...	14,412
10th July,	..	.	.	45,376
10th August,	...	..	...	82,935
10th September,	...	.	...	102,828
10th October,	...	.	...	107,877

The number cannot be precisely given of the ryots and cultivators among whom the final quantity (107,877 tons) was distributed. It is believed to be about 400,000. This number of 400,000 cultivating men represents, at the rate of six persons to a family, 2,400,000 persons belonging to the husbandman class who received help in this way.

In continuation of the statement given in a former part of this chapter, of the total number of persons receiving assistance from Government at the worst period (15th June), a similar statement may here be made for the period when the early crops began to be reaped, namely, the 15th August —

Labourers on relief works	426,738
Persons on receipt of charitable relief,	647,550
Persons living on purchases of Government grain being the number of people that would be supported for one month by the grain sold between the 15th July and 15th August at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ of a seer per day per head,	1,282,464
Persons living on advances of Government grain being the number of people that would be supported for one month by the grain advanced between the 15th July and 15th August,	1,692,936
Add for persons still deriving support from advances of money made to zemindars and other residents,	200,000
Total,	4,249,688

By the beginning of October, when the autumn crops had come fully into market, the Burdwan country was the only province under the Bengal Government where relief operations were maintained on any considerable scale. Though the autumn crops had been poor and the winter crops did not promise well in the Burdwan or Hooghly districts, yet in the surrounding districts the harvests were good, and trade was brisk, therefore it was deemed advisable not to send any further supplies of Government grain to these two districts. It was ascertained that if relief labourers were paid in cash, they could buy food in the local markets, and that grain for charitable relief could be purchased locally. Accordingly orders were issued during the first week of October directing that no more Government grain should be sent to Burdwan or Hooghly from the Calcutta reserve. The authorities in those districts were instructed to pay relief labourers in cash, and to buy grain locally for charitable relief as soon as their stocks of Government grain should be exhausted.

During October the famine declined rapidly. On the last days of the month the total number of those receiving assistance from Government did not exceed 150,000.

It has been explained that the Government provision of grain, including the reserve in Calcutta, amounted to 480,000 tons in all. Of this there had been expended up to the middle of June 115,000 tons. By the first week in September a further quantity of 208,000 tons had been consumed; and up to the first week in October the total expenditure of Government grain had reached 343,000 tons. After the 1st October there

was very little expenditure of Government grain for relief purposes, save in the Burdwan Division. On the 15th September stock was taken of all the grain in the Government granaries, and the total on that date was found to be 100,188 tons exclusive of the Calcutta reserve

The following is an estimate of the expenditure and receipts on the 31st October, 1874 —

Expenditure	Estimate now offered £
Special establishments,	120 000
Promotion of private grain trade	453 000
Relief works,	1 250 000
Duabhunga State Railway,	100 000
Government grain purchase,	4,400 000
Ditto transport	1,760,000
Government reserve transport fund and water, (not cost),	314 000
Charitable relief,	280 000
Grants in aid of private work	10 000
Advances to zemindars, traders, &c,	460 000
Total,	9,177,000

RECEIPTS AND RECOVERIES	Estimate now offered, £
Sales of grain to labourers and the public	900,000
Sales of grain to Relief Committees	270 000
Sales of reserve grain in Calcutta	70 000
Sale of surplus grain stocks in the interior	300,000
Recoveries of cash advances to zemindars and traders during 1874 75,	250 000
Ditto ditto in 1875 76 and subsequent,	210 000
Recoveries of price of grain advanced in 1874 75	25 000
Ditto ditto in 1875 76 and subsequent,	600,000
Miscellaneous receipts, ...	50,000
Total,	2,725,000
Total expenditure,	9,177 000
Total receipts,	2,725,000
Net expenditure,	6,452 000

There is another item of imperial receipt which may be reckoned as a set-off against the famine expenditure, and that is the increase in the net earnings of the East Indian, Jubbulpore extension, Eastern Bengal, and Punjab Railways. This increase must have been wholly due to the enormous development of the grain trade: other traffic was, in consequence of the famine, comparatively dull. The increase of the grain trade was mainly due to the Government importations and to the conces-

sions whereby Government defrayed half the freight of all private grain carried to the distressed districts; the cost of these operations is debited to the famine in the foregoing estimate under the headings of "Government grain transport" and "Promotion of private grain trade." The railway earnings account will stand thus according to the latest available figures:—

	Total increase in the gross goods traffic earnings of the eleven months ending on the 30th September 1874, as compared with the same earnings of the corresponding months of the preceding year	Share of the increase debitable to working expense as far as estimate can be made by the Deputy Accountant-General, Public Works Department	Share of the additional net earnings which will accrue to Government being one-half thereof in the case of the East Indian Railway, and a larger proportion of the whole in the case of other lines, as computed by the Deputy Accountant-General, Public Works Department.
	£.	£.	£.
East Indian Railway, ..	860,330	286,830	440,232
Jubbulpore Extension, ...	17,735	10,345	25,883
Eastern Bengal Railway, ..	67,971	38,743	14,998
Scinde, Punjab Railway, ..	176,169	21,956	151,212
Total, ...	1,172,201	360,914	632,315

This computation does not include any part of the increased earnings on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway (£161,532 during the eleven months), though to this railway the Government paid more than £30,000 during the year on account of freight of private grain. It therefore seems quite fair to reckon the whole of the Government share of the additional net railway earnings as a set-off against the famine expenditure. If this sum be deducted from the total shown in the next preceding paragraph (£6,452 000), the final net expenditure on the famine will, according to the best estimate that can be made, amount to £5,820,000.

Before closing this brief notice of the Famine, a few words may be recorded regarding the assistance rendered by the public both in India and in England. On the 4th of February 1874 a public meeting, at which His Excellency the Viceroy presided, was held in Calcutta to consider in what way the public of India and England should be invited to help in relieving the distressed people of the drought-stricken districts. At this meeting a Central Relief Committee was appointed at Calcutta to collect subscriptions and administer such funds as might be subscribed. The Government of India undertook to place at the disposal of the Committee funds equal to the amount of private subscriptions. The Central Committee communicated with the Lord Mayor of London, who had some weeks previously intimated his readiness to open subscriptions

for a famine relief fund in England. The Lord Mayor held public meetings in London, at which a Committee was nominated. Meetings were also held at different places in England and India. By the liberality shown £282,669 in all were collected, of which £146,500 were contributed in Great Britain and £131,319 in India. The London Mansion House Committee collected in all £120,000; the Glasgow Committee £15,500; the Manchester Committee sent £10,000. Considerable sums were received from the Mauritius, from the Straits Settlements, and from the Dutch Commercial community in Java. The Bombay Presidency subscribed £11,704; the Madras Presidency £10,500; and British Burmah £5,500. The total of the private subscriptions, together with the equal sum placed by Government at the disposal of the Central Committee, amounted to £565,338. The expenditure was in addition to, and not in place of, the measures which Government had undertaken.

The following account taken from the Budget Statement for 1875-76 shows the total cost of the Famine—

EXPENDITURE—		£	Council at six and a half millions: from first to last, the net expenditure will not (it is now expected) exceed £6,200,500, according to the details given in the margin. The gross expenditure was £8,824,500; but there will be recoveries amounting to £2,624,000. It was thought best to enter in the estimates of revenue and expenditure only the net charge, and not to encumber the estimates of 1875-76 with recoveries which
	...		
Special establishments,	...	250 000	
Subsidies to trade and Railway,		456 000	
		£	
GRAIN—Cost,	..	8,740,000	
Freight and storage	..	730,600	
Railway carriage	..	333 000	
Inland "	..	1,311 000	
Reserve "	..	315,000	
Steamers ...	..	95 800	
		6,548,400	
State Railways	..	145,000	
Relief works	..	1,108,000	
Charitable relief and miscellaneous	..	371,100	
		£8,824,500	
DEDUCT—			
Sale of grain	..	2,514 000	
" stores	..	50,000	
" carriage and steamers	..	60,000	
		2,624,000	
Net charge,	..	£6,200,500	

would have largely raised the apparent surplus of that year.

Against the net charge of £6,200,500 may properly be put the surplus traffic receipts arising from the carriage of grain to

the famished districts. This has been a clear profit to Government by reducing the amount to be paid for guaranteed interest. These surplus gains can only be approximately calculated, and they may be estimated to amount at the least to £400,000, so that the entire cost to the Imperial Government of providing relief was £5,800,000. A further sum of perhaps half a million was provided from provincial or local sources; and these figures are exclusive of an expenditure of above £100,000 for the relief of scarcity in the North-Western Provinces and in Oudh.

Considering the vast extent of the measures taken for the provision of grain, the want of experience about much that was entirely novel, and the fact that variations of price and unforeseen requirements for establishments and supervision might reasonably have been expected to disturb all previous calculations, the close agreement of the estimate with the cost of this great work is matter for congratulation.

		£	
1872-73	...	1,763,878	It may be noted that the whole net charge is very nearly covered by the surplus of the three years 1872-73 to 1874-75 upon the ordinary account, exclusive of famine expenditure.
1873-74	.	2,071,936	
1874-75	...	1,869,000	
Total	...	5,724,814	

ordinary account, exclusive of famine expenditure.

Agriculture and Horticulture.—Little progress has been made in regard to experimental farms. The want of a competent director of the experiments projected by Government is much felt. The attempt to acclimatize Carolina rice was renewed, but the sowings in the experimental farms resulted in failure. The mahogany tree will thrive in most parts of Bengal. During the year a considerable number of plants raised from seeds received from Honduras and Jamaica were distributed. The plantations of Sikkim have now passed beyond the experimental stage. The Government has now in Sikkim alone about 2000 acres under cinchona; 247,000 trees of the *succirubra* variety, and 122,000 of the *calisaya*, having been planted during the year. The plantations consist mainly of the two following varieties.

Cinchona succirubra,	...	2,550,000 trees.
Cinchona calisaya,	...	476,500 "

The former of these varieties produces the *red*, and the latter the *yellow* bark of commerce. The appointment of a quincologist will now place these plantations on a footing of equality with those on the Nilgiris. It is estimated that with 2000 acres of successful planting, there will be a steady yearly supply of not less than 150,000 lbs of dry bark available from the

end of 1877. The propagation of the ipecacuanha plant in Sikkim is proceeding rapidly. A year ago there were 6,719 plants of all sorts. At present the stock is—

In Sikkim, planted out experimentally under various conditions,	292
Routed plants, potted off and under cover,	13,000
Unrooted, and partially rooted cuttings,	50,000
	<hr/> 63,292

During the year an Economic Museum was fairly started. A careful and well classified selection of all the products of the country, with an account of all that is as yet known of every article of importance, is the primary object of the museum.

Madras.

Agriculture.—Owing to the very unseasonable weather, only a small number of field experiments were attempted and but few of these brought to light anything of special interest. Very good results were obtained by top-dressing growing paddy, when about six inches high, with oil-cake. It was ascertained that, under the system of irrigation usually practised in Southern India, much larger crops of paddy could be produced by applying a portion of the manure before sowing, or planting the crop, and the remainder afterwards in 2 or 3 light top-dressings, than by applying the whole to the soil at one time before the land is put under crop, as is the usual practice. A large quantity of Castor-oil cake was also used for top-dressing dry crops, such as Cotton, Indigo, Maize, etc., and good returns were always obtained when these top-dressings were applied during showery weather. Lime applied as a manure at the rate of about one cart load per acre was found greatly to increase the yield of land cropped with Indigo and Cotton, and the quality of the produce was also improved. A compost manure, made with ashes and blood and other refuse of the Commissariat Slaughter house, was ascertained to be capital manure for plantains. The soils of these Farms are now very different to what they were when Government first took up the land. Indigo, Maize, Cotton, etc., can be grown successfully where four or five years ago it was scarcely possible to produce a crop of Horse-gram, or Varagoo. The sub-soil drainage experiment promises to yield most important results, but it is evident that stones are not in this country so well suited for draining land as pipes.

An Agricultural Exhibition, the first of a series, was held on the Government Farms' Estate at Sydapet in February. Exhibits were sent to it from all parts of the Presidency. There

was a remarkably good show of cattle, most of which came all the way from Nellore, a fact which goes far to prove that the annual cattle shows which are held in that district are doing good.

Cattle shows were held both at Addanki and Nellore, as usual, but were more successful than they have been for some years. The number of cattle shown was larger than usual, and their quality was highly spoken of.

Weather and Crops — There was a great contrast between the Northern and Southern Districts. In the Northern Districts the seasons were fairly propitious, in the south they were decidedly unpropitious. The south-west monsoon was good though late, but the north-east monsoon failed after beginning with more than the usual quantity of rain in October. Towards the close of the year, scarcity and want of water gave great cause for anxiety in Chingleput, South Arcot, and Madura, and was only a little less felt in North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, and Tinnevely. Fortunately remissions of land revenue where crops in unirrigated land had been lost, and a few relief works in Chingleput, South Arcot, and Madura, were sufficient to stave off calamity until a burst of rain at the beginning of 1874-75 removed all fear of danger. The delay in the south-west monsoon caused anxiety in Bellary and Kurnool in June, July, and August, but timely rain fell in September. On the Nilguis, there was great want of rain, and Tea and Coffee suffered. In South Canara the seasons were on the whole favorable, but in Malabar they were not so propitious.

The prices of rice and paddy remained about the same, but the prices of other grains rose, as might be expected from the character of the seasons. In the Southern Districts, prices rose considerably.

Items.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	No. of seers of 85 tolas per R.	No. of seers of 85 tolas per R.
Price of Rice, second sort, per Rupee, ..	15 0	15.1
" Paddy do. do. ..	27 2	27.8
" Cholam do. do. ..	26 9	24.8
" Cumboo do. do. ..	27 5	24.7
" Raggy do. do. ..	30 1	26.7
" Veragoo do. do. ..	40.1	38.2
" Wheat do. do. ..	8 1	8.8
" Salt do. do. ..	11 9	15.1
" Cotton per Candy, ...	Rs 127	Rs. 124

The area cultivated with cotton was acres 1,691,921, or acres 2,963 more than in 1872-73.

The area under Indigo was acres 284,885, or acres 92,390 less than in 1872-73. The decrease is due to the dulness of the market and the unfavorable character of the season.

Horticulture. Government Cinchona Plantations—The past season was an exceptional one with severe and long continued drought. The heaviest frost observed during the last twenty-five years occurred on the night of the 13th January. This frost did great damage to private Cinchona plantations, fortunately, however, the Government plantations escaped with comparative immunity. On the Dodabetta plantation about 175 trees were killed down to the ground. On the plantations at Neddivuttum no plants were destroyed, but the cold caused the leaves to fall off from such trees as were planted in low or land-locked situations. In such places the growth of the plants was retarded for the time, but they soon recovered from the effects of the cold. The long dry weather which succeeded this severe cold was very trying, especially to young plants. The season, therefore, was altogether an unfavorable one. Propagation was confined to the new species and varieties of Pitayo bark and *C. angustifolia*. The average monthly increase of these varieties was 578. The total number of plants of *C. Pitayensis* propagated during the year was 2,293 and of *C. officinalis* var *angustifolia* 4,639, making a total of 6,932. The extension of permanent plantations during the year was confined to *C. Pitayensis* and *C. angustifolia*. Of the former 4,686 plants, and of the latter 15,743 plants, were permanently planted out on the Hooker Estate at Pykarra. The total number of plants planted out in permanent plantations up to 31st March last was as follows:—

<i>C. officinalis</i> or crown barks,	..	...	508,878
Do var <i>angustifolia</i>,	...	..	22,404
<i>C. succirubra</i> or red barks,			579,338
<i>C. Calusaya</i> or yellow barks,		...	34,250
<i>C. miranthes</i> or Peruviana or grey barks,			28,759
<i>C. Pitayensis</i> (Pitayo bark),			18,380
Other species,	...	..	2,840
Total,			1,190,458

The average height of the oldest and finest plants of *C. succirubra* was 32 feet, with a circumference of stem of 28 inches, and the average height of the finest plants of *C. officinalis* 25 feet, with a circumference of 18 inches. The number of plants planted to the public during the year was 964, together with 83½ oz. seeds, or seeds sufficient to raise 2,087,250 seedlings. The

quantity of green bark supplied to the Government Quinologist was 91,773 lbs., viz., 45,206 lbs. of stem and 46,567 lbs. of branch bark.

With the exception of 1,748 lbs. of trunk and 464 lbs. of branch bark obtained by coppicing, the bark harvested this season was taken by the mossing process only.

In consequence of the long-continued drought, it was found impossible to collect the usual quantity of bark, as the sap had not risen in the plants at the time of the spring barkings. From the 1,000 experimental mossed trees were collected during the year 1,546 lbs. of renewed bark, and 770 lbs. of natural bark were taken from the upper strips of the trees. This gives the total yield of these 1,000 trees 6,068 lbs. of dry trunk bark. In addition to this trunk or stem bark, over 10,000 lbs. of green branch bark, equal to 3000 lbs. dry bark, were also collected from the 1,000 11-year old mossed trees, making the total yield of dry bark upwards of 9 lbs. per tree in three years.

From the 3,000 experimental trees, which were barked at six years old and are now in their ninth year of growth, 6,392 lbs. of dry stem bark, or 213 lbs per tree were collected. The branch bark from these trees was supplied to the Government Quinologist for manufacture on the spot, and the stem bark sold in the London market.

The 23,646 lbs of Cinchona bark, forwarded from the plantations in July 1873 realised in the London market £3,490.

N W PROVINCES

Agriculture. Weather and Crops—In January 1874, and for some months after, the attention of Government was occupied chiefly by the dearth in the eastern districts of the province, consequent on the failure of the autumn crops of 1873. It was never indeed apprehended that the distress arising from scarcity would assume here the proportions which it assumed in Bengal, but it was evident almost from the first that Government would be called upon to take measures for the relief of the poorer classes in some parts of the province. These measures, and their result, are briefly described in the following paragraphs.

The rains of 1873 began in the North- Western Provinces more than a fortnight later than usual, were very deficient in quantity, and ended rather earlier than usual. At their close it was reported, especially from the eastern and sub-Himalayan districts, that the ponds and tanks were nearly empty, and this fact, added to the early cessation of the rains and the want of

subsequent showers, indicated the probability of an extensive failure of the rice crop, and that the consequence of this, wherever rice is the main crop, would be scarcity and distress. No time was lost in ascertaining the measure of the calamity. On the 7th November a circular order was issued to Commissioners of Divisions, instructing them to demand from Collectors a full general report on the state of the crops in their districts and on the prospects for the coming season. Replies to this circular were received in December and January. It was at once seen that for the Agra, Rohilkhand, and Meerut Divisions there was nothing to fear, and that of the other three plains' divisions that of Benares had suffered most. The Benares report indicated South Mirzapur, Ghazipur, and the northern parts of Basti and Gorakhpur as the parts where severe distress was to be looked for. The extent of distress was, however, uncertain. Everywhere great hopes were built upon the rabi; but the parts where the rice failed most completely were also those where a second crop is usually sown in the fields which are still moist after the rice has been out, and the ground in which the rice had perished was as hard as iron, so that this second crop could not be sown. As the cold season advanced, it gradually became evident that the districts in which State relief would be necessary were divided into two classes: *first*, those in the east and north-east of the provinces (the sub-Himalayan tract of Basti and Gorakhpur and the east of Gazipur), which in climate and agricultural conditions more or less resembled the western districts of Bengal; and *second*, the Bundelkhand districts in the south—Banda, Hamirpur, Jhansi, Jalaun, and Lalitpur—with the southern portion of Mirzapur, all of which had suffered from a succession of bad years, and where the cultivators and landowners were in a state of chronic distress. In all these tracts the pressure of scarcity began to make itself felt at about the same time. Relief works, for which provision had already been made, were opened in most districts during January and in the beginning of February. In Jhansi and Jalaun they were about a month later. They were of the usual type, being mostly road embankments and other works of the kind on which unskilled labor could be employed.

Meanwhile the winter rains were anxiously expected. Every effort was made to supply their place by diligent irrigation, and advances were given by Government to all cultivators who required them to dig wells; but as the drought continued, serious injury to the young crops became inevitable, and towards the end of January the situation became critical. The Christ-

mas rains always make the difference between a good and a poor harvest; and this year, the ground having been less soaked by the rains than usual, the harvest would have been exceptionally poor. To add to the misfortune of the province, a frost such as had not been known for years set in about the middle of January and continued for some days; it did not affect the hardy wheat and barley, but the arhar, peas, and other more delicate crops were completely burnt up by it. At length, in the first week of February, the long delayed rain fell in moderately heavy showers, and the heavy calamity which seemed to be impending was averted. Though too late to do all the good which it might have done had it fallen at the usual time, it was of incalculable benefit, and through its influence a year of high prices was substituted for a year of scarcity.

The attendance on relief works, however, continued slowly to increase throughout the month. The numbers were greatest in the eastern districts, and as there was by this time little doubt that these were the only districts in which distress would be widespread and severe, it was thought desirable to obtain a general view of their condition. Messrs Simson (Junior Member of the Board) and Carmichael (Commissioner of Benares) and Colonel Davidson, R. E., Superintending Engineer, were accordingly commissioned to make a tour through these districts and report to Government the results of their inspection. Their report (dated 22nd and 30th March, 1874) showed that in Banares and Azamgarh there was no ground for apprehension, and that in Gazipur distress was not nearly so widespread as had at one time been feared. Mirzapur the committee were unable to visit. By far the worst districts were Gorakhpur and Basti, and in each of these the northern portion had suffered most severely. Rice is there the main staple, and it entirely failed. The winter crops which are ordinarily sown for a second harvest, after the rice had been reaped, could not be put into the ground on account of the early cessation of the rains. In a tract so extensive, and in which the failure both of the spring and the autumn crops had been so general, it was not to be expected that the rabi harvest would bring much relief. For the last week of March the daily average attendance on relief works was about 30,000 in Gorakhpur and 22,000 in Basti, and there was evidently a steady tendency to increase, which it was probable would continue till the setting in of the rains dispersed the people to field work. Meanwhile, other measures of relief were sanctioned. In the Maharajganj Tahsil of Gorakhpur one-half of the rabi revenue kist was remitted, and in Basti the Collector was authorised to propose remission or suspension of

revenue where he thought it necessary. Advances were to be made to zemindars and ryots for the purchase of rice seed, to the extent, if needful, of a lakh and a half in Gorakhpur and of half a lakh in Basti. The seed was procured from Nipal, sale being permitted by the Darbar to purchasers furnished by the Collector with a certificate, and the total amount of advances in Basti was Rs. 43,209, and in Gorakhpur Rs. 91,471. In Gorakhpur it was apprehended that the northern grain markets in the Maharajganj Tahsil might run short in the rainy season, when importation is difficult. The Collector was therefore empowered to advance money, repayable in a year, without interest, to traders who should guarantee to store grain at specified places, such grain being purchasable by Government at a price fixed so as to cover all the expenses of the trader. The grains stored under these conditions amounted to 90,865 maunds, and though eventually not required by Government, its presence in the district probably had a beneficial action upon prices. To merchants who preferred to import grain for sale at their own discretion, money was to be advanced, repayable without interest in six months, and in this way 10,700 maunds were imported.

This estimate of the situation formed by Government in March was confirmed by the event in all but one particular. It was thought probable that the distress would last till the autumn crops, (especially the rice) were ripe, and that the relief works would have to be kept open till then. The unexpected improvement in the spring harvest, however, diminished the distress considerably. The effect of the new supply of food was marked in Gazipur, where the harvest was decidedly above the average, by a speedy decrease of the numbers employed on relief works, which fell from 3,000 in the end of February to 800 by the middle of April, and in the last week of July the works, which had been kept open for some weeks of the rains in deference to the wishes of the District Officer, were everywhere closed. In Gorakhpur and Basti distress may be said to have reached its highest point in the beginning of April, when the daily numbers on the works averaged 52,000 in the former and 28,000 in the latter district. But even after distress had attained its maximum the numbers on relief works continued steadily to increase. One reason for this was that the rabi outturn, though fairly good on irrigated land, had not been so plentiful in these districts as in Gazipur, and in the sub-Himalayan rice tracts the area under this crop was very small. By the end of the month there were 91,000 people on the works in Gorakhpur and 84,000 in Basti. But the large and increasing proportion of women and children could not escape

notice, and there were considerable doubts as to the extent of the distress which prevailed. On the one hand, it seemed that the relief works might be popular on account of the difficulty of exacting a full day's labor from the crowds who thronged to them and the liberty they enjoyed, and on account of the wages being paid in cash at a time when agricultural labor was very slack and there was nothing else for the people to work at. On the other hand, there was the hypothesis that these works were the sole refuge of a famished and despairing population whose only means of supporting life was by the wages earned on them.

Sir John Strachey lost no time after assuming the reins of Government in visiting the distressed districts, in order to form his opinion with the aid of the best local advice. The conclusion he came to was that, on the whole, the former explanation was the correct one, and that there was not really any such severe distress as to deserve the name of a famine. He decided that it was not advisable to close the works, but that efforts should be made to make the relief more distasteful by exacting a large tale of work, and that the wages should be reduced to the minimum which would provide subsistence for the laborers. Evidence was adduced that the scale had until lately been too high, and that the relief works had attracted sellers not of necessities only but of luxuries. The rates now fixed were on the scale which had been introduced by the Magistrate of Gorakhpur about three weeks previously, the allowance for infants only being lessened by one-half. They were:—

For a man,	...	...	5 Gorakhpuri pice (or one anna).
„ a woman,	...	...	4 ditto
„ a child able to work,	...	...	3 ditto.
„ an infant,	...	...	1 ditto.

Thus the exclusion of all who were not in need of aid was left to be gradually effected by the low rates of wages and the strict demand of a fair day's work from every laborer. The Collectors of both districts were authorised to allow zemindaries to indent on the relief works for men, and laborers who refused to accept employment under these requisitions with the promise of full wages were to be turned away from the works. The rates of wages were also to be lowered as soon as should be consistent with safety, but the necessity of such a measure was practically obviated by the early setting in of the rains.

There was a further question to be considered—how the people were to be disposed of during the rains. No less than 219,000 men, women, and children were congregated on relief works in the districts of Gorakhpur and Basti in the beginning of

May. It was obviously impossible to provide out-of-door employment for these multitudes during the rainy season. One of the chief works was the raising of an embanked road through the centre of a great depression which would be filled with water in the rains; and in other places, though the work itself might not be in a swamp, it would have been difficult to hut the laborers on high and dry ground, and a serious outbreak of sickness from damp and exposure might be expected. There was however, every reason to hope that with coming of the rains the people would for the most part disperse to their ploughing and sowing, and the continuance of the relief system would not be necessary. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore laid down the following general principles for the conduct of relief operations:—

1st. Able-bodied persons of a class accustomed to labor were to be employed on *bond-fide* public works at the ordinary rates of pay.

2nd. For persons of the above class incapable of labor on public works easy employment was to be found on roads, &c., or in poorhouses. The plan of these poorhouses was identical with that adopted by the Lieutenant-Governor when he was Collector of Moradabad during the scarcity of 1861, and was based mainly on the principles that relief should ordinarily be given in the shape of cooked food, and restricted to persons obviously in actual want; that every one should work who was not physically incapable; and that all working paupers should remain the whole day in the poorhouse.

3rd. Gratuitous relief was to be provided for persons incapable of labor; and

4th. Persons who, on account of caste or other feelings or prejudices, should refuse to accept relief on the above terms were to receive exceptional treatment.

Steps were now taken for gradually introducing this change of system and for bringing the relief works to a close and dismissing the people engaged on them. Warning was given to the people that it was intended to close the works, and workhouses were established at the head-quarters of Gorakhpur and Basti: at Mithaura and Bansi in the north, and at Kasia in the east. The change was made with even less difficulty than was looked for. Towards the end of May, after a few partial showers, the demand for agricultural labor began to make itself felt in Gorakhpur, and from all the works there set in a steady flow of laborers to the fields. On the 30th May rain fell generally throughout the districts, and the numbers in daily attendance on relief works, which had been 89,000 during the last

Bad seasons.

week of the month, sank to 25,000 in the first week of June. The rains had now thoroughly set in, and a few days later the last relief work was closed, and the three workhouses were opened for the destitute who still claimed assistance. In Basti the number of laborers went on increasing to 127,000 daily in the last week of May. About this time wages were reduced by one-fourth, the rains began early in June, and by the 22nd of the month the last relief work was closed. In each district the workhouses opened with about 800 inmates.

These events completely justified the conclusions arrived at by Sir John Strachey on visiting the locality; and they deserve special and prominent record on account of the importance of their bearing on the treatment of future famines. It appears probable that in a slack season of the year the opening of Government relief works would always attract great crowds of laborers. In a season of considerable pressure, but not of absolute famine, the relief works in Gorakhpur and Basti were for some weeks daily thronged by more than 200,000 men, women, and children, who found an attraction in the light work, in the liberty of going at night to their houses after attending a sort of vast pic-nic during the day, and in the wages earned at a time when ordinarily they had no employment in the fields and had to live on their harvest savings. But when the wages were cut down to a mere subsistence allowance, when a full day's labor was insisted on, and when the liberty of living at their homes was threatened, these immense crowds melted away as rapidly as they had collected, and it was found that there was hardly any one who really stood in need of relief.

For the southern districts the history of the scarcity may be more briefly told. Here distress was due not, as in the eastern districts, to the failure of a single staple, but to the fact that a series of bad seasons was followed by the indifferent autumn harvest of 1873. In South Mirzapur and in Jhansi relief works had been found necessary in 1872-73. In Hamirpur and Banda, and indeed throughout Bundelkhand generally, the spread of *kans* grass has of late years checked cultivation and impoverished the people. Throughout a great part of these districts the country is wild and hilly, and the population poor and sparse. This is especially the case in South Mirzapur, where distress made its appearance in the plateau between the valleys of the Son and Ganges as early as the beginning of December, and attained its maximum about the middle of January, when for some time nearly 3,000 people were daily employed on relief works; but the outturn of the rabi harvest in this tract was so good that by the middle of March there

remained only one work with about 300 laborers, and this closed in the middle of June. Among the hills to the south of the Son, in the Government estate of Dudhi, and the Court of Wards' estate of Agori-Barhar, the effect of the spring harvest was less marked. Various measures of relief were adopted; advances were made to cultivators and to zemindars who undertook to employ labor; grain was imported and stored, and a number of small relief works were opened, to which the wild and timid people of Dudhi were at first hardly persuaded to come. Their only other means of escape from famine was emigration to Sirguja, but as the season wore on, they gained confidence or were driven to the works by want, and the number of laborers gradually rose to 1,300 at the end of May. This was the maximum. On the setting in of the rains the people found employment in the fields, and all works were closed by the third week of June.

In Banda, Hamirpur, Jhansi, and Jalaun distress did not manifest itself so soon. Relief works were opened in Banda in the end of January, in Hamirpur in the beginning of February, in Jhansi in the beginning of March, and in Jalaun not till April; but as they lay in districts more populous than South Mirzapur, they were more numerous attended. The maximum daily average in Banda was between 7,000 and 8,000 early in March; in Hamirpur about 2,500 at the end of May; and in Jhansi and Jalaun respectively 1,000 and 180 during May. The Jalaun relief works and all the Banda works but one ceased as soon as the rains began; this one and the Jhansi relief works came to an end in the second week of July, and the last works in Hamirpur were closed by the 20th July.

The workhouse system which was to be substituted for relief works during the rains in Gorakhpur and Basti has already been described. The same system was introduced into Banda and Hamirpur. In Gorakhpur the number of paupers in the three workhouses reached its maximum (a little over 1,500) in the end of July; it remained at about 1,000 during August, rapidly declined after the end of the month, and before the end of September all three workhouses were closed. In Basti the average during August was 1,800, and during the greater part of September about 1,200. October opened with about 550, and by the 21st of the month all workhouses were closed. In Hamirpur the numbers in the workhouses rose from 600 to 730 during August and September, but began to fall off in October, and by the end of the month all State relief had come to a close. In Banda the workhouses opened with nearly 1,000 inmates, and the numbers gradually de-

creased to less than 100 by the middle of August. On the 17th of October all workhouses were closed.

During the entire period of scarcity prices may be said to have followed their own course. The dearthness of grain in the eastern districts during the last three months of 1873 was probably due in part to export to Bengal, but before the beginning of 1874 this had wholly ceased. In Gorakhpur and Basti the rabi grains—wheat, barley, and gram—were at first even somewhat cheaper than they had been in the same months (October—February) of the previous year; but the deficiency of the rabi outturn reversed the case from March to June. The previous year, however, was itself an unfavorable agricultural season, and does not afford a fair standard of comparison. In an ordinarily good year, between October and June, a rupee will purchase not less than sixteen seers of wheat, and for the greater part of the time not less than twenty seers. In 1874, in March and April, after the spring harvest had come into the market, fourteen or fifteen seers was the cheapest rate for wheat. The prices of barley and gram were higher than usual in a considerably greater degree. All these grains were even dearer in Ghazipur from October to February, but there the plentiful rabi outturn of March and April immediately brought prices down to about their normal level. In the case of rice, which is an autumn crop, there was of course no such fresh supply. The price in Ghazipur between November and June varied from eleven to twelve seers the rupee. In Gorakhpur the price rose to eleven seers in February and to ten and a half from April to June; in Basti it was nine seers during February and March, and eight seers and three-quarters from April to June. In an ordinary year a rupee will buy nineteen or twenty seers from October to March, and not less than sixteen from April to June. The range of prices in the other distressed districts was less remarkable. Grain of all kinds was dearer than usual, but in general prices did not reach the famine limit, and the pressure of distress was, as already explained, due rather to the impoverishment produced by previous unfavorable seasons than to the deficient harvests of 1873-74.

In the beginning of February the execution of all relief

	Adult man.	Child above 10.	Child, 10 and under.
	oz.	oz.	oz.
Flour, ...	16	12	8
Vegetables,	4	2	2

works was made over to the Public Works Department of Government. By that Department a resolution was published on 10th February for the determination of rates and wages on the following principles:—The

daily wages given were to be sufficient to purchase a certain quantity of food, which was fixed according to the scale shown in the margin. It was calculated that in the district of Gorakhpur wages on the above scale would be six Gorakhpuri pice (or $1\frac{1}{2}$ anna) for a man, three for a woman, and two for a child. For the other districts the wages were left to be fixed by the Magistrate in accordance with the food standard prescribed. The maximum daily rates were $1\frac{1}{2}$ anna for a man, one anna for a woman, and $\frac{1}{2}$ anna for a child. If it should happen (which was not expected and did not in fact take place) that the daily quantity of food which these rates could purchase fell short of the standard, orders were to be required of Government. To the scale laid down by this resolution wages paid in all districts gradually adjusted themselves. The rates at first paid in Gorakhpur and Basti were, in Gorakhpuri pice of five to the anna :—

<i>Man.</i>	<i>Woman.</i>	<i>Child.</i>	<i>Infant.</i>
6	4	3	3

and in Ghazipur, where four pice equal one anna,

<i>Man.</i>	<i>Woman.</i>	<i>Child.</i>	<i>Infant.</i>
7	5	3	0

and in the end of February they were reduced to

<i>Man.</i>	<i>Woman.</i>	<i>Child.</i>	<i>Infant.</i>
6	4	3	0

In Banda, on the 1st April, the rates were,

<i>Man.</i>	<i>Woman.</i>	<i>Child.</i>	<i>Infant.</i>
4	3	2	1

About the middle of April the Collector of Gorakhpur found it possible to reduce the wages of a man to five pice, or one anna, and the allowance for non-labouring children to two pice. This change was ordered by Government to be introduced in Basti also, and the Ghazipur rates were to be brought down to the same scale. In the beginning of May the Ghazipur rates were reduced by the Lieutenant-Governor to four, three, and two pice, and on the 12th in Gorakhpur the allowance for infants was cut down to one pice, the rate which had already prevailed for some time in Basti. Towards the end of the month the Ghazipur rates were adopted in Basti, and the change, as has already been related, was followed by the speedy dispersion of the crowds assembled on relief works.

On making over the execution of relief works to the Public Works Department in February, sanction was given to an expenditure of Rs 70,000, as detailed in the margin. Towards the end of March the grants for Gorakhpur and Banda were each increased by Rs. 10,000, a grant of Rs. 10,000 was made for Jhansi, and Rs. 10,000 more were placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department for expenditure as should be judged necessary. On the 20th of April the sums shown on the margin were sanctioned, in addition to former grants, and on the 17th of June a final grant of Rs. 4,93,000 was assigned to Gorakhpur and Basti.

The expenditure has been approximately stated as follows:—

			Relief works and other expenditure chargeable to the State.	Expenditure on poorhouses, &c., met from the charitable relief fund.
			Rs.	Rs.
Gorakhpur, ...	...	...	3,40,195	10,894
Basti, ..	...	...	4,24,557	9,637
Ghazipur, ...	...	...	13,116	6,900
Mirzapur, ...	...	...	10,239	...
Jalaun, ...	...	...	13,249	6,026
Jhansi, ...	...	...	9,145	6,221
			6,893	...
			925	295
Total, ...			8,58,819	37,973

The relief works were intended for the support of the able-bodied poor. The North-West Government adhered to the rule laid down in the famine of 1868, that the duty of Government is to provide work for those who can and will work, but that the relief of those who are unable to work is a matter which devolves properly on private charity, in which the State

should assist, but should not bear the whole burden. Accordingly, as on former occasions, a Central Relief Committee was formed and the subscriptions of the public invited, an equal sum to that subscribed being contributed by Government. The amount thus collected was Rs. 63,988, but the contribution from public funds was no more than Rs. 13,037, for the favorable turn taken after the rains of February reduced the task of the committee, and the demand for assistance made upon them, far below the original expectations; and, speaking generally, it may be said that the offer of labor on the roads and in work-houses almost met all the requirements of the case.

Horticulture.—There are three Botanical Gardens in these Provinces, *viz*, the Saharanpur Garden in the plains and the gardens of Mussooree and Hawal Bagh in the hills. They are under the care of a Superintendent, and are useful—(1) as nursery gardens for the province; (2) as a store of medicinal drugs; and (3) as a means of making experiments in cultivation and in the naturalization of foreign plants. The figures noted below will show how the first and second of these functions were discharged in 1873-74 :—

Trees, shrubs, and seeds distributed.

			1872-73.	1873-74.
Fruit trees	...	..	37,393	81,091
Flowering shrubs,	...	...	156,766	161,810
Parcels of seeds,	...	...	5,532	9,201
			190,680	198,135

Drugs forwarded to Medical Depôts.

			1872-73.	1873-74.
			lbs oz.	lbs oz.
Extract of hyoscyamos,	...	..	207 0	232 12
Hyoscyamos leaf,	...	...	224 0	112 0
Aconite,	...	...	1,409 8	2,075 0
Oak bark,	...	..	148 0	43 0
Kumaila powder,	...	...	64 0	46 8
			2,052 8	2,612 4

Of the experiments in horticulture the following deserve special notice :—(1.) Rhea cultivation is maintained on a large scale; but no mechanical contrivance has yet been devised for properly teasing the fibre, and until the introduction of some cheap and effectual machine for this purpose, the plant must remain comparatively valueless. But it is hoped that when the difficulty of preparing the fibre has been overcome, rhea will take its place beside the jute of Bengal as one of the

fibrous staples of India. (2.) The most useful kinds of mulberry will grow freely in the Dun and Kohistan up to 5,000 feet above the sea level. The Government has now two large plantations,—one in the Dun and the other in the Kumaun Hills. For the last few years much care has been bestowed upon the rearing of silkworms in the Dun, and with so much success that it is believed there would now be no difficulty in ensuring a large supply of cocoons. But skilled silk-reelers are still wanting, and until the Government has some definite result to show, it is not to be expected that the experiment will be taken up by private enterprise. (3.) It is hoped that in a few years the sweet chestnut will be a common tree in the Dun and the Kumaun Hills. Parcels of English seeds are yearly received from the Secretary of State, and a regular supply of seedlings can now be furnished by the Mussooree and Hawal Bagh Gardens. (4.) In these Gardens also the best kinds of potato seed, sent from England, are carefully grown to meet the demand from the plains, where in many districts new seed is wanted to prevent the degeneration of the plant, which has by this time become throughout the province an important staple of food. The Government has now entirely withdrawn from tea cultivation, but a considerable quantity of tea, chiefly of the coarser kinds, is still on hand as the remains of the stock of former years. Between sixteen and seventeen tons of this were sold during the year, and about eleven tons are yet to be disposed of. The net proceeds of the tea sold were £969. The private cultivation of tea in the Dun and in Kumaun has lately received great encouragement from the opening of the Central Asian market, and the large demand of Afghan traders, who visit all parts of the country to buy up tea. The donations to the Gardens were much larger this year than in former years, and comprised 1,100 flowering shrubs besides seeds, &c. From the sale of garden produce £458 were obtained. This is £38 less than the receipts of last year. The gross cost of the Gardens is shown in the following table :—

	Saharanpur.		Mussooree.		Hawal Bagh.	
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Establishment,	1,486	1,102	79	108	509	280
Contingent expenses, ..	887	829	61	45	49	70
Total,	2,374	1,931	140	153	558	350

The total net cost to the State of all the Gardens, including superintendence, was £3,176, against £4,017 in 1872-73.

Bombay.

Agriculture.—The total area of culturable land in the whole Presidency, exclusive of the collectorates of Kánara and Karáchi, for which the figures have not been reported, is given as acres 29,763,754-39-13 and* bighas 844,818-17-9. The area cultivated during the year is shown as acres 23,148,534-15-13½ and bighas 444,630-17-8½, while in 1872-73 it was acres 23,442,193-1-5½ and bighas 526,515-6-5½. In these figures the cultivated area in Kánara is not included, but they include the cultivated area in Karáchi. The largest areas were sown with jowari and bajri, the ordinary food grains of the common people. They occupied respectively 28·6 per cent. and 18 per cent. of the whole cultivated area. Cotton comes next with a percentage of 7·6, while 6·8 per cent. and 6·3 per cent. of the whole cultivated area were taken up with rice and wheat respectively. Cotton, as forming the principal article of export from the Bombay Presidency, deserves special notice. The following abstract shows the results of its cultivation for two years:—

Divisions	Season 1872-73.		Season 1873-74.	
	Land under Cotton.	Actual Yield.	Land under Cotton.	Estimated Yield.
	Acres g.	Candies lbs.	Acres g.	Candies lbs.
Northern Division...	1,049,853 17	66,510 637½	1,166,453 15	105,382 180
Southern Division...	1,068,549 38½	29,888 610½	1,084,716 35½	31,848 267½
Sind ...	50,084 14	11,176 136	51,257 27	13,165 52
Native States† ...	1,508,492 22½	103,787 406½	1,747,234 7½	98,958 141½
Total ...	3,676,960 11½	214,363 222½	4,049,662 4½	249,348 640½

* When the district has been surveyed, the area is given in acres; where not surveyed, in bighas.

† The Baroda district is not included in this return, as no information has been received of actual yield for the year 1872-73 nor of estimated yield for 1873-74. The acreage under cotton for the year 1872-73 was estimated in the previous report at 178,922 acres 39½ goontas, and the estimated yield 27,495 candies 460 lbs.; the acreage for the past season 1873-74 as amounting to 197,402 acres 28 goontas and the actual acreage for 1872-73 at 202,841 acres 4 goontas.

This shows a general increase in the land under cotton cultivation, amounting in the whole, to acres 372,701-32 $\frac{1}{8}$, and that the estimated yield exceeds the actual out-turn of the previous year by 84,985 candies 418 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., representing an increase of 69,971 bales. The following statement shows the total area under cotton cultivation for the past five seasons :—

Year.					Actual Acres.
1869-70	..				4,525,328 11
1870-71	..				3,736,272 2
1871-72	..				3,879,987 19
1872-73					3,879,801 15
1873-74 (estimated)	...	...	..	...	4,247,154 32
Total,					19,768,494 0
Average,					3,953,698 32

The average under cotton cultivation during the year exceeds the average of the five years by 293,456 acres. The efforts made by the Government to improve the breed of horses, by the introduction of stallions and by horse shows have been generally successful. The improvement of agriculture is stimulated by advances to cultivators for the purchase of seed, cattle, &c., and by model farms. The two farms at Khândesh and Salam have never been financially successful, owing it is believed to experiments of the probable results of which nothing was known having been made on a large scale, when they might have been made with equal effect on a small scale. Instructions have now been given to adopt, in the first instance, the most approved native system, and to introduce improvements gradually, and to make no experiments on a large scale when they can be as well made on a small scale. The Dhârwar farm, although only in its first year of existence, proved a financial success.

The following statement shows the extent to which each product was cultivated during the year :—

(See next page.)

Statement showing the Extent to which each of the Products of the several Collectorates was cultivated during 1873-74.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Names of Products.	TOTAL.	
	Bighas.	Acres.
Rice,	26,822 1 17½	236 115 5 12½
Cotton,	135,523 12 19	953,093 36 0
Jowari,	43,459 1 19	938 550 1 8
Bayri,	27,015 1 19½	1,515,106 22 1
Wheat,	30,313 5 10	584,561 19 13
Barley,	530 17 1½	11,283 3 0
Sugarcane,	40 5 1	21,125 7 0
Vegetable and Fruits,	133 8 11	21,236 29 8
Pulses,	22,106 9 12½	415 923 3 0
Tobacco,	1,050 11 12½	25,566 30 0
Indigo,	1,076 19 15	7,311 10 0
Poppy,	231 6 12	133 14 0
Nagli, ... ..	.....	212,749 10 0½
Wari, ... ..	.....	61,010 13 5
Gram,	15,513 13 0	3,721 29 0
Cocoanut, Betelnuts, &c., ... ..	.....	3,712 37 0
Till and other Oil Seeds,	10,132 1 8½	322,268 28 5
Linseed, ... ..	.....	42,787 16 0
Miscellaneous Products,	80,603 14 1	437,138 18 8
Land lying fallow, or bid, or grass land, ..	52,296 19 11½	1,430,062 1 8
Total,	417,812 11 11½	7,776,520 16 8
Deduct land twice cropped,	20,463 5 16	75,124 16 18
Remainder,	427,349 5 15½	7,701,395 39 11

Statement showing the Extent to which each of the Products of the several Collectorates was cultivated during 1873-74.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Names of Products.						Total.		
						Acres	g.	as.
Rice,	...	...	...	...	...	3,78,820	37	15½
Cotton,	...	...	...	...	...	6,91,088	12	0
Jowari,	...	...	...	...	...	53,49,711	14	15½
Bajra,	...	...	...	...	...	23,33,778	17	10
Wheat,	...	...	...	...	...	6,18,963	26	14½
Bailey,	...	...	...	...	...	2,368	25	8½
Sugarcane, . .	...	...	...	...	...	31,497	5	2
Vegetables and Fruits,...	...	...	...	...	...	6,831	11	0
Pulses,	...	...	...	...	...	3,13,621	22	0
Tobacco,	...	...	...	...	...	42,007	21	8
Indigo,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poppy,	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Nachi,	...	...	...	...	...	2,68,078	4	0
Wari,	...	...	...	...	...	1,51,164	10	8
Hank,	...	...	...	...	...	3,51,192	19	8
Cocanut, Betelnuts, &c,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Till and other oil seeds,...	...	...	...	...	...	1,73,968	38	10½
Linseed,	...	...	...	...	...	24,656	19	0
Gram,	...	...	...	...	...	2,07,603	2	0
Miscellaneous Products,	...	...	...	...	...	1,485,738	21	9
Land lying fallow, or bid, or grass land,	...	...	...	...	...	1,210,331	28	15
Total, ...						1,36,44,451	18	12½
Deduct Land twice cropped,						76,075	27	2½
Remainder,...						1,35,68,375	31	9½

Statement showing the Extent to which each of the Products of the several Collectorate was cultivated during 1873-74.

SIND.

Names of Products.					Total		
					Acres	g	as
Rice,	...	...	...	...	476,439	15	0
Cotton	...	...	...	...	50,577	5	0
Jowari,	...	...	...	...	888,418	19	0
Bajri,	...	...	...	...	858,669	33	0
Wheat,	...	...	...	...	260,056	9	0
Bailey,	...	...	...	...	10,330	37	0
Sugarcane,	...	...	...	...	3,716	13	0
Vegetable and Fruits,	...	...	...	...	9,170	12	0
Pulses,	...	...	...	...	39,040	14	0
Tobacco,	...	...	...	...	7,410	17	0
Indigo,	...	...	...	...	5,757	7	0
Poppy,	...	...	...	...	58,378	3	0
Nagli,	...	...	...	...	1,250	0	0
Wari,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gram,	...	...	...	...	19,126	11	0
Till and other oil seeds,	...	...	...	...	117,068	4	0
Miscellaneous Products,	...	...	...	...	90,432	0	0
Land lying fallow, or bid, or grass land,	...	...	...	...	578,156	37	0
Total, ..					2,468,997	36	0
Deduct Land twice cropped,					17,527	3	0
Remainder,					2,451,470	33	0

The Punjab.

Weather.—The rains of 1873-74 were on the whole plentiful, the provincial average being 28.6 inches, which, although lower by 2.5 inches than the year before, slightly exceeded the average of the five preceding years. But the decrease in quantity was much more than made up by the timeliness of the falls, which is far more essential to the success of the crops; and the result was that both the spring and autumn harvests were above the average. Indeed, the crop which was under the sickle at the close of the year appears to have been larger than has been known for many years; and at a time when large calls were being made upon the Punjab for the export of grain to the famine-stricken districts in Bengal, this bountiful harvest was very opportune.

Crops.—The area in acres of land under crops during the past three years was as follows :—

	1871-72	1872-73.	1873-74.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Spring crops ...	9,001,492	9,902,744	10,034,202
Autumn crops ...	8,926,648	9,869,242	9,690,338
TOTAL ...	17,928,140	19,771,986	19,724,540

The large increase of 1872-73 has, therefore, been nearly maintained in 1873-74. The season for sowing the spring crops was favorable. As regards the autumn crops, it is stated above that the outturn was above the average; but in the Dehli Division an unseasonable fall of rain in May, and in the Hissár Division deficiency of rain, reduced the area of matured crops.

The total area in acres for the principal spring crops of the Province, as compared with the previous year, was as follows :—

		1872. <i>Acres.</i>	1873. <i>Acres.</i>
Food grains	{ Wheat ...	5,716,867	5,820,861
	{ Barley ...	1,795,843	1,784,920
Pulses	{ Gram ...	1,247,936	1,306,061
	{ Peas ...	111,900	111,807
	{ Lentils (masúr) ...	167,726	166,417
Oil seeds	{ Mustard ...	288,159	337,006
	{ Turá mirá (Sinapis eruca) ...	129,583	148,166
Tobacco	... ..	87,127	72,754
Spices	... ..	125,068	109,393
Vegetables	... ..	140,122	103,281

The principal autumn crops were as follows :—

		1872-73. <i>Acres.</i>	1873-74. <i>Acres.</i>
Food grains	{ Rice ...	728,973	734,957
	{ Great millet (jowár) ...	2,149,029	1,991,252
	{ Spiked millet (bájrá) ...	2,648,944	2,490,078
	{ Italian millet (kaugní) ...	110,617	99,004
	{ Indian corn ...	907,203	986,033
Pulses	{ Moth (Phaseolus aconitifolius) ...	955,187	1,171,120
	{ Másh (Do. radiatus) ..	301,775	269,595
	{ Mung (Do. mungo ...	302,405	288,561
Oil seeds.—Til (sesamum)	... ..	168,724	188,547
Cotton	... ..	789,762	824,459
Indigo	... ..	71,713	89,959
Vegetables	... ..	108,489	120,872
Sugarcane	... ..	372,816	373,952

There was a falling-off in cotton cultivation as compared with the last four years; and the average outturn per acre of cleaned cotton was less than usual, while the average wholesale price fell. On the whole, the season was not favorable for cotton cultivation. There was a large increase in Derah Khán and Muzaffargarh in the cultivation of indigo. Experiments were made to introduce new staples, such as exotic cotton, Carolina and Sikkim rice, oats, sorghum, &c., but without any marked success. The model farm at Chandi, in the Ambálah district, which was started principally with the object of making experiments in growing cotton after the Egyptian method, was transferred to the Amritsar district, where good land, the property of Government, was available in a more accessible locality. The plan of operations was somewhat modified, the principal object kept in view being the production of superior seeds of all kinds.

Stock.—Statistics of agricultural live-stock were collected in 1868-69, and again after an interval of five years. The following table shows the alleged increase or decrease in each description, but it must be observed that as these figures are approximate rather than derived from actual enumeration, little dependence can be placed on them :—

	1868-69.	1873-74.	Increase or decrease per cent.	
Cows, bullocks and buffaloes	6,797,561	6,570,212	-	3
Horses and ponies	147,528	136,034	-	8
Donkeys	257,615	288,118	+	12
Sheep and goats	3,803,819	3,849,842	+	1
Camels	148,582	165,667	+	11

The decrease in horned cattle, if real, may be the result of several epidemics of murrain during the intervening period. The decrease in horses and ponies is very doubtful, and has not been satisfactorily explained. Camels have increased principally in the Hissár and Multán divisions. The number of carts has decreased since 1868-69 from 103,586 to 97,909; while the number of ploughs has increased from 1,648,628 to 1,746,687. Extension of railways may possibly account for the former, and increase of cultivation for the latter. Cattle fairs have been established in various parts of the Province to facilitate purchase and sale of stock, and to encourage the improvement of the breeds. Twelve such fairs were held in various places during 1873-74, at which 174,773 head of cattle were exhibited,

against 121,754 in the previous year. Fees were collected to the amount of Rs. 41,470, of which Rs. 6,299 were distributed in prizes and Rs. 4,207 spent in the arrangements for the fairs.

Prices.—The fluctuations in the prices of the principal articles of agricultural produce during the past two years were as follows —

		SERS AND CHATAKS PER RUPEE							
		1872-73.				1873-74.			
		1st June.		1st January.		1st June.		1st January.	
		S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
Wheat, first sort		30	0	20	10	22	9	20	0
Flour, first sort		16	15	17	1	19	4	17	1
Barley (<i>joar</i>)		29	2	27	8	34	14	26	13
Gram, first sort		19	8	22	7	27	15	28	3
Indian-corn (<i>makkai</i>)		21	8	27	0	27	13	26	14
Great millet (<i>joar</i>)		20	15	30	12	31	15	30	2
Spiked millet (<i>bajar</i>)		18	7	23	9	24	5	25	9
Rice, first sort		7	11	5	9	8	8	8	11
Urdu dāl (<i>phaseolus radiatus</i>)		13	5	16	7	19	0	16	15
Potatoes		10	4	13	10	10	15	14	2
Cotton cleaned		2	4	2	10	3	0	2	13
Sugar, first sort		2	8	2	9	2	12	2	12
Butter, clarified (<i>ghi</i>)		1	7	1	10	1	12	1	12
Fire-wood		94	0	116	0	123	0	122	0
Tobacco		6	15	7	2	5	9	5	7
Salt, Lahori		9	3	9	6	9	0	9	3

As before remarked, the spring crop of 1873-74 was a most abundant one, though the effect of this on prices was to a considerable extent counterbalanced by the extraordinary export of food grain to the Bengal famine districts, which amounted, between the 15th November 1873 and the close of the official year, to 3,296,783 maunds (117,742 tons) as follows:—

	Maunds.
Gram	646,725
Barley	647,375
Wheat	594,788
Rice	175,649
Indian-corn	213,457
Millets	70,211
Pulses and other food grains	311,578

Notwithstanding this great drain on the resources of the Province, the prices on the 1st January, 1874 were much the same

as at the same period of the previous year, while at the close of 1873-74, when the harvests had all been gathered in, the prices of wheat and some other grains were less than at the close of 1872-73.

Oudh.

Agriculture.—8,332 029 acres were under cultivation, being 311,739 more than during the preceding year. The areas under rice, food-grains other than wheat, cotton, indigo, fibres, tobacco, and vegetables were less than in 1872-73, while more land was given to the production of wheat, oil-seeds, sugar, and opium. As regards the value of produce, there was an increase in the price of wheat, gram, and rice of the first quality. The prices of other produce were the same, or a trifle lower than in the preceding year. Wheat of the first quality rose from Rs. 2-2-9 to Rs 2-9-2½

The figures below show the number of cattle and horses that were entered in the returns of the last three years :—

Year.	Cows and Bullocks	Horses.
1870-71, ...	25 597	12
1871-72, ...	430,000	800
1872-73, ...	322,691	378

Weather and Crops.—During the year ending the 31st March, 1874 the rain-fall, as recorded at the Lucknow Observatory, was 34·21 inches, nearly 7 inches less than during the preceding year, and the average for the remaining eleven districts was only 81·73. But the rain which afflicted the people during the past agricultural year was that which fell in the twelve months preceding June 1873; the rain-fall during that period amounted to 36·3 only, and the following year, ending 31st May 1874, it was still less, the figures being 29 inches. Owing to the scanty rains, the crops were not so good as usual, and in some districts, especially in the northern parts of the province, the fine transplanted rice (*jarhan*) totally failed. Generally speaking, however, the coarse rice and early kharif crops were saved, and the Indian-corn was unusually good. The dryness of the season caused some distress in Northern Oudh, and as the Christmas rains held off it was feared that the distress would be very general, but the rain that fell in January and February removed the danger. On the whole, the rabi crop of 1873 was

below the average; the kharif or autumn crop was in most districts bad; but the rabi crops of 1874 were good, and the prospects of the agricultural classes better than they were a year ago. The mean temperature in the shade was 78·2, being slightly below that of the previous year, 78·5; but the range, 80·2, was greater than in either of the preceding years. The maximum temperature, 116·4, was 2·2 and 8 degrees higher than that of the years 1872-73 and 1871-72 respectively, the cold was also greater than in either of the years last mentioned.

Central Provinces.

Agriculture.—The area under cultivation during the year was estimated to be 15,163,624 acres. The acreage under each crop is exhibited in the following table:—

	Acres.
Rice	... 4,658,432
Wheat	3,496,135
Other food grains	5,137,640
Oil seeds	864,297
Sugar-cane	97,101
Cotton	713,404
Opium	4,243
Fibres	24,702
Tobacco	50,550
Vegetables	58,691
Other crops	58,425

These figures show an increase of 1,555,608 acres as compared with the previous year's return; but this increase is mainly due to the inclusion in the present return, of the area under cultivation in all the Non-Feudatory Zamindaris, for several of which no returns were submitted in the year before. It will be seen from the above figures that rice, wheat, and other food-grains consisting chiefly of kodo, kutki, and pulses of various kinds, occupy 88 per cent. of the entire cultivated area of the Province. *Rice* occupies 30·6 per cent. of the cultivated area, and is grown chiefly in the districts of Raipur, Bilaspur, Sambalpur, Bhandara, Chanda and Balaghat. *Wheat*, which absorbs 23·6 per cent. of the cultivated area, is most largely produced in the districts of Hoshangabad, Sagar, Jabalpur, Narsinghpur and Seoni. *Oil-seeds* are chiefly produced in Raipur, Nagpur, Wardha, Betul, and Chanda. *Cotton* is extensively cultivated in Wardha, Nagpur, Raipur, Chanda, Chhindwara and Narsinghpur; but the Cotton field of the Province, both in respect of quantity and quality, is the Wardha district. *Opium*.—Betul, Chhindwara, Jabalpur, Hoshangabad and Nimar are the districts in which opium is

grown to any extent. *Fibres and Tobacco*.—Raipur is the only district in which fibres and tobacco are grown to any extent.

Rates of rent and produce.—These differ materially in different districts, but the averages for the Province may be compared with the averages for the districts in which the particular cereals are most cultivated, thus:—

For rice the average rates of rent and produce per acre are given for:—

	Average rate of rent.			Average produce. in lbs.
	Rs.	A.	P.	
Raipur	... 0	8	0	303
Bilaspur	... 0	7	4	172
Bhandara	... 0	14	0	346
Chanda	... 0	12	9	384
Balaghat	... 0	10	0	240
Jabalpur	... 1	12	0	220
Seoni	... 1	0	6	280
Mandla	... 1	0	0	400

The low produce rates are due to the abnormal features of the year.

Of wheat for:—

	Rs.	A.	P.	in lbs.
Hoshangabad	... 1	8	0	290
Sagar	... 1	7	6	460
Jabalpur	... 2	4	0	640
Narsinghpur	... 2	4	4	460
Seoni	... 1	3	6	480
Nagpur	... 0	15	5	205
Wardha	... 1	0	10	198
Raipur	... 0	12	0	400

The average rent rate per acre for lands suited for grains and pulses ranged from Rs. 1-4-0 in Damoh to Rs. 0-4-0 in Balaghat, and the produce rate from 143 lbs. in Raipur to 132 lbs. in Bilaspur.

Stock.—The following Statement gives the agricultural stock of the Province. The estimates are roughly made, and are based on the statistics obtained during the Land Revenue Settlement:—

Cows, bullocks and buffaloes	5,801,681
Horses	11,048
Ponies	76,718
Donkeys	23,724
Sheep and goats	722,016
Carts	251,303
Ploughs	708,076

Weather and Crops.—The monsoon of 1873-74 commenced late and ceased early. In these respects it was in marked contrast to the rainy season of the previous year. Not only, how-

ever, was the rainy season confined within a shorter interval, but it was altogether scanty compared with the element of copiousness which characterized the previous monsoon.

It must always happen in a Province with a fairly distributed variety of crops entirely dependent for success or failure on the fluctuating character of the seasons, that a monsoon full of disappointment, perhaps suffering, to one section of the agricultural community, carries to other sections the welcome boon of an ample harvest and overflowing granaries. This is the feature which markedly characterizes the year. In 1872-73 the rice producing tracts revelled in a monsoon described in the Eastern districts, which mainly produce rice, as one of the best known for many years, "the crop of rice all over the districts being a magnificent one." Nothing could be in more marked contrast with 1873-74, during which the rain-fall was generally insufficient in quantity to suit the rice crop, while even what fell, was as to time unfavourably distributed. As a result the rice crop was to a large extent a failure. It is largely cultivated in the Southern Division of Nagpur, and in the Eastern Division of Chhattisgarh, where the yield was generally poor, and in some parganas a total failure.

British Burma.

Agriculture.—The area of land under cultivation of all kinds during the year of report was 2,410,117 acres, against 2,203,539 acres in 1872-73—an increase of 206,578 acres, or 9·37 per cent. Of this total area of 2,410,117 acres, 2,061,568 acres, or 85·54 per cent. were under rice; 134,001 acres, or 5·56 per cent., were utilised for gardens and orchards; 77,647 acres, or 3·22 per cent., were under miscellaneous crops, as cotton, sesamum, tobacco, sugarcane, &c.; 123,733 acres, or 5·13 per cent., were cleared for toungya or hill cultivation; and 13,168 acres, or 0·55 per cent., were held by grantees under the Rules for the grants of Waste Lands. In Arakan there was an increased area as compared with 1871-72 of 4,907 acres, or 1·14 per cent.; in Pegu, 169,965, acres, or 12·98 per cent.; and in Tenasserim 31,706 acres, or 6·81 per cent. There was an increase in cultivation in every district of the province except Kyouk-hpyoo, where a large quantity of paddy land was thrown out of cultivation owing to encroachments of the sea. The season was favorable throughout; the rainfall having been copious and well spread over the usual period of the rains. There was a general increase in each description of cultivation, and the prices obtained for rice being the highest ever known, the cultivators must have had a profitable season.

The quantity of land under cultivation with the staple product of the province—rice—was as above stated, 2,061,568 acres, whilst in 1872-73 the area tilled with rice crops was 1,883,120 acres. The increase in the year of report was therefore 178,448 acres, or 9·47 per cent.—a great increase over the average yearly increase during the preceding four years, which was only 3·46 per cent. Some experiments made with Carolina rice during the year were not successful; nor was the attempt to grow the Nga-tsain rice in Akyab. The miscellaneous cultivation consisted of oil-seeds, 16,372 acres; sugar-cane, 3,287 acres; cotton, 12,195 acres; indigo and other dyes, 295 acres; hemp and other fibres, 605 acres; tobacco, 16,452 acres; pease and pulse, 2,599 acres; tea, 110 acres; and mixed products, 25,732 acres.

Sesamum seed is chiefly cultivated in the Henzada, Prome, and Thayet Districts, where there were 14,770 acres, or over seven-eighths of the total area under oil-seeds. Large portions of these districts are high, and not well adapted for rice cultivation. The season in Henzada was very favorable for the cultivation. Sugar-cane is usually consumed in the raw state, the sugar used by the people being, as a rule, a coarse kind of molasses extracted from palm-trees. Cotton is grown principally in the three districts above named, and is most successful in Thayet. Tea is cultivated in the Akyab District only, and with apparent success, since it is proposed to open out additional gardens.

The cultivation of tobacco is carried on throughout the province, but the largest areas are in Arakan and in the upper districts of the Pegu Division, where it is chiefly grown on land which has been inundated during the rains. The produce of the Hill Tracts of Arakan is of excellent quality, as also that of Kama, in the Thayet District, and of Kyouk-kyee in Shwegyeen. Of the area under gardens and orchards, vegetables occupied 14,329 acres; cocoanuts, 1,917 acres; betelnuts, 12,548 acres; dhunnee, 22,971 acres; plantains, 15,744 acres; betel-vine, 2,246 acres; doorians, 1,881 acres; and mixed fruit-trees, &c., 62,365 acres.

"*Toungya*," or hill cultivation, increased from 112,050 acres in 1872-73 to 123,733 acres in the year of report, principally in the Pegu Division, in the upper districts of which the season was favorable for this kind of tillage.

Stock.—The total number of buffaloes in the province during the year was 590,009, against 569,610 in 1872-73; and of cows and bullocks, 565,980 and 546,804 respectively. The increase in both kinds of cattle was therefore satisfactory.

There were 133 horses and 6,035 ponies,—a total of 6,168, against an aggregate of 6,362 in 1872-73; 16,508 sheep and goats, against 18,594; and 90,368 pigs against 94,817—a decrease having taken place under each head. The number of carts enumerated was 170,695; of ploughs, 253,472; and of boats, 63,673—an increase in each, as compared with 165,539, 252,712, and 61,662 respectively in 1872-73. Oil and sugar-mills also increased from 2,013 to 2,309, and rice-mills from 35 to 42, three additional ones having been erected in Rangoon, 2 at Bassein, and 2 at Moulmein.

Rates of rent, produce, &c.—The tax on land under rice cultivation ranges from one shilling to six shillings per acre, and the average rate is three shillings and fourpence; on that planted as gardens and orchards the average rent is four shillings and sixpence per acre; and on the area under miscellaneous cultivation it is about three shillings per acre. The produce of rice varies from 2,500 lbs. per acre in the Henzada District to 900 lbs. in the Kyouk-hpyoo and Thayet Districts in the great producing districts of Akyab, Bassein, Rangoon, and Amherst, the outturn was 1,300, 1,680, 1,645 and 1,635 lbs. per acre, respectively. An acre under indigo yields on an average about 300 lbs.; cotton ranges from 900 lbs. down to 160; oil-seeds, from 1,300 to 365; sugar-cane, from 2,000 to 900; and tobacco, from 900 to 180 lbs.

Weather and Crops.—The rainfall of 1873 was one of the heaviest on record; it commenced at the end of May and continued until the beginning of November, and was well spread over the intermediate months, so that there was but little inundation, and the crops generally were good throughout the province. The rice-crop was the largest ever grown, yielding not only an ample supply of food for the inhabitants of the province, but also upwards of 800,000 tons for export, of which about 290,000 tons were shipped to Calcutta for the famine districts of Bengal, whilst the European markets were fully supplied, and several thousand tons were forwarded to Upper Burma.

Berar.

Agriculture.—The area of the Province is 11,099,595 acres—equal to 17,343 square miles. The cultivated area is 6,334,911 acres—equal to 9,898 square miles; the uncultivated arable land is 2,113,721 acres—equal to 3,303 square miles—and the barren and unculturable area, including the area of rivers, &c. is 2,650,963—equal to 4,143 square miles.

The percentage to the total area is as follows :—

Cultivation, ...	...	...	57 per cent.
Arable uncultivated, ..	...	...	19 "
Barren, &c., ...	...	...	24 "

The following table shows the extent of cultivation for the past and the preceding year :—

Districts.		Land under cultivation (not including Jageers, &c)		1873-74.	
		1872-73	1873-74	Increase.	Decrease.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Oomraottee	...	1,467,514	1,190,859	23,315	...
Akola	..	1,462,040	1,463,646	1,606	...
Ellichpur	..	901,902	901,019	2,117	...
Buldana	...	1,231,771	1,182,760	...	25,011
Wun	...	1,576,251	1,535,491	262,210	...
Basim	...	955,868	1,077,373	115,505	...
Total	...	7,601,116	7,957,218	407,783	52,011

The statement below distributes the area of the cultivated land into rice lands, dry crop, and irrigated land :—

Districts.		Total extent of cultivated land assessed by Government.			
		Rice lands.	Irrigated lands	Dry crop lands.	Total.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Oomraottee	...	995	8,698	1,481,166	1,490,859
Akola	...	528	18,555	1,411,273	1,463,686
Ellichpur	...	7,764	8,706	887,579	904,049
Buldana	...	2,446	22,414	1,157,500	1,182,760
Wun	...	3,011	2,513	1,832,907	1,838,401
Basim	...	7,257	8,017	1,062,069	1,077,373
Total, ...	...	22,061	69,663	7,865,494	7,957,218

Weather and crops.—The average rain-fall of the province for the year was 30 inches 14 cents., against 43.66 in 1872-73. Although the fall in all the districts was less than in the year before, the average rain-fall—30 inches—is considered fair for the province, and the seasons and crops may be said to have been altogether good.

The following table exhibits the extent of land under each description of crop :—

				Acres.
Jowaree	...	...	...	2,817,874
Bajree	..	..	...	112,550
Wheat	...	...	..	464,567
Rice	...	...	...	54,460
Gram	...	...	...	117,567
Linseed	...	...	...	76,728
Toor	...	...	...	93,801
Til	...	...	...	128,895
Hemp or flax	..	.	...	22,173
Kurdi	...	...	...	66,462
Tobacco	...	..	...	24,107
Castor-oil	...	...	...	13,032
Sugar-cane	...	...	...	4,025
Cotton	..	...	..	1,767,851
Opium	...	...	..	1,640
Lac	...	..	.	27,308
Other products	...	...	...	401,161
Total				5,726,704

It will be seen from the above figures that 40 per cent. of the area under cultivation was occupied by jowaree, 31 per cent. by cotton, and the remainder by other crops.

The average produce of land per acre was as follows :—

					lbs.
Rice	..	...	...	...	196
Wheat	...	..	...	...	197
Jowaree	.	...	...	...	357½
Gram	...	...	...	...	193½
Cotton	...	...	...	...	127½
Opium	...	...	...	...	4½
Oil-seed	...	...	...	...	201½
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	190½

The following table compares the average prices of produce for the year 1873-74 with 1872-73 :—

				SPER PFR RUPEE.
				1872-73. 1873-74.
Mean cotton	...	...	23	253
Wheat	...	...	15 9	16 66
Gram	...	...	15 6	17 16
Rice	...	...	10 7	9 92
Jowaree	...	..	24 1	32 25
Oil-seed	...	.	7 9	10 50
Tobacco	...	...	3	2 69
Plough bullocks each, Rupees	...	...	46-1-9	50-0-0
Buffaloes	"	"	38-13-4	35-0-0

Compared with the previous year, the prices during 1873-74 were very favorable, and this year is the first for some time back in which compensation for dearness of food to certain classes of Government servants has not been granted.

Berar cattle have a reputation far beyond provincial limits. The prices of plough bullocks have fallen with everything else, and the average is now about Rupees 60 each—about half what it was when Berar was so rich on account of the cotton famine in America. During the year, a large number of cattle died, aggregating 52,981 in all. Of this number, 12,679 were cows, 13,784 bullocks, 10,178 buffaloes, and 16,340 sheep and goats. These figures cannot of course be relied on as strictly accurate.

Ajmere and Mhairwarrah.—The total area of the Istimrar estates, according to the Revenue Survey of 1847-48 is 1,280 square miles, for which a quit-rent of Rs 1,14,734-9-11 is paid to Government by 66 Istimrardars. The total area of the rest of the district is subdivided as follows:—Acres cultivated 228,997, culturable 188,811, uncultivated 500,259 giving a total of 918,067 acres. The agriculture of this district is almost exclusively confined to the production of food-grains for man, with certain oil-seeds, a little cotton and opium.

CHAPTER II.

F O R E S T S.

Bengal

Some of the most important Forest areas of Bengal have been transferred to the Assam Chief Commissioner-ship. There now remain the forests of the Cooch Behar and Chittagong Divisions, and 178 square miles in the Palamow sub-district of the Chota Nagpore Division. It is in contemplation to bring the Sunderbun tracts under the Forest department. 1,100 square miles of these tracts have been examined, and were found to be covered with sundri timber. The forests are extensively worked for firewood and timber by native merchants, who carry the wood to numerous markets in the districts of Backergunge, Jessore, and the 24 Pergunnahs. Considerable progress has been made in the formation of reserves in the Cooch Behar Division. An inspection of the Sivok Hill tract has shown the existence of extensive slopes covered with a luxuriant growth of valuable and mature timber. The *Ficus elastica* grows very luxuriantly in this tract. In the Western Dooars certain forests have been declared reserved, and the forest at Buxa, with an area of 158 square miles, of which about one-half is covered with sâl, was examined and mapped. The Buxa forest is found capable of at once yielding 5,000 sâl trees a year. In Chittagong the yield of the year was 2,759 tons of timber, against 2,164 tons in 1872-73. The total forest revenue of the year 1873-74 amounted to Rs. 1,79,366, against an expenditure of Rs. 1,37,498.

Madras.

The subjoined is an abstract statement showing the timber, etc., felled and sold by departmental agency during the year in comparison with the results of the preceding year :

TIMBER, & CO, FIELDED.				TIMBER, & CO, SOLD.				
	Quantity.		Value.	Quantity.		Amount realized		
	1872-73	1873-74.	1872-73. 1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Teak in..... C. ft.	19,466	19,094	RS 11,842	RS 36,159	42,421	83,345	78,788	1,13,321
Ebony or blackwood ... C. ft.	3,745	708	2,819	554	598	371	607	408
Rosewood do	6,462	10,853	3,776	16,915	Not given.	8,651	386	24,393
Sandalwood in Mds	15,329	14,321	29,491	26,251	17,228	12,758	57,627	44,660
Red Sander roots, } C. ft.	4,082	19,572	13,252	12,220	593	2,183		
or posts, . . . } Mds.	82,147	77,440			21,071	306	23,947	1,870
Other Junglewood used as timber in	34,684	54,106	19,662	24,111	36,871	29,719	26,242	24,095
Bamboos	16,000	No 400	480	7,648	54,366	28,915	3,188	9,395
Railway fuel and } ..Tons.	120	1,783	360	2,653	586	1,006	3,765	6,465
firewood.....					Bandy loads, 204	Bandy loads 204		
Saplings	531	44,750	398	20,818	11,229	14,495	7,379	11,294
Forest produce..... Mds.	365	297	794	357	160	301	690	4,502
Total.....	.....	.....	82,874	1,47,689	.....	.....	2,02,619	2,40,401

The extent of plantations in each range, their number, the description of trees contained in them, and the cost and receipts during the year and up to date is shown in the following abstract:—

Ranges.	Description of Trees.	Number of plantations.	Area in Acres.	Cost.		RECEIPTS.	
				During the year.	Up to the year.	During the year.	Up to the year.
				RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Gowur and Surada	Teak	1	3½	36	165	...	...
Cuddapah	Babool Albizzia S:beck	5	1,728	2,671	37,105	...	...
Bellary	Babool Melia Azaderacta	1	405	563	9,115	...	...
Kurnool	Teak and Mango	2	15½	479	1,464	...	...
North Arcot	Casuarina, Babool, etc.	9	1,345	5,568	35,947	369	369
South Arcot	Do. Satin, etc.	3	17	146	460	...	...
Trichinopoly	Do Babool, etc.	5	422	5,333	12,288	952	1,352
Madura	Eucalyptus, Teak, etc.	4	50	975	3,946	...	...
Annamalay	Teak	2	16	1,555	2,398	...	...
Sathamangalam	Sandalwood and Anuthi	1	65	1,633	10,797	...	...
Collegal	Sandalwood	1	56	2,975	11,509	...	...
Blowany	Firewood	1	Sq. yds. 64	234	608	...	...
Salem	Sandalwood and Teak	5	18	533	3,985	...	...
Madumallai	Teak	2	70	2,405	17,729	...	...
Seigar	Teak	1	14	1,386	3,468	...	...
South Canara	Teak	1	75	699	6,421	...	...
Nidambur	Teak and blackwoods	1	2,990	21,054	2,00,118	11,280	94,250
Palghant	Teak, Tamarind	2	181	456	3,847	...	...
	Acres .....	...	747	...	...	...	...
	Square Yards .....	...	64	49,731	3,51,373	12,601	95,971

The total yield of the forests, i. e., the quantity of timber, &c., sold or removed free of payment, is shown below :—

Description of Timber, etc.	QUANTITY REMOVED BY DEPARTMENTAL WORKING.		QUANTITY REMOVED ON LICENSE.		QUANTITY REMOVED ON FREE PASS.	
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Timber..... { Cubic feet { Maunds	68,588 97,776	115,661 111,633	529,586	608,041	93,446	{ 413,547 Logs 2,385
Firewood..... Tons	120	1,783 { { c. l. 35,990 { 4,673	38,139	970	86,422	
Bamboos..... Cart loads	No. 16,000	{ 1,413 No. 400	45,080 No. 205,100	40,228 No. 193,700	2,302	5,150
Charcoal..... Tons .....	.....	..... { { c. l. 935 { 27,654	4,938	.....	.....	.....
Forest produce Maunds	365	297 { { c. l. 59,383 { 84	25,751
Palmyras..... No.	74	14

Receipts and Charges.

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The receipts and charges during the year, are shown in the following abstract :—

Head.	Receipts.	Amount.	Head.	Charges.	Amount.
		RS.			RS.
I.	Sale of timber, etc., removed by Govern- ment agency, ...	2,27,679	I.	Timber, expenses for felling, etc.,	83,113
II.	Proceeds from do. removed on license, ...	1,52,780	II.	Purchase of tools, ...	1,572
III.	Duty on foreign timber, ...	...	III.	Feed and keep of cattle, etc., ...	13,825
IV.	Permit fees, ...	11,446	IV.	Rent of leased forests, ...	7,550
V.	Grazing dues, ...	38	V.	Charges connected with the collection of revenue on grass, etc., ...	890
VI.	Sale of fruits, babul pods, etc., ...	19,411	VI.	Plantations, ...	47,002
VII.	Sale of confiscated timber, ...	4,310	VI (A)	Railway fuel, ...	4,623
VIII.	Fines and forfeitures, ...	32	VII.	Forest work, cutting of creepers, etc., ...	3,209
IX.	Miscellaneous receipts, ...	3,782	VIII.	Forest Survey, ...	1,436
			IX.	Experiments to test the value of timber, etc., ...	57
			X.	Communications, ...	12,093
				Establishment and Office contingencies,...	1,75,370
					1,77,814
	Total,	4,49,541		Total, ...	3,53,184

Excluding the receipts (14,222) and the cost (69,915) of plantations and fuel reserves, most of which have not yet commenced to pay, the transactions of the year show a working profit of Rupees 1,52,050.

N. W. Provinces.

Forests.—The gross receipts during the year 1873-74 were £162,950, and the expenditure £96,651, leaving a net profit of £66,299, or £955 less than was realized in the year 1872-73. From the Jaunsar and Bhagirathi Divisions, since the supply of sleepers began to the 31st March, 1874, ten lakhs of sleepers have been delivered to the State Railways, at a total value of about £255,000, and at a profit to the Forest Department of about £45,000. The value of timber on hand on the 31st March, 1874, is estimated at £52,121, or £231,487 in excess of that of the previous year. The value of timber in stock has been increasing yearly, and contrasted with 1869-70 shows an increase of £36,032. The value of timber sold in the log amounts to £26,483, and compared with 1869-70 shows an increase of £10,076. Other descriptions of timber—such as scantlings, golas, ballas, fuel, &c.,—realized in the aggregate £93,278. The sale of timber in the log has increased as compared with the previous year, and there appears to be no doubt that the timber trade in the North-Western Provinces is improving, and that prices will hold good. The management of the Ranikhet plantations continues to be very successful. On account of the drought at autumn, the ordinary work of the nursery was unusually trying. The following shows the results of the year's working :—

	Planted out.	For sale and distribution.	Distributed gratuitously.
Apples of kinds, ...	68	350	254
Apricots, ...	180	1,000	108
Cherries, ...	11	1,000	113
Pears of kinds, ...	530	1,000	269
Plums, ...	07	500	57
Total, ...	959	4,350	801

The following ornamental trees were also distributed gratuitously :—

Gums, ...	...	...	760
Acacias, ...	...	...	2,948
Deodar, ...	...	...	272
Walnuts, ...	...	...	144
Chestnuts, ...	...	...	116
Pinus excoelae, ...	...	...	117
Willows, ...	...	...	236
Total, ...	...	...	4,591

Several forest plantations have been formed in forest land and are doing well.

Bombay.

The receipts of the Forest Department were Rs. 11,88,686, against Rs. 11,46,405 in 1872-73. The expenditure was Rs. 7,06,456 against Rs. 7,13,619 in the previous year. The net revenue was thus Rs. 4,82,229 against Rs. 4,32,756 in 1872-73. The work of selecting and demarcating forest reserves and of planting and sowing has steadily progressed during the year. The stock of forest produce in hand in the Northern Division at the commencement of the year was valued at Rs. 37,682, and the yield of the year at Rs. 2,27,514. Rs. 2,25,655 were realised by sales and issues. The value of the wood sold in Sind was Rs. 1,31,074.

The Punjab.

Forests.—The forests and woodlands under the charge of the Forest Department comprise—I. The more important forests and "rakhs" (wooded tracts of the plains) which are the property of Government, or in which Government has paramount forest rights. II. The forests in Native States leased by the British Government.

The first class includes—(1.) The *Deodar* (cedar) and other pine forests of the higher Himalayan Range in the district of Hazára, and the Kulu sub-division of the Kangra district. (2.) The forests of "Chil" (*Pinus longifolia*) of the Sawalik Range, occasionally interspersed with patches of bamboo and sál (*Shorea robusta*). These are situated in the Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Gurdáspur and Rawalpindi districts. (3.) The small sál forest of the Kalesar Dún, in the Ambálah district. (4.) The Shísham (*Dalbergia sissoo*) forest of the Kachi, on the left bank of the Indus, in the Mianwáli tahsil of the Bannu district. (5.) The fuel and timber woodlands known as the "rakhs" of the plains, consisting chiefly of *Kikar* (*Acacia Arabica*), *Jhand* (*Prosopis spiciifera*), *Phalali* (*Acacia modesta*), *Kuril* (*Capparis aphylla*), *Reru* (*Acacia leucophlea*), *Ber* (*zizyphus*), and *Dákh* (*Butea frondosa*). The trees in these rakhs are mostly only fit for fuel. The leased forests are—(1.) Those of the Chamba State on the rivers Rávi and Chenáb, and their tributaries, consisting principally of *Deodar* (cedar), but containing also pines and some deciduous trees. (2.) The Basáhir and Poári forests, along the Satlej and its tributaries.

Besides these forests and woodlands, nurseries and plantations have been formed along the lines of railway and elsewhere for the rearing of timber trees and a fuel-supply.

The total area of forests under the control of the Forest Department amounts to about 3,961 square miles. At the Changa Mānga plantation, which is the most important fuel plantation in the Punjab, nearly 1,000 acres were newly sown with sissú and other trees, and for the most part with complete success. This plantation now contains upwards of 7,000 acres covered with trees of various stages of growth. The number of trees felled during the year in the Sallej forests amounted to 136, out of which 1,496 logs were cut. From wind-fallen trees 9,595 logs were cut, and there were 784 remaining from previous years, making a total of 11,875. Of these 630 were sawn into sleepers, and 10,530 were launched, leaving 706 logs in the forests. Of the logs launched, 18 per cent., averaging each about 16 cubic feet, arrived during the year at the sale depôt at Phillour. The total receipts of the Forest Department from all sources during the year amounted to Rs. 7,32,539, and the expenditure to Rs. 5,97,162, leaving a profit to the department of Rs. 1,35,377.

Oudh.

Since the formation of the department, in 1861, the average net income has been Rs. 58,000. During the past year the receipts were Rs. 3,03,181, and the expenditure Rs. 1,99,434, leaving a clear balance in favor of Government of Rs. 1,03,747. The anticipated surplus was but Rs. 27,000, and the increase is attributable to the high price of wood, the removal of the timber depôt to Byramghát, and the opening out of forest.

Of the trees felled during the year, about 2,000 were really straight sound logs; this is above the average, as the trees were cut in a particularly good block. With regard to the supply of fuel, there was some difficulty in the matter of carriage. The department had engaged to supply five lakhs of maunds; and of this quantity 8,099 maunds were delivered in 1872-73, and 117,000 up to the end of 1873-74. It is hoped that 3½ lakhs of maunds will be delivered by the end of this year, and the balance in 1875-76. An attempt to cart the fuel departmentally has been abandoned, as it was found that it could only be done at a loss.

Central Provinces.

Forests.—The Government forests of the Central Provinces include lands of the most varying description, from the well-wooded slopes of the Satpura range, to the almost barren tracts of scrub jungle which abound in the hill as well as in the plain country. The term forest has in fact been applied not only to timber-bearing lands proper, but also to all the excess wastes, the proprietary right in which was reserved to itself by Government at the Settlement. Forest management is partly in the hands of the Forest Department, and partly in the hands of District Officers. To the care of the former has been entrusted the selected blocks known as the Reserved forests, which embrace the more valuable timber tracts, as well as such reserves as give promise of successful development under a system of careful conservancy directed by professional knowledge and experience. On the latter devolves the charge of managing the more or less scattered jungle lands of various types, which lie here and there on the borders and in the midst of cultivation, and bear the general title of Unreserved forests. The Reserved forests consist of 24 blocks, which for convenience sake have been grouped into divisions according to geographical position, each division being in the charge of an Officer of the departmental Staff.

The reserved area has been extended during the year by the addition of two tracts, aggregating about 32 square miles, which have been purchased by Government from the Zamindarin of Ahiri in the Chanda district; its total extent is now estimated to be somewhat over 1,900 square miles. Six more reserves will shortly be added in the Mandla and Balaghat districts. They are selected tracts of fine soil, with an area of about 220 square miles, and promise to be a very valuable acquisition to the Forest Department. Their demarcation has entailed considerable labour, but is now nearly completed. This and the widening of 35 miles of line in the Satpura reserve represents the principal work done during the year in defining and clearing boundaries.

The financial results of the year are compared below with those of 1872-73 :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.
From Reserved Forests ..	73,705	1,04,028
From Unreserved Forests ...	4,07,968	4,64,389
Total Receipts ...	4,81,673	5,68,417
Deduct Total Expenditure ...	2,47,837	2,83,657
Surplus ..		2,84,810

British Burma.

In the Prome Division 631·69 square miles were definitely agreed to for reservation, and 10·07 square miles contiguous to the Irrawaddy State Railway, were demarcated as fuel reserves. The total area of State reserves is now 279 34 square miles. In the Rangoon and Sittang Divisions 263 acres were planted. At Thantoungyee 6,088 cinchona plants were set out in the main plantation, of which 86 per cent. were found at the close of the year to be well established. In addition 12 200 plants were available for setting out. Many of the trees set in the main plantation of 1871 vary in height from 7 feet 6 inches to 9 feet. At Plumadoe the trees of 1868 yielded 10 ounces of seed, which, however, failed to germinate. Of 83 plants in the lower site, set in 1868, 33 remain; of 105 plants in the higher site, 86 remain; also 36 from cuttings of 1871, and 260 additional cuttings established up to date. £166-9-1½ were expended on this work during the year. 51,194 logs containing 44,101·4 tons were brought to Government depôts by contractors. The following was the importation of teak timber during 1873-74 :—

		Logs.	Pieces.	Tons.
By the Salween River,	... ..	75 673	..	101,402
— Irrawaddy ditto,	... ..	6 157	13 675	6,626
— Sittang ditto,	... ..	19,732	81	18,529
Total,	... ..	101,562	13,956	126,557

The receipts amounted to £106,862 2-10, the expenditure to £47,461-9-1, giving a surplus of £59,397-13-9.

Berar.

In 1872-73, the State Forests comprised an area of 646 square miles. This area was reduced during the year to 632 square miles. The area under plantations increased from 721 acres to 1,260, the total cost for the year being Rs. 4,909-14. The trees felled in thinning operations yielded 49,018 pieces of timber, of which 46,988 were sold for Rs. 18 832-11-5. There are 3,726 square miles, 419 acres of unreserved forest. The revenue from the unreserved forests was Rs. 240,975-7-6 against Rs 223,276-6-0 in 1872-73. The receipts and expenditure for the last two years stands as under :—

Year.		Receipts.	Expenditure.
1872-73	... ..	256,868 3 3	83,066 9 11
1873-74	... ..	261,147 7 0	85,609 5 4

Ajmere and Mhairwarrah.

The forest tracts in Mhairwarrah consist of 40 or 50 square miles in Barakhan, 6 square miles in Taraghur and Beeliawas, 4 square miles in Sheopura and Hathun, and 5 square miles in Chang. In the Ajmere district there is the tract of the Taraghur Hill and the neighbourhood about three miles in length by half a mile in breadth, and the Nag Pahar Hill about four miles long and a quarter of a mile in breadth.

CHAPTER III.

MANUFACTURES, MINES, AND QUARRIES.

Bengal.

The Bengal indigo crop of 1873 amounted to about 1,09,000 maunds. This is an outturn exceeding the average of previous years, though it is much below that of the crop of 1872, which was exceptionally large. The prices, however, ruled high, and the value of the indigo exported to Europe was hardly less than it was in 1872. During the current year the outturn of produce has been very unsatisfactory, having closed with a total estimate of 83,700 maunds. From the Behar districts, where the drought prevented the cultivation, the estimated outturn was less than 17,000 factory maunds, against a usual outturn of about 50,000 maunds. In lower Bengal the total outturn is given as about 31,600 maunds, or 3,700 less than that of last season. From the North-West and Central Provinces the accounts were more favourable, but the total outturn for the season cannot but be at least 20 per cent. short of the crop of 1873, and little more than half the crop of the great season of 1872.

The produce and manufacture of tea again very much increased, and the Calcutta Custom House shows an export in the year under review of 19,185,000lbs. which is greatly in excess of the exported produce of any earlier season. According to the local official returns, which are not, however, complete in all cases, there were 85,103 acres under tea cultivation in Bengal and Assam at the close of last year, against a total cultivated area of 70,341 acres in the previous year; and the aggregate yield of tea was at least two million pounds in excess of what it was in the previous year. It is known that the produce of the present year will again exceed that of 1873.

The labour strikes in England, and the enhancement of the price of English coal, have put an entire stop to the practice which sold so forcibly against the indigenous trade of the country—the sending out of English coal as ship's ballast. The trade is now rapidly improving, more than one of the old works which had been closed was recently re-opened, and some of the companies, especially the smaller companies, have

very largely increased their operations. The sea-going steamers chartered by Government for bringing rice from Burmah during the present year, largely availed themselves of Indian coal, and the number of manufactories in the neighbourhood of Calcutta that consume Indian coal is rapidly increasing. Considerable quantities of Indian coal were also exported, not only for consumption in India, but even in Europe; and one of the railway companies in England, it is understood, has lately been using Raneegeunge coal with very successful results. The out-put of the principal coal companies in Raneegeunge during 1873 has been estimated:—

			Mds.
The Bengal Coal Company at	...	...	29,69,937
Raneegeunge Association	...	...	19,22,580
The Equitable Coal Company	...	...	12,55,859
The Pundit's Mines	...	...	30,56,106

The out-turn of the Kurhurballie collieries amounted to 70,000 tons during the year, against 37,820 tons in 1872. The Government Rajherra coal mines in Palamow supply coal for the Dehree irrigation works, and to some extent for the East Indian Railway Company. The Manager of the Rajherra colliery last year quarried 70,000 maunds of coal, which was entirely consumed at Dehree. About 40,000 maunds of this were despatched by water, and the remainder by cart. There is no doubt that this colliery will be able to compete with others for railway use as soon as the canals are completed, but the Palamow district, with its great resources, still wants opening out.

There is a valuable mine of magnetic iron in the interior of the hills at Sikkhar, a few miles from Kalingpung, which has been opened out, to a trifling extent, by the natives, and the ore smelted in the village. The iron produced is valued greatly by them for kukris and báns, for which it is well suited on account of its combination of toughness and hardness. The supply of ore is very considerable, and the out-turn of iron might be largely increased. There is an unlimited supply of lime in the hills which form the boundary of the Julpigoree district between the Rehti and the Teesta rivers. This range, about 20 miles long, and averaging, perhaps, a couple of thousand feet in height, is partly made up of a magnificent band of dolomite, 1,500 or 2,000 feet thick, and large masses of calcareous tufa occur along the base of the hills. The nearest point of the range is less than 35 miles from Julpigoree on the Northern Bengal State Railway, over a flat country all the way.

Some mineral investigations were also conducted during the year in Orissa, where the existence of coal, in the Tribu

tary State of Talcheer, has been known for many years. Last year a trial excavation was made of about a hundred tons, and the Commissioner reported that the Talcheer coal-field was found to be more extensive than was at first supposed, and that, although rather below the average quality in India coal, it is still a fair fuel. The professional report is more hopeful, and it is stated to be very probable that as the seam is worked further from the surface, the quality of the coal will improve.

Bombay.

Mines and Quarries.—Hitherto little has been known of the mineral wealth of the Bombay Presidency, and it has been supposed that there is a deficiency of everything of that nature except useful stone for building purposes, of which there are abundant stores. It cannot be said that much information on the subject is yet forthcoming, but during the year under review some discoveries have been made which tend to show that the country may be richer in minerals than has been imagined.

During the year under review Mr. Burgess, Archæological Surveyor of this Presidency, brought a piece of ore from Kotapur, a village in the same collectorate on the Malprabha River, which was pronounced by the Chemical Analyzer to Government to be a variety of red hæmatite, and to contain no less than 89·62 per cent. of ferric oxide, corresponding to 62·73 per cent. of metallic iron. Mr. Burgess states that the ore appears to be plentiful, and that he was surprised to find so much melted in so small a village.

More surprising discovery made during the year was that of the existence of gold in the Dambal hills of the Dhárwár Collectorate. Mr. Bruce Foote, of the Geological Survey, examined these hills, and got in quartz from one vein a visible piece of the metal which, although the analysis of the ore has not yet been reported, is said to show unmistakeably one source of gold, and may be an indication of smaller particles sufficient to make the ore worth crushing. Major Goodfellow found near Godak in the same collectorate some ore which was pronounced by Mr. Foote to be graphite, and several fine beds of marble, both grey and banded greenish grey, which may become very valuable both for lime and as a cheap building stone of great beauty.

In the Bagalkot Taluka of the Kaládgi Collectorate there exist good slates, limestones, and sandstones. The slates are soft and easily worked, and are capitally adapted for building and

other purposes; the limestone is highly crystalline, of beautiful texture, and can be worked into richly ornamental marbles, while the softer species can be used for lithographic tables; the sandstones are worked into grind-stones, mill-stones and flags of remarkably durable properties. At Gaddankeri in the same collectorate there is a reef of gypsum (sulphate of lime) of enormous size, from which plaster of Paris might be made. This part of the country appears to be very rich in quarriable stones, and if cheap carriage were procurable, they might become an article of valuable export.

The only other district of the Presidency containing quarries deserving of mention is that of Ratnágiri. Slate-stone is found at Achre in the Malwan Taluka, large quantities of which are exported to Bombay. At Ramgad and Asgami in the same taluka there exists a soft saponaceous, blue stone, which is worked into cups and vessels. These have a good sale locally, but are not now exported.

Manufactures.—The most prominent manufacturing industry now in the Presidency is that of spinning and weaving cotton by steam. The following statement shows the mills actually in work during 1873-74, the average number of hands employed, &c. :—

(See next page.)

Comparative Statement showing the Spinning and Weaving Mills working in the Bombay Presidency and the Quantity of Cotton consumed by each during the Years 1872-73 and 1873-74.

Town.	Name of Mill, Owner or Company.	No of Engines used.	Horse-power of each Engine.	No of Spindles.	No of Looms.	Average No of Hands employed daily.	Consumption of Cotton in Pounds in the year ending 30th June 1873.	Consumption of Cotton in Pounds in the year ending 30th June 1874.	Kind of Cotton.
Bombay.	Maneckji Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company.	1 1/2 1 pr	100 30 12 60 30 90 5	60 531	848	1,800	4,704,000	3,920,000	Indian.
"	Oriental ditto ditto.	1 pr 1 pr 1 pr 3	30 12 60 90 5	50 214	920	1,500	3,661,821	3,839,254	"
"	Great Eastern ditto ditto.	2	40	20,664	608	1,013	2,594,176	3,129,570	"
"	Bombay Linted ditto ditto.	2	75	21,000	3,2	625	1,937,241	2,277,168	"
"	Bombay ditto ditto	1	45	29,000	400	1,643	1,643,758	2,043,328	"
"	Alexandra ditto ditto.	1	60	17,332	214	500	1,346,000	1,524,000	"
"	Muraji Gokildas ditto ditto.	1	60	21,000	240	684	1,818,718	1,917,424	"
"	Alliance Spinning Company.	2	60	20,500	430	1,061	1,961,568	1,840,912	"
"	Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	3	150 each	35,000	770	1,150	2,909,798	2,920,915	"
"	Jivra, Balloo ditto ditto.	1 pr	90	23,456	500	500	1,942,320	1,544,849	"
"	Albert Mills Company.	2	60 and 25	15,500	..	400	1,532,704	1,532,704	"
"	Standard Spinning and Weaving Co.,	2	35	20,500	375	375	274,400	1,960,000	"
"	Victoria Spinning Mill.	2 pr	30 each	9,266	225	225	784,000	784,000	"
"	Daarussé ditto ditto.	1	200	50,000	1,000	1,800	2,759,878	3,773,351	"
Karls.	Richardson Spinning and Weaving Mill.	1	60	51,000	760	400	697,134	649,196	"
Ahmedabad.	Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Co.	3	56	14,910	74	800	1,006,000	1,802,180	"
Breach.	Breach Mills Company.	1 pr	50	20,000	201	350	693,863	685,564	Indian and Persian
Surat.	Jafer Ali Spinning and Weaving Company.	1 2	15 90 each	10,161	112	375	8,889,744	9,900,589	Indian.
Total.		.	.	524,530	6,103	13,923	38,581,010	45,320,769	

Not only, however, is the quantity of cotton manufactured by existing mills generally increasing, but the number of mills is rising. No less than 9 joint stock companies for this purpose were registered during the year. 6 large mills are likely to be added to those now working before the current year closes, 3 of which are in Bombay, 1 at Jalgam in the Khándesh Collectorate, 1 at Broach, and 1, to which presses are attached, in the Native State of Bhauánagar.

The number of steam factories for ginning cotton is also rapidly increasing, and employment is thereby given to a large number of people. Steam ginning is, however, as yet confined to the more thriving towns, and, with the exception of Dhárwár, where there is one factory, to places near a line of railway. It cannot be expected to supplant hand ginning for many years to come. There are 8 factories in Ahmedábád, 24 in Broach, and 15 in Surat. The total number of gins worked by steam during the year was 2,290, being 9 more than in the previous year. In Dhárwár there is, besides the steam ginning factory above mentioned, a factory for the manufacture of gins worked by hand, and several branch factories for the same purpose.

The pressing of cotton is not a manufacture in the strict sense of the term, but the saving in the cost of carrying an article intended for manufacture, and consequently in the cost of the manufactured article which it effects, is so great that it may not inappropriately be mentioned here. As might be expected, little if any unpressed cotton now leaves the port of Bombay for a foreign country.

The following statement shows the number of full and half presses at work in various districts during the year under review :—

District.		Full Presses.	Half Presses.
Ahmedábád,	...	3	105
Kaira,	...	0	20
Surat,	...	1	2
Broach,	...	10	54
Sholápur,	...	5	3
Kápura,	...	6	0
Total,	...	25	184

The only other factories in the Presidency deserving of mention are a silk factory at Tanna, a dyeing factory at Wassind, tanning factories at Bandora, and brick fields at Kallian. At Uran, Chamber and Bhandup there are liquor distilleries.

a larger scale than any in the rest of the Presidency, which supply almost all the liquor consumed in the city of Bombay. All these factories are in the Tanna Collectorate, and have doubtless sprung up in that district owing to its vicinity to the Presidency town.

Textile cotton fabrics are woven by hand in almost every village, and in many places silk cloths or cloths of silk and cotton mixed are also made. These are principally for local consumption, but in some places they are made for export to places where the supply does not equal the demand.

Paper used to be manufactured extensively at Juner in the Poona Collectorate, but now, owing to the introduction of European paper, it is made only in sufficient quantities to meet the requirements of the district. Country paper for account books, and registers is also manufactured in Broach and Khándesh, but the processes are rude. Soap and glass are made at Kapparvanj in the Kaira Collectorate. Oil of various kinds is extracted in large quantities in the Panch Maháls, from which district 25,000 Indian maunds are annually exported. A considerable quantity of oil is also made in Khándesh. The copper and brass pots in use among Natives are made in almost every bazaar, but perhaps more extensively in Násik and Ahmadnagar than in other parts of the Presidency outside the town and island of Bombay.

The Punjab

Mines and Quarries.—The following statement shows the Mines and Quarries in the districts of the Punjab :—

Statement of Mines and Quarries in the Districts of the Punjab for the year 1873-74.

District.	Where situated.	Mineral Produce	Number of Mines.	Annual Produce
Delhi	Kasimpur and Araneppur, Pali, Meqra Mandi, Basai Meo, and Bawanigujar, Mahauli, ...	Chalk, Slate, Stone, ...	2	Mds. Not known
Gurgaon	14	78 500
Karnal	4	250
Hissar	Hissar and 7 other villages, Hissar and 59 other villages, Bhiwani and 17 other villages, Lahadpur and Sulaah 128 villages, ...	Iron kankar, ...	8	146,495
Rohtak	116	10,716
Sirsa	18	227,993
Jalandhar	2 beds	121,500
Moehadpur	371 pans	35,000
Kangra	1	301,000
Bawalpindi	2	700,000
...	5	250,000
...	10	10,260
...	5	2,042
...	1	17,135
...	3	133,981
...	5	2,756
...	5	Gallons Mds. 1,210,173

Quarries in the Districts of the Punjab for the year 1873-74,—concluded.

District.	Where situated.	Mineral Produce.	Number of Mines.	* Annual Produce.
Gujrat, Shepur, Derah Ismail Khan, Derah Ghazi Khan,	Warcha,	Rock-salt, ... ... ...	... 1	280,431 Mds.
	Lakki, Lakki and Isa Khel, Bannu, Lakki Isa Khel and Mianwali, Lakki and Mianwali, Throughout the district,	Flint, Stone, Pottery clay, Clay, a sort of hair-wash, Lime-stone and stone for building	... 4 ... 3 49 2 *	20 Mds. 2,098 4,800 Mds. Not given.
Bannu, *	Isa Khel, Kalabagh and Mianwali, Mianwali and Isa Khel Isa Khel, Ditto Mianwali, Ditto Mianwali, Ditto and Isa Khel, Kalabagh and Ditto, Isa Khel, Ditto, Kalabagh, Kabul river, Nausherah, Jabba, Khatkal, Dorstream, Harru, Siran, Bandi Dhan- dan. Banda, Phugwari, Chachian, Jab, Sirkot and Naropa. Mulla, Rakot, Sarban hill,	pumice, Red earth, (gold), Petroleum, Khatkul, Red salt, (crystal of rock salt, Shora (nitric), Coil (lignite), Salt-petre, Kallu, a kind of earth from which salt-petre is produced, Salt, Auriferous sand, Lime-stone, Salt, Lime-stone, Salt, Iron ore, Oxide of lead or antimony,	Numerous. 2 2 2 3 2 2 1 2 2 2 4 1 2 1 5 1 4	400 Mds. Not given. Not given. 90 Mds. Not known. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. 255 Mds. 28,000 Mds. 350,000 Mds. Not known. Not given. Ditto. 418,904 Mds. Not given. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.
Feshawar, Kohat, Hawala,				

The rock-salt of the Salt Range, in the Jehlam and Shápur districts, of the hills near Kálábágh, and of the Khatak Range, in the Kohát district, is undoubtedly the most valuable mineral product which the Punjab possesses. The former has been excavated in a much more methodical system since the arrival of Dr. Warth, the present Deputy Collector of Customs at Khewra. New seams have been discovered, and the valuable mineral economized by more effective working. The output from mines for the past year was 15,00,607 maunds. The resources of the Khatak and Kálábágh Salt Mines are probably very large. At present only five mines are worked. Last year the output was 4,18,904 maunds.

Slate quarries exist in the Gurgáon district, in Kángra, and Hazára.

In the Kángra district there are, no doubt, extensive mineral resources; but the question of expense in working the mines of copper, iron, and even silver which appear to exist in the Kúlú sub-division, or along the slopes of the Dhaolá Dhár Range, has not yet been satisfactorily solved, although a mining company has been employed for some years in Kúlú, holding a lease from Government. Iron ore exists in the hills of the Firozpur tahsíl, in the Gurgáon district. Iron was somewhat extensively manufactured from these mines previous to the year 1836, but was then abandoned owing to the difficulty of procuring charcoal. The Mandi Salt Mines produced 1,33,981 maunds last year; and the iron mines at Bír Bangáhal, of the same State, 2,042 maunds. Petroleum is still obtained in the Ráwalpindi district. The amount extracted by means of shafts near the springs was 2,756 gallons last year. There are three springs, of which two only were worked. There are lead mines near Sabáthu, in Patiala territory, and an attempt to work them has been made by a company composed of European and Native shareholders.

Manufactures.—The following statement shows the manufactures in the Punjab for 1873-74:—

(See next page.)

Manufactures in the Punjab for 1873-74.

DESCRIPTION	Silk	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fibres.	Paper.	Wool.	Iron	Brass and Copper	Buildings.
Number of mills and large manufactories,	101	.	56	..	240	73	13	8	3
Private looms or small works,	2,093	259,091	8,909	6,726	225	39,805	29,569	2,651	12,475
Number of workmen in Males, ... large works. } Females, .	1,058 440	. ..	134 65	. ..	731 656	451 ..	290 21	43 ..	8,103 ..
Number of workmen in small works, or independent artisans,	6,025	677,066	27,084	19,638	505	128,792	84,584	6,152	35,313
Number of European Superintendents in the works,	..	..	.	..	..	1	1	..	..
of Stock in ditto, Rs.	37,110	.	36,500	..	26,700	38,145	67,016	20,200	2,56,175
Estimated annual out-turn of all works, Rs.	21,33,473	1,98,66,771	9,99,619	8,00,851	2,31,505	61,57,944	38,51,845	5,52,589	24,73,405

Manufactures in the Panjab for 1873-74.—(Concluded.)

DESCRIPTION.	Leather.	Gold and Silver Lace, &c.	Dyeing.	Oil.	Tea.	Shawls.	Soap.	Other Manu- factures.	Total.
Number of mills and large manufactories.	9	8	...	...	...	1,205	7	57	1,775
Private looms or small works,	44,774	10,614	3,526	11,419	20	826	38	48,396	481,441
Number of workmen } Males, ...	171	15	...	...	...	2,780	58	2,466	16,298
Females, ... in large works.	...	...	...	...	...	3,050	12	25	4,269
Number of workmen in small works, or in- dependent artisans,	158,762	28,514	10,931	33,596	437	11,478	82	129,970	1,856,930
Number of European Superintendents in large works.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	16
Value of stock in ditto, Rs.	26,810	...	19,870	6,200	...	...	10,625	1,10,308	6,55,659
Estimated annual out-turn of all works, Rs.	47,66,554	33,23,905	5,10,248	15,39,596	32,923	15,11,229	22,575	42,86,091	5,30,64,223

Comparing that with the corresponding return of 1868-69, we obtain the following :—

	1868-69.	1873-74.
Mills and large manufactories,	... 480	1,775
Private looms or small works,	.. 370,498	481,441
Total number of workmen employed,	1,359,631	1,877,497
Estimated annual out-turn of all works in rupees,	.. 3,77,33,675	5,30,64,223

The number of silk manufactories now shown is 101 as compared with 35 in 1868-69. In Amritsar there is an increase from 27 to 82. In Lahore, where none were shown in 1868-69, 9 are now returned. Of the 303 paper manufactories said to exist in 1868-69, 302 were in the Siālkot district. This number has fallen to 228. The artizans are said to be leaving their homes and seeking employment in other districts, and the business is declining, owing to supply for official requirements being met by the jail manufactories. Shawl manufactories show a large increase, from 16 to 1,205, but 1,095 of these are in the Gujrat district, and are probably small. The number in Amritsar has increased from 16 to 110.

The distinction between large and small works is not one which is easy to define; but it is satisfactory to observe that the latter also show a considerable increase. The total of both kinds is as follows :—

	1868-69	1873-74.	OUT-TURN IN RUPEES	
			1868-69.	1873-74.
Silk ..	1 319	2,184	13,66,890	21,33,473
Cotton ...	222,992	259,091	1,21,71,092	1,98,66,771
Wool ...	5,578	8,965	11 26,176	9,99,619
Iron ...	23,418	29,582	27,75,852	38,51,845
Brass and copper ..	1,467	2,659	13,63,001	5,52,549
Leather ..	39,210	11,793	45,89,804	47,66,654
Gold and silver lace	8,325	10,617	15,41,960	33,23,905
Dyeing ..	2 818	3,820	4,16 325	5,10,248
Oil ...	7,061	11,419	20,22,782	15,39,596
Tea ...	29	20	1,45,760	32,923
Shawl ...	16	2,031	10,12,000	15,11,229
Other manufactures, including paper, wool, building, soap, &c. ..	58,738	108,045	92,52,530	1,39,75,371
Total ..	371,978	483,216	3,77,33,675	5,30,64,223

The estimate of out-turn is of necessity only an approximate one, but the enumeration of works is more certain.

The general result is satisfactory, and indicates a development of industry in the last five years; but no great reliance can be placed upon the comparative return of different districts, as their accuracy depends upon the amount of enquiry bestowed upon the subject by District Officers, and the reports show that this is not uniform.

Central Provinces.

Mines and Quarries.—The history of the Warora coal mines was given last year. The sinking of the shaft had progressed to 132 feet when the year opened, and the upper seam of coal was struck on the 20th July, 1873 at 180 feet. Borings have proved the existence in this field of a main or middle seam of coal 15 feet thick, and another under-lying it of 11 feet in thickness; the former extending over two-thirds, while the latter has been proved over the whole area of the field of 410 acres. It is not proposed to work the coal in the top or first seam, on account of its inferior quality, and it is this coal only which has as yet been tried in the locomotives of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The quality of the two lower seams has been proved by analysis to be about the same as the average of the better Indian coals, viz.:—

Volatile combustible matter	...	..	33.75
Fixed carbon	...	...	48.70
Ash	...	...	13.0
Moisture expelled at 212° F.	...	...	9.55

100.

the proportion of ash and moisture, making it comparatively so much inferior to the best English coals. On account of this inferiority, it is estimated that a ton and a half of Warora coal is equal to a ton of English coal, but the difference in cost between the two coals will more than counterbalance this inferiority in quality. Trials are about being made with the Warora coal taken from the second seam, on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. It is proposed also to try this coal in the manufacture of iron at Warora, for which the Mining Engineer believes it to be fit, the large proportion of small coal or "slack" in the total out-turn being made into blocks or "patent fuel" by a simple and inexpensive process. The quantity of coal available in this Warora field is calculated at about 20 million tons, which at an out-put of 500 tons a day would suffice for all possible demands for a period of 130 years. The demand for railway purposes is estimated at 50,000 tons per annum, or about one-third of the possible out-put, and the

two-thirds would be available for the manufacture of iron and other purposes. The Warora colliery is worked by a Government establishment of trained European Engineers and workmen sent out by the Secretary of State for India. The work of the year has been almost exclusively confined to the sinking of the first shaft into the main seam of coal, and in the sinking of a second shaft in its vicinity, which had gone down 13 feet, when the year closed. Buildings for work-shops, engine-house, and residences, were also commenced and completed, and with the purchase of plant, trial borings, &c, the expenditure of the year was Rs. 2,08,675.

The distance of Warora from the iron mines of Lohara and Pipalgaon, 45 miles, has led to trial borings for coal being put down in that neighbourhood, and a coal field has been proved by borings at a place called Bandar, only 14 miles from the iron deposits, where the seam was 18 feet thick. The total quantity available in this field has not yet been proved.

The Mohpani Colliery is being worked by the "Narbada Coal and Iron Company," and it has been able to maintain a pretty steady supply of 1,200 tons per month to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, not, however, quite up to the demand. The coal is conveyed by tramway from the colliery to *Gadarwara*, the nearest station on the railway line. Apprehension of exhaustion of the seams now being worked by this Company at Mohpani, has led to borings in other parts of the area within the Company's grant, but not as yet with complete success; and the Geological Department, which has taken a share in these experiments, reserve any opinion in the matter, till the trial boring at Sukakheri shall have progressed further.

The position of the above coal fields, one in the valley of the Wardha at Warora, and the other high up in the Narbada Valley, in the Narsinghpur district, will show with what advantage they will enter the field for the supply of the railways running in their vicinity: but the demand which is likely to arise for the Holkar and Central India Railways makes it of great importance to find coal as low down the Narbada Valley, in the valleys of its southern affluents, as the geological indications may give any promise of. So far as the survey has gone there seems little hope of finding coal west of the Moran river, in the Hoshangabad district, where the Deccan traps and metamorphic rocks are approached; but fortunately not far within this demarcating line, coal has been found near Shahpur, in the valley of the Tawa, in the Betul district, 30 miles from the Itarsi station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

line, which is 107 miles by rail from the terminus of the Holkar State Railway at Khandwa. In last year's report it was mentioned that a few tons of coal excavated here had been tried in the locomotives of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway with favourable results, but a larger quantity, some 300 tons, was asked for to give it a fair trial. The report on the trial of this supply, which was burnt in three goods engines working between Jabalpur and Sohagpur, is thus shown :—

Miles run.	lbs. of coal burnt.	lbs. of coal per mile.	lbs. of water consumed.	lbs. of water per mile.	lbs. of water per lb. of coal.	Average load.	Engine.
857½	49,280	57.17	212,910	248.41	4.32	24	327
2,851	177,520	62.26	778,860	273.18	4.38	24	326
623	34,160	54.83	166,050	266.53	4.86	25	339

The preliminary report by Mr. Bauerman, the Metallurgist deputed by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to examine and report on the feasibility of establishing iron works in India, was referred to last year in connection with the ores in the Wardha and Narbada Valley, in these Provinces. Since then his second report on the subject has been received, without, however, much additional information, except as to the very great superiority of the Lohara ores over those of other Indian ores examined. "The most important deposits of iron ores," he writes, "that I have seen, are those of Lohara, in the Chanda district and these would be better adapted for development than the Bengal ores, if they could be brought into communication with the Chanda and Berar coal fields * * * ; and if the coal should turn out well the locality seems to promise fairly for the introduction of iron-making on a large scale." The quality of the Lohara ore having been placed beyond doubt by analysis separately conducted in England and India, and the existence of valuable limestone, as a flux, in the vicinity of the field in any quantity, being also certain, it only remains to decide whether the coal now being raised from the Warora pit is of a kind to ensure the successful manufacture of iron. The Mining Engineer is of opinion that it is, and recommendation has been submitted for the sanction of the Government of India for the construction of two medium Salt

furnaces, capable of producing about 150 tons a week of pig iron, and converting the greater portion of it into steel by the Bessemer process. The experimental furnaces will be set up at Warora, where the suitability of the large coal, and the "patent fuel" made up of the small coal and "slack," can best be tested. Should these experiments prove successful, the most suitable site for an iron manufactory with reference to the several localities where the ore, the flux, and the fuel are found in closest proximity, will be finally decided on. The Warora site has this immediate advantage, that a large expenditure has already been incurred there in fitting it as a permanent colliery, and it is, or will very soon be, the terminus of a railway line connected with the Great Indian Peninsula line at Wardha, and so with the Indian Railway.

An important discovery of a deposit of copper on a small island in the Narbada river close to the Birman ghat was reported during the year. The credit of the discovery is due to the resident Agent of the Narbada Coal and Iron Company, but the quantity in which the ore occurs, and the cost of its extraction and transmission to market, have yet to be determined. Two specimens sent to the Calcutta Mint gave the following result :—

			A	B
Copper	...	...	32.75	23.1
Iron	...	...	2.50	5.4
Earthy matter	...	...	61.75	71.5
			<hr/> 100	<hr/> 100

which is considered eminently favourable. Some questions, however, as to rights in the locality are under investigation, and when disposed of, further progress in the mining operations, will be made and the resources of the bed be clearly determined.

Manufactures.—The manufactures of the country are all of a primitive kind and call for no special remarks now. Some of the cotton and silk fabrics of the Nagpur country and the brocades of Burhanpur are very superior, and have more than a local reputation, and these may be noted as exceptions to the general mediocrity of the various industries practised in this almost purely agricultural country. The raw material for most branches of manufacture are in almost prodigal abundance, in inverse ratio, it may be said, to the presence of skilled labour. Attempts were made during the year to ascertain what improvements could be introduced in tasar silk production and manufacture. The tasar cocoon is gathered in all the forests of the country as a spontaneous produce, and is also largely reared; the reeling and weaving of these into silk pieces

for wear is also carried on much in the same rude fashion as with cotton. It was understood that some improvements had been introduced in Italy in the reeling, dyeing, &c., of this silk, and the Secretary of State for India was asked by the Government for full information on the subject. Meanwhile the Deputy Commissioners of Chanda, Betul and Upper Godavari (forest districts) were directed to institute measures for cultivating the cocoon under careful supervision, both according to the Native method in the open field, and within doors, the opinion being, that according to the latter method the quality of the silk is much improved. The results of the season's labours in all three districts were similar as to the rapid propagation of the cocoon, to the extent of three crops within the season, and to the feasibility of a very large production. In the two first named districts the cultivation was most successful in the field, notwithstanding the accidents of climate to which it is subject. In only the Upper Godavari district was the cultivation in doors successful, but with what benefit to the quality of the silk, has not yet been ascertained. The assistance of the Chambers of Commerce of Calcutta and Bombay was then invited and a quantity of the Chanda cocoons (where the produce was largest) was sent to a filature in Bengal and to the Superintendent of the Dharwar Jail factory, to be reeled and woven after the best local methods. Samples from Bengal only were received; but they were so far disappointing, that neither in texture nor appearance did they appear better than the ordinary produce of this part of the country and not quite equal to pieces that are sometimes made to order. Further action will be decided on when the samples from Dharwar are received, and when information of the improved processes in Italy have been obtained.

British Burma.

Mines and Quarries.—Metaliferous minerals are found in all the districts of the Tenasserim Division,—tin in considerable quantities in Mergui and Tavoy; lead on Maingay's Island, in the Mergui Archipelago, also in Amherst and Toungoo, which the samples assayed show to be rich in silver; iron in Amherst and Shwe-gyeen; gold in the valley of the Shwe-gyeen river; antimony in the latter district and in Toungoo; and copper in the hills which bound these districts.

The only one of these minerals worked to any extent, however is tin, in the Mergui District, the geographical features of the country rendering the exploitation of the others a matter

of much difficulty. Prior to the year, the tin deposits—which exist over a large extent of country in the southern portion of the Tenasserim Division, in the beds of streams, into which the mineral, mixed with extraneous matter, has evidently been washed from the adjacent hills—have been worked by Chinese and natives of the country only; but the attention of European capitalists has now been directed to them, and the Malewoun township has been leased to a firm, who are making considerable progress in their works, which are carried on under the supervision of skilled English miners. Hitherto the works have been confined to “streaming”—that is, separating the pebble and sand ore from the useless matrix by washing; but it is now proposed to undertake regular mining operations on a vein or lode which has been discovered in a hill at no great distance from the present workings.

Limestone is in abundance, and is worked in the Kyouk-hpyoo district for local supply, and the requirements of Akyab, in Sandoway, Bassein and Thayetmyo; and also in Amherst, a little beyond Moulmein. Coal exists on the banks of the Tenasserim and Thattay rivers, in Mergui, but is situated so far inland that it is doubtful whether the working of it would be profitable. An inferior quality has also been discovered in the Shwe-gyeen District. The borings for coal made last year in the town of Moulmein proved fruitless.

Petroleum is found in various parts of the province, but wells have only been sunk so far in the Kyouk-hpyoo District, where the oil is of excellent quality, but the yield small; and in Thayetmyo, where considerable quantities are being obtained by a European firm who have works for treating it in Rangoon.

Manufactures.—The most important mills in the country are those employed in the sea-port towns for the cleaning of rice and for the sawing of timber. There are now 42 steam rice-mills in the province, against only 3, six years ago, which are mainly worked for the preparation of cargo rice, but machinery for polishing the grain is also being introduced, and it is hoped that a trade in clean white rice will be opened out in course of time. The majority of the timber mills are at Moulmein, but there are several in Rangoon also. Weaving is carried on throughout the province, silk and cotton goods being manufactured in large quantities, chiefly for home use, in small hand looms. A loom usually forms part of a Burman's household furniture, and it is worked by the female members of the family. The articles generally woven are waist-cloths for men, coats for women, and cotton quilts for use as coverlets.

The cloths are rough, but strong, and some of the silk goods are of considerable value. A coarse description of salt is made on the sea-coast, which is used chiefly in the preparation of *gnapee*, a favourite article of food amongst the Burmese. This manufacture has fallen-off to a considerable extent of late years, however, owing to the introduction of European salt, which is sold at a less price than that of local manufacture. The gold and silversmiths of Burma are very clever in the particular kind of work which they turn out. Cups and bowls are the chief articles made, and for originality and boldness of design they are unequalled. Lacquered-ware, which consists of fine cane and bamboo work covered with colored lacquer, on which fanciful and sometimes elegant designs are traced, is manufactured to a considerable extent in the Prome and Thayet Districts for domestic purposes.

Carving and gilding are carried on in the chief towns, mainly, however, in the decoration of religious buildings. A rough description of silk, which is altogether worked up in the province, is prepared in the hilly tracts of Prome and Thayetmyo. It is a branch of industry repugnant to the feelings of a Buddhist, as, according to the method followed in Burma to obtain the silk-thread, the worm has to be killed, hence the rearing of the silk worm is confined to only one class of people, the *yabeins*. Umbrellas of oiled paper, after the Chinese fashion, are also manufactured extensively. In the Prome District, the substance called *cutch* is manufactured in large quantities for exportation to Europe. Cutch is an extract of the *Acacia catechu*, and is used for dyeing purposes. A manufactory for the preparation of refined burning-oil from the earth-oil, or petroleum, produced at Thayetmyo and in Upper Burma, and for the manufacture of candles from the paraffine extracted from the crude oil, has been in operation in Rangoon for some time and has, it is believed, been fairly successful. Considerable quantities of the burning-oil are exported to Calcutta and the Straits, and the candles are used locally. A lac manufactory has also been started, and both shellac and dye of excellent quality is being prepared.

The growth and manufacture of tea in the Arakan hills is now meeting with success: about 110 acres are under plants at Pongdabreng, on the Mayoo river, which produced 16,640 lbs. of tea in 1873.

Barar.

Mines and Quarries.—At the close of 1872-73, the Pisgr-Trial Shaft had reached a depth of 52 feet, but no advan-

Salt

had been made since October 1872, owing to the increasing water, which the new engine and pumps, which were nearly ready for work at the end of the year, were to attack. Coal was struck on the 30th October at 108 feet below the surface; the seam at this point is 21 feet thick: through this the shaft was bored and secured at the bottom by a few feet of masonry lining: from this point, headings in opposite directions were started. A winding shaft, necessitated by the staging for pumps taking up so much room in the "Trial shaft," was commenced and driven to a depth of 33 feet, and lined with masonry during the year: in connection with this shaft, also, a bore hole for drainage purposes was driven. Some tons of coal have been raised and tested. (1.) By analysis of several samples of which the following are the best and worst results:—

			Best.	Worst.
Fixed carbon	...	...	65.1	36.3
Volatile	...	...	19.2	32.2
Montine	...	...	13.8	10.61
Ash	...	...	15.7	31.5
			<hr/> 100.0	<hr/> 100.0

(2.) By trial on portable engine at shaft, with fair results. (3.) By trial on a Great India Peninsula Engine—steam was kept up easily with a consumption of 65 lbs. of coal per mile run. The consumption of English coal under similar circumstances, being 46 lbs. The expenditure on the coal fields during the year was Rupees 56,888. Mr. Bauerman, the mineralogist deputed to inspect the iron ore of Berar, has submitted a preliminary report on the result of his inspection. The only place visited was Yenak, which was, on the whole, very favorably reported on as regards the quality of ore: the land in that neighbourhood is at the disposal of Government, and coal has been proved at a distance of about 2 miles from the village; limestone also is found close at hand: so the prospects of smelting the iron on the spot promise to be satisfactory.

CHAPTER IV.
T R A D E.

The Foreign Trade from 1834 to 1873-74.

Years.	Total Merchandise and Treasure.		Merchandise and Treasure.
	Imports. £	Exports. £	
1834-35	6,154,129	8,188,161	
1835-36	6,928,313	11,214,604	
1836-37	7,573,157	13,504,117	
1837-38	7,672,572	11,583,436	
1838-39	8,251,596	12,122,675	
Annual Average	7,315,953	11,322,599	
1839-40	7,776,501	11,333,269	
1840-41	10,202,193	13,822,070	
1841-42	9,629,900	11,310,294	
1842-43	11,016,895	13,767,622	
1843-44	13,612,475	17,999,553	
Annual Average.	10,453,593	14,252,562	
1844-45	14,506,538	17,697,052	
1845-46	11,583,138	17,814,702	
1846-47	11,836,586	16,069,307	
1847-48	10,571,008	14,738,435	
1848-49	12,549,307	18,628,214	
Annual Average.	12,209,375	16,995,548	
1849-50	13,696,696	18,283,513	
1850-51	15,370,598	18,705,439	
1851-52	17,292,549	20,798,313	
1852-53	16,902,210	21,519,863	
1853-54	15,994,615	20,778,437	
Annual Average	15,851,310	20,017,125	
1854-55	14,770,928	20,191,258	
1855-56	25,211,782	23,610,445	
1856-57	28,608,286	26,591,881	
1857-58	31,093,065	28,278,474	
1858-59	34,515,650	30,532,298	
Annual Average,	26,852,542	28,817,471	
1859-60	40,622,105	25,889,210	
1860-61	34,170,793	31,090,154	
1861-62	37,272,417	37,000,397	
1862-63	43,111,351	48,970,785	
1863-64	50,108,171	66,895,884	
Annual Average	41,062,967	43,169,286	
1864-65	49,514,275	69,471,791	
1865-66	56,156,529	67,656,475	
1866-67 (11moths)	42,275,620	44,291,497	
1867-68	47,481,157	52,446,002	
1868-69	51,146,096	54,457,745	
Annual Average.	49,314,735	57,664,702	
1869-70	46,882,327	53,513,729	
1870-71	38,858,729	57,552,590	
1871-72	42,657,560	54,661,340	
1872-74	35,817,146	56,525,574	
1873-74	38,386,142	56,974,829	
Annual Average.	40,520,880	57,825,736	

Distinguishing Merchandise and Treasure since 1850-51 we have the following :—

Years.	Merchandise *		Treasure.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£	£	£
1850-51	11,558,789	18,161,139	3,811,806	...
1851-52	12,210,190	29,879,247	5,082,057	...
1852-53	10,070,963	20,161,632	6,831,375	1,055,228
1853-54	11,122,660	19,295,139	4,971,953	1,483,296
* 1854-55	12,742,671	18,927,222	2,028,256	1,267,033
<i>Annual Average</i>	11,517,095	19,346,076	4,519,089	764,111
1855-56	13,943,131	23,038,259	11,801,288	601,176
1856-57	14,191,587	25,358,151	14,413,697	1,253,126
1857-58	15,277,629	27,456,030	15,815,136	822,438
1858-59	21,728,579	29,862,571	12,817,071	660,127
1859-60	24,265,140	27,960,203	16,356,963	929,007
<i>Annual Average</i>	17,981,886	26,731,163	14,140,891	855,095
1860-61	23,493,716	32,970,605	10,677,677	1,119,549
1861-62	22,320,432	36,317,012	14,951,985	693,355
1862-63	22,632,341	47,859,615	20,508,967	1,111,140
1863-64	27,115,590	65,625,119	23,962,581	1,270,135
1864-65	28,150,923	68,027,018	21,363,352	1,444,775
<i>Annual Average</i>	24,748,620	50,159,950	18,092,792	1,135,851
1865-66	29,599,228	65,491,123	26,557,301	2,165,352
1866-67	30,632,281	47,729,612	14,598,051	2,473,165
1867-68	37,902,560	48,561,478	11,657,968	1,641,334
1868-69	35,990,142	53,062,165	15,155,954	1,395,680
<i>Annual Average</i>	31,696,958	55,862,871	17,617,777	1,801,831
1869-70	22,927,520	52,471,575	13,955,807	1,042,853
1870-71	33,413,906	55,331,825	5,444,823	2,220,764
1871-72	31,083,747	63,185,547	11,573,813	1,476,093
1872-73	31,260,211	55,227,495	4,556,585	1,298,079
1873-74	32,593,609	45,960,778	5,792,534	1,914,071
<i>Annual Average</i>	32,255,872	56,235,444	8,264,712	1,590,272

Value of Gold and Silver imported from and exported to Foreign countries at Ports in British India in each year from 1834-35 to 1873-74.

YEARS.	IMPORTS.		Total.	EXPORTS.		Total.
	Gold.	Silver.		Gold.	Silver.	
	£		£	£		£
1834-35	1,976,570		1,976,570	200,960		200,960
1835-36	2,209,589		2,209,589	113,873		113,873
1836-37	2,036,037		2,036,037	263,933		263,933
1837-38	2,640,031		2,640,031	340,228		340,228
1838-39	3,010,890		3,010,890	347,856		347,856
Annual Average	2,371,627		2,371,627	253,370		250,370
1839-40	1,945,263		1,915,263	470,273		470,273
1840-41	1,786,253		1,786,253	366,485		366,485
1841-42	2,189,312		2,189,312	515,064		515,064
1842-43	3,662,468		3,662,468	415,796		415,796
1843-44	4,870,103		4,870,103	1,045,814		1,045,814
Annual Average	2,890,740		2,890,740	562,686		562,686
1844-45	4,212,111		4,212,141	1,106,839		1,068,839
1845-46	2,694,174		2,694,174	815,986		815,986
	£	₹		£	₹	
1846-47	852,839	2,087,082	2,939,921	5,890	708,133	714,723
1847-48	1,018,778	922,185	1,970,963	9,662	1,416,376	1,425,038
1848-49	1,401,748	2,798,628	4,200,376	52,830	2,484,724	2,537,554
Annual Average	1,159,548	2,235,792	3,295,340	42,555	962,185	1,004,740
1849-50	1,155,310	2,656,198	3,811,808	2,016	539,278	541,289
1850-51	1,338,778	3,713,280	5,052,058	71,165	847,923	919,088
1851-52	1,341,106	5,490,227	6,831,333	168,805	885,203	1,054,008
1852-53	1,078,708	3,770,643	4,849,351	17,265	1,464,899	1,482,164
Annual Average	1,214,690	3,573,288	4,787,978	60,361	939,897	1,000,258
1854-55	822,721	1,115,137	2,027,858	151,431	1,115,537	1,266,968
1855-56	2,508,353	8,792,793	11,301,146	2,108	598,418	600,526
1856-57	2,176,002	12,237,695	14,413,697	81,788	1,164,448	1,246,236
1857-58	2,830,084	12,985,332	15,815,416	47,011	766,384	813,395
1858-59	4,437,339	8,379,692	12,817,031	10,886	651,350	662,236
Annual Average	2,566,900	8,708,130	11,275,030	59,245	859,227	918,472
1859-60	4,288,037	12,068,926	16,356,963	3,803	921,363	925,166
1860-61	4,242,441	6,434,636	10,677,077	9,872	1,106,627	1,116,499
1861-62	5,190,432	9,761,545	14,951,977	6,007	675,089	681,096
1862-63	6,881,566	13,627,401	20,508,967	33,410	1,077,244	1,110,654
1863-64	8,925,412	14,037,169	22,962,581	27,106	1,240,450	1,267,556
Annual Average	5,905,578	11,185,935	17,091,513	29,040	1,004,154	1,020,194
1864-65	9,875,032	11,488,320	21,363,352	35,068	1,409,522	1,444,590
1865-66	6,372,894	20,184,407	26,557,301	648,418	1,515,734	2,164,152
1866-67 (11 months)	4,581,472	8,655,432	13,236,904	739,143	1,692,360	2,431,503
1867-68	4,775,924	6,999,450	11,775,374	166,457	1,405,489	1,571,946
1868-69	5,176,976	9,978,978	15,155,954	17,624	1,377,561	1,395,580
Annual Average	6,156,460	11,461,317	17,617,777	321,342	1,480,212	1,801,554
1869-70	5,690,299	8,264,408	13,954,707	98,282	946,264	1,044,546
1870-71	2,785,975	2,662,237	5,448,212	500,458	1,720,818	2,220,773
1871-72	3,573,778	8,007,525	11,581,303	8,424	1,487,209	1,495,733
1872-73	2,623,371	1,934,214	4,556,585	79,009	1,219,070	1,298,079
1873-74	1,648,907	4,143,726	5,792,534	268,169	1,647,901	1,916,070
Annual Average	3,264,246	5,002,422	8,266,668	190,469	1,404,151	1,594,620

The following tables show the foreign Trade of each Province from 1834-35 to 1872-73.

Foreign Trade of each Province.

Years.	Bengal.			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	Merchandise.	Treasure	Merchandise.	Treasure.
	£	£	£	£
1834-35	1,999,131	646,225	4,092,044	66,555
1835-36	2,170,361	687,169	5,537,297	56,599
1836-37	2,782,896	612,527	6,688,211	161,316
1837-38	2,163,905	1,048,883	6,765,376	140,434
1838-39	2,632,152	1,219,031	6,791,621	162,760
Annual Average	2,109,699	812,767	5,974,919	117,533
1839-40	3,341,591	1,226,787	6,800,926	200,017
1840-41	4,590,755	918,808	8,060,560	116,206
1841-42	4,262,910	989,618	8,066,384	159,155
1842-43	3,915,186	1,618,712	73,634,366	72,934
1843-44	4,171,473	1,752,376	9,891,110	185,795
Annual Average	4,116,983	1,307,260	8,036,448	152,821
1844-45	5,933,990	1,581,365	9,822,197	396,543
1845-46	5,232,617	991,006	9,815,676	287,079
1846-47	5,313,143	1,336,229	9,231,393	285,405
1847-48	4,671,361	747,223	7,961,857	905,071
1848-49	4,356,014	1,414,600	9,038,864	780,878
Annual Average	5,104,185	1,214,086	9,171,597	530,995
1849-50	5,283,170	1,214,865	10,148,039	354,206
1850-51	6,115,201	1,889,484	9,997,528	276,329
1851-52	7,087,407	2,306,470	10,123,971	258,588
1852-53	4,993,675	3,393,987	10,738,555	476,375
1853-54	5,973,366	2,085,986	10,133,304	437,913
Annual Average	5,830,564	2,038,158	10,228,279	359,082
1854-55	6,599,483	615,124	10,655,851	391,566
1855-56	7,858,696	5,179,854	12,936,800	112,536
1856-57	7,743,912	6,128,573	12,914,542	529,125
1857-58	7,774,291	7,186,211	13,374,182	205,249
1858-59	10,596,106	5,560,321	14,430,046	85,892
Annual Average	8,114,198	5,060,617	12,862,284	264,934
1859-60	12,947,119	7,770,479	12,508,496	395,240
1860-61	12,020,634	3,529,643	13,198,759	457,747
1861-62	10,230,391	4,076,964	12,955,001	155,858
1862-63	10,244,961	4,737,495	19,873,661	458,364
1863-64	10,243,680	4,836,539	18,640,221	688,544
Annual Average	11,136,758	4,990,224	14,494,299	431,159
1864-65	10,757,689	7,022,284	17,759,475	255,321
1865-66	12,377,477	8,322,847	19,321,388	875,093
1866-67 (11 months)	13,408,715	6,180,653	16,866,679	834,277
1867-68	17,507,803	4,313,622	19,873,661	332,803
1868-69	16,934,762	4,390,829	20,826,943	439,375
Annual Average	14,197,337	6,046,047	18,929,631	547,374
1869-70	14,833,429	4,662,653	20,814,448	156,673
1870-71	17,055,258	1,536,448	22,936,479	518,564
1871-72	15,739,815	4,001,605	27,627,730	221,594
1872-73	15,396,990	1,096,552	24,619,759	75,980
1873-74	15,225,804	1,943,506	22,778,729	423,091
Annual Average	15,650,099	2,647,558	23,755,185	279,181

YEARS.	BOMBAY INCLUDING SINDH.			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	Merchandise	Treasure	Merchandise.	Treasure.
	£	£	£	£
1834-35	1,758,696	1,093,683	3,015,269	21,808
1835-36	2,139,154	1,346,536	4,117,759	19,981
1836-37	2,157,066	1,317,682	5,273,171	30,002
1837-38	1,961,612	1,162,675	3,511,196	93,791
1838-39	1,961,122	1,660,754	3,962,665	93,909
<i>Annual Average</i>	1,990,135	1,352,266	4,042,012	51,898
1839-40	1,406,337	606,071	2,833,352	143,059
1840-41	3,056,252	799,299	4,350,853	130,979
1841-42	2,817,325	784,157	4,516,251	175,438
1842-43	3,107,237	1,715,167	4,886,397	117,545
1843-44	3,691,061	2,927,064	6,153,712	538,682
<i>Annual Average</i>	2,501,613	1,306,351	4,549,113	221,141
1844-45	3,773,182	1,982,515	5,126,553	645,213
1845-46	3,001,919	1,332,655	5,801,780	463,165
1846-47	2,707,117	1,156,191	4,604,897	360,295
1847-48	2,049,591	1,091,015	4,073,214	306,704
1848-49	3,040,719	2,672,695	5,837,175	1,025,016
<i>Annual Average</i>	3,093,971	1,707,681	5,086,730	560,089
1849-50	4,110,711	2,460,505	5,891,376	544,400
1850-51	4,545,761	2,362,215	6,599,645	160,819
1851-52	4,216,618	2,118,190	7,196,475	452,732
1852-53	4,236,656	3,860,536	7,604,464	542,473
1853-54	4,192,915	2,208,190	7,198,817	929,726
<i>Annual Average</i>	4,326,539	2,387,985	7,018,155	526,030
1854-55	5,058,852	1,188,913	6,724,523	353,654
1855-56	4,735,112	1,968,917	8,136,950	417,970
1856-57	5,017,123	6,847,637	10,094,180	615,525
1857-58	6,117,506	7,161,961	11,525,684	507,439
1858-59	9,339,912	6,110,881	33,372,007	419,689
<i>Annual Average</i>	6,065,227	5,375,678	9,970,734	468,843
1859-60	9,379,339	7,521,320	13,188,978	855,306
1860-61	9,415,210	5,967,209	17,150,548	414,338
1861-62	9,168,965	9,467,785	18,622,462	427,571
1862-63	10,197,041	13,983,255	26,311,868	534,601
1863-64	11,270,950	10,136,459	38,083,759	481,965
<i>Annual Average</i>	10,552,902	10,619,806	23,667,522	443,156
1864-65	14,162,880	12,196,508	40,522,077	1,080,824
1865-66	13,969,752	16,116,300	35,749,176	1,122,284
1866-67	12,165,295	6,237,886	20,758,817	1,225,158
1867-68	11,189,895	6,857,698	25,190,379	1,142,187
1868-69	14,704,521	9,627,872	23,788,906	830,097
<i>Annual Average</i>	13,958,165	10,173,271	29,200,671	1,080,109
1869-70	14,027,937	8,204,139	24,105,063	585,738
1870-71	11,792,551	3,316,387	25,091,210	1,402,949
1871-72	10,823,137	6,881,116	25,761,197	947,014
1872-73	10,887,545	2,789,456	20,587,310	987,520
1873-74	12,107,577	3,395,739	22,698,067	836,174
<i>Annual Average</i>	11,927,719	4,913,127	23,528,559	951,725

MADRAS

YEARS.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Merchandise	Treasure.	Merchandise	Treasure.
	£	£	£	£
1834-35	503,290	153,115		306,378
1835-36	472,828	112,760	886,108	81,529
1836-37	597,028	75,958	1,121,439	72,616
1837-38	603,924	128,548	1,278,801	106,482
1838-39	647,402	131,184	966,208	91,237
<i>Annual Average</i>	564,794	120,302	1,020,468	81,638
1839-40	683,308	112,406	1,054,608	127,446
1840-41	768,933	68,146	1,228,468	89,300
1841-42	678,327	67,561	1,044,166	180,482
1842-43	581,180	79,413	1,242,582	25,317
1843-44	652,261	115,241	1,208,655	21,600
<i>Annual Average</i>	672,802	88,553	1,205,173	88,829
1844-45	1,046,894	198,561	1,641,468	65,053
1845-46	840,913	172,298	1,411,217	65,764
1846-47	851,608	117,199	1,516,147	68,170
1847-48	976,661	132,153	1,277,286	214,263
1848-49	918,072	117,199	1,212,463	733,818
<i>Annual Average</i>	910,669	151,482	1,411,717	229,420
1849-50	906,005	127,137	1,272,584	72,638
1850-51	847,523	260,110	1,566,976	104,141
1851-52	906,136	297,398	1,533,803	215,768
1852-53	810,531	576,855	2,121,614	36,382
1853-54	956,375	577,190	1,963,120	115,657
<i>Annual Average</i>	914,435	366,658	1,716,660	108,917
1854-55	1,047,335	191,221	1,546,843	521,814
1855-56	1,319,356	852,487	1,965,509	70,780
1856-57	1,403,251	1,137,469	2,329,130	78,477
1857-58	1,355,832	1,167,264	2,556,170	109,750
1858-59	1,712,531	815,869	2,060,918	163,816
<i>Annual Average</i>	1,397,667	839,166	2,091,755	8,923
1859-60	1,938,682	1,062,164	2,312,735	179,421
1860-61	2,021,872	1,150,225	2,621,303	247,464
1861-62	2,120,928	1,353,591	3,317,304	96,330
1862-63	1,653,700	1,751,910	4,971,277	115,419
1863-64	2,133,181	1,921,843	7,278,105	94,557
<i>Annual Average</i>	1,971,273	1,151,553	4,099,745	146,614
1864-65	2,241,150	2,032,333	7,615,942	101,215
1865-66	2,513,083	1,981,176	8,607,332	161,683
1866-67 (11 months)	2,450,601	765,521	3,003,156	340,793
1867-68	2,975,670	709,578	4,287,560	74,050
1868-69	3,005,890	1,098,714	5,996,141	117,900
<i>Annual Average</i>	2,635,681	1,317,510	5,532,026	159,734
1869-70	3,032,119	1,051,959	5,781,769	290,606
1870-71	3,187,586	516,951	4,867,527	243,198
1871-72	3,129,578	662,654	7,006,227	291,096
1872-73	3,296,401	597,657	6,244,667	215,978
1873-74	3,163,510	397,217	6,618,393	639,754
<i>Annual Average</i>	3,281,519	651,711	6,103,717	844,127

BRITISH BURMA

1861-62	500,115	33,615	1,422,275	3,596
1862-63	539,679	33,277	1,374,477	2,726
1863-64	497,779	67,740	1,628,364	2,369
<i>Annual Average</i>	512,534	44,867	1,475,039	2,897
1864-65	699,988	112,027	2,929,522	4,385
1865-66	738,910	136,588	2,819,227	8,295
1866-67 (11 months)	714,105	52,844	1,231,342	81,275
1867-68	1,029,116	61,176	1,572,466	22,976
1868-69	1,314,959	83,509	2,150,169	8,208
<i>Annual Average</i>	905,175	80,949	2,200,513	14,614
1869-70	1,683,735	33,656	1,770,079	2,338
1870-71	1,080,711	48,023	2,438,607	16,052
1871-72	1,631,217	46,489	2,790,752	16,384
1872-73	1,230,425	72,920	3,776,969	18,500
1873-74	1,738,418	56,041	3,465,590	11,808
<i>Annual Average</i>	1,396,501	51,818	2,818,003	15,006

Foreign and Coasting Trade from 1871-72 to 1873-74.

		TWELVE MONTHS ENDING 31st MARCH.		
		1871-72	1872-73.	1873-74.
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS—excluding Treasures—		Rs	Rs	Rs.
Free of Duty	Bengal	79,24,998	74,09,620	1,37,23,285
	Bombay	98,17,582	1,40,80,607	1,66,57,266
	Sind	8,06,917	4,10,798	29,14,681
	Madras	34,24,953	53,70,610	43,31,188
	British Burma	15,36,260	21,02,350	22,60,236
Total		2,23,10,119	3,03,69,865	3,90,07,168
Subject to Duty	Bengal	14,34,73,116	11,64,92,377	11,55,44,277
	Bombay	9,3,03,000	9,16,52,350	9,99,45,292
	Sind	31,01,870	25,05,899	24,28,461
	Madras	2,74,70,531	2,75,93,403	3,03,06,927
	British Burma	1,23,79,911	1,47,07,920	1,57,03,943
Total		28,12,27,778	25,22,45,749	29,09,28,920
Total Value of Duty Free and Dutiable Imports		5,05,37,897	5,56,15,614	6,89,36,088
Grand Total of Imports		5,05,37,897	5,56,15,614	6,89,36,088
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS of Indian Produce, &c.,—excluding Treasures—				
Free of Duty	Bengal	20,91,30,272	18,15,66,029	16,33,94,073
	Bombay	17,22,12,112	17,01,76,954	18,25,71,874
	Sind	6,11,457	53,42,514	96,51,703
	Madras	1,00,214	3,51,03,305	3,28,00,860
	British Burma	77,97,455	90,13,151	72,61,985
Total		48,23,335	49,07,02,913	39,77,40,950
Subject to Duty	Bengal	6,00,18,411	6,27,80,674	6,32,13,699
	Bombay	9,107,750	7,534,127	97,66,700
	Sind	22,833	11,43,273	24,77,527
	Madras	3,12,08,700	2,75,37,009	3,27,50,418
	British Burma	2,00,70,200	2,56,14,136	2,71,99,900
Total		13,11,48,314	12,77,01,220	13,51,03,244
Total Value of Duty Free and Dutiable Exports of Indian Produce, &c.		61,34,81,589	61,84,04,133	53,28,44,194
Total Exports of Indian Produce		61,34,81,589	61,84,04,133	53,28,44,194
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS of Foreign Merchandise—excluding Treasure				
	Bengal	15,75,675	18,38,006	11,53,910
	Bombay	1,24,17,600	1,58,32,074	1,03,74,706
	Sind	70,553	82,654	1,34,144
	Madras	7,75,340	6,65,502	5,82,660
	British Burma	94,008	1,02,289	2,04,108
Total		1,98,00,322	1,78,71,117	1,84,03,528
Grand Total of Exports	Bengal	27,12,77,906	24,61,86,381	23,77,37,287
	Bombay	21,91,47,013	19,93,03,155	20,37,13,140
	Sind	80,61,405	63,79,546	1,29,07,431
	Madras	7,00,62,274	6,24,00,676	6,81,83,828
	British Burma	2,70,17,529	3,79,00,690	3,46,55,99
Total		68,18,58,424	65,38,74,000	65,36,07,418

Salt

Real Value of Total Imports and Exports of Merchandise and Treasure from and to each Foreign Country in the three Official Years to 1878-74

COUNTRIES.	1871-72			1872-73			1873-74		
	Merchandise	Treasure	Total.	Merchandise	Treasure	Total	Merchandise	Treasure	Total
EUROPE AND WESTWARD—									
Europe—									
United Kingdom	29 87 34 409	6 90 15 109	37 104 575	21 76 6 631	1 80 91 472	23 27 30 903	27 11 29 944	2 42 27 771	30 06 57 033
Russia (trade being European)	1 34 40 060			1 34 40 060			1 34 40 060		36 23 893
France	3 14 9 73	21 37 041	63 7 010	4 4 13	1 55 570	27 57 096	3 14 9 73	4 03 651	5 24 233
Germany	3 5 10			4 4 13			4 4 13		46 37 134
Mediterranean Ports	2 4 1	11 700	9 113	2 4 1	10 930	2 10 607	2 4 1	5 00 095	5 00 095
Other Countries in Europe	2 11 130	10 11		2 11 130	4 400		2 11 130	25 000	2 41 833
AMERICA—									
America	7 01 71		7 31 71	7 31 71		6 2 31 1	9 82 987		9 82 987
West India Islands	4 063		4 063	4 063		1 500	4 063		377
AFRICA AND EASTWARD—									
Africa and adjacent Coast	19 13 830	2 66 405	20 40 235	19 13 830	1 18 115	20 33 745	16 01 811	2 51 730	18 53 541
Madagascar	5 10 21	2 0 3	5 12 3	5 10 21	1 1 41	5 11 42	43 43 119	41 9715	44 25 694
Bourbon	8 1	3 97	8 5 38	8 1	7 00	7 1 38	11 719		11 719
ASIA—									
Red Sea	17 71 916	21 71 451	39 43 367	13 10 9	20 1 1	33 11 1	12 61 981	29 02 478	41 64 459
Aden	5 71 571	9 12	6 11 49	6 71 49	1 1 3	7 11 3	10 67 400	6 23 855	16 84 845
Persian Gulf	5 71 032	3 14 301	8 85 401	5 71 032	2 3 19	5 74 19	6 10 200	29 67 632	84 77 872
Somersetshire and Meltran	4 01 50	21 570	25 585	4 01 50	16 300	20 315	2 48 944	36 820	4 07 901
Laccadive and Maldiva Islands	8 62 17		8 62 17	8 62 17			8 62 17		2 50 773
Ceylon	47 29 784	61 14 826	1 09 44 610	48 23 336	42 01 415	90 25 951	50 45 861	40 41 642	90 87 703
China	75 17 934	13 23 146	88 41 110	68 28 131	10 38 304	79 07 108	79 17 206	26 86 455	1 00 03 061
Strait Settlements	1 50 80 130	2 63 69 872	4 01 50 002	1 35 21 717	10 38 304	2 37 74 138	1 41 27 655	1 72 36 178	3 13 83 833
Other Countries in Asia	4 90 743	2 01 401	6 92 144	4 03 504	1 70 880	5 74 384	5 74 384	3 11 768	29 61 481
AUSTRALIA—									
Australia, including New South Wales, S. and N. Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand	20 54 527	39 81 250	60 35 777	8 91 375	36 64 728	45 56 103	19 13 177	17 45 197	84 55 374
Total	31 09 37 174	11 57 38 129	42 66 75 603	31 26 15 614	4 30 15 500	35 51 71 404	35 51 71 404	5 79 35 506	88 38 61 424

Imports and Exports from and to each Foreign Country. 239

Real Value of Total Imports and Exports of Merchandise and Treasure from and to each Foreign Country in the three Official Years to 1873-74.—(Continued.)

	1871-72.				1872-73				1873-74			
	Merchandise		Treasure		Merchandise		Treasure		Merchandise		Treasure	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
EUROPE AND WESTWARD—												
Europe—												
United Kingdom	32,78,52,775	15,63,972	33,02,05,216	29,22,79,308	10,000	28,86,67,190	29,22,79,308	29,22,79,308	32,80,774	28,86,67,558		
Greece (trade being European)	7,65,664			4,3,20,722			4,3,20,722		3,12,12,171	3,12,12,171		
France	4,17,43,009	6,125	4,17,52,334	2,7,20,749	0,2	2,7,20,749	2,7,20,749	2,7,20,749	6,01,447	3,15,40,788		
Germany	37,53,874		39,15,874	19,14,321		19,14,321	19,14,321	19,14,321	6,01,447	6,01,447		
Mediterranean Ports	2,21,01,206		2,1,01,216	2,1,01,221		2,1,01,221	2,1,01,221	2,1,01,221	2,23,22,914	2,23,22,914		
Other Countries in Europe	9,73,859		9,73,350	39,3,76		39,3,76	39,3,76	39,3,76	51,01,083	51,01,083		
America—												
America	2,51,04,916		2,11,04,916	2,01,0,282		2,01,0,282	2,01,0,282	2,01,0,282	1,82,73,219	1,82,73,219		
West India Islands	1,15,7,206		1,19,7,206	48,65,81		48,65,81	48,65,81	48,65,81	28,99,588	28,99,588		
AFRICA AND EASTWARD—												
Africa and adjacent Coasts												
Mauritius	2,72,170		25,72,170	2,94,313		2,94,313	2,94,313	2,94,313	28,46,837	28,46,837		
Bourbon	9,15,184	10,25,000	61,40,196	9,20,131	1,00,000	9,20,131	9,20,131	9,20,131	66,77,307	66,77,307		
Asia—												
Red Sea	23,10,004		26,00,054	23,79,973	1,82,177	23,79,973	23,79,973	23,79,973	24,79,630	24,79,630		
Aden	41,01,133		39,90,705	54,27,034	61,000	54,27,034	54,27,034	54,27,034	30,65,944	30,65,944		
Persian Gulf	1,23,68,974	15,04,240	1,38,73,214	1,16,10,990	16,77,410	1,16,10,990	1,16,10,990	1,16,10,990	1,12,82,812	1,12,82,812		
Sensuous and Mohran	2,96,187		1,06,137	3,26,130	8,025	3,26,130	3,26,130	3,26,130	5,64,955	5,64,955		
Laccadive and Maldiva Islands	3,84,596		3,85,484	3,13,679		3,13,679	3,13,679	3,13,679	2,74,770	2,74,770		
Ceylon	70,02,240		2,08,70,073	1,01,42,058	70,87,000	2,08,70,073	2,08,70,073	2,08,70,073	1,95,48,872	1,95,48,872		
Seylon Settlements	1,28,75,441		8,18,441	1,89,21,787	1,70,918	1,89,21,787	1,89,21,787	1,89,21,787	1,95,48,872	1,95,48,872		
China	2,77,27,112		2,15,49,205	12,13,71,092	19,17,888	12,13,71,092	12,13,71,092	12,13,71,092	11,43,17,211	11,43,17,211		
Japan	13,86,95,441		13,86,95,441	11,78,846	67,810	11,78,846	11,78,846	11,78,846	10,52,560	10,52,560		
Other Countries in Asia	6,15,282		6,15,282									
Australia—												
Australia, including New South Wales, N. and W. Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand.	10,44,099		10,44,092	10,87,275		10,87,275	10,87,275	10,87,275	21,51,987	21,51,987		
Total	63,18,53,474	1,17,08,925	64,68,19,989	56,22,74,950	1,28,50,790	56,22,74,950	56,22,74,950	56,22,74,950	1,81,40,711	1,81,40,711		
Total												

56,418
"Salt"

Customs Revenue.

An Account of the Gross Amount of Import Duty collected on each Article at all the Ports of British India in the Twelve Months ending 31st March 1873-74, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1871-72 and 1872-73.

ARTICLES.	Twelve Month ending 31st March.		
	1871-72	1872-73	1873-74
Apparel, including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c ..	Rs. 3,73,098	Rs. 4,47,040	Rs. 4,28,611
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores ..	69,187	74,472	56,950
Asphalts ..	Not distinguishable	1,987	2,003
Beads and False Pearls ..	60,645	79,587	82,632
Cabinet-ware ..	13,731	14,613	13,142
Candles of all kinds ..	27,539	58,921	85,699
Carriages ..	12,151	12,204	10,463
Clocks, Watches, and other Time-keepers ..	20,975	23,786	18,986
Coffee ..	12,352	13,188	8,775
Corals, Real ..	41,170	30,010	51,490
Corks ..	12,006	15,388	10,125
Cotton Goods ..	81,06,913	81,63,343	84,25,104
Drugs and medicines ..	1,77,108	2,31,187	2,02,674
Dyeing and Colouring Materials ..	93,553	1,13,122	1,07,748
Fireworks ..	22,971	25,076	24,620
Flax, Manufactures of— ..	19,687	26,306	31,991
Fruits and Vegetables ..	2,65,136	2,56,273	2,78,459
Glass and Glass-ware ..	1,11,175	1,32,973	1,58,739
Guns ..	71,951	70,556	1,09,421
Groceries not otherwise described ..	3,917	2,475	3,317
Hides and Skins ..	20,031	24,150	29,331
Instruments, Musical ..	21,512	21,765	20,958
Ivory and Ivory-ware ..	95,471	1,06,340	1,39,566
Jewellery and plate ..	29,322	32,209	21,562
Leather, and Manufactures of— ..	64,168	73,149	63,880
Liquors ..	61,462	26,10,678	20,61,878
Lucifer Matches ..	23,31,851	40,329	29,067
Mats, Floor-matting (China) of all sorts ..	3,982	4,130	8,776
Metals, and Manufactures of— ..	13,62,220	9,90,347	9,29,304
Naval Stores ..	47,055	55,780	47,920
Oils ..	45,676	86,875	51,339
Oil and Floor-cloth ..	2,606	*	2,508
Paints, Colours, Painters' Materials, Perfumery ..	97,197		89,174
Photographic Apparatus and Materials ..	23,616		25,453
Porcelain and Earthen-ware ..	6,116		4,609
Provisions and Chinaman's Stores ..	53,063		71,730
Railway Materials ..	2,11,773	2,32,159	2,40,750
Rattans and Canes ..	76,053	54,581	1,26,574
Salt ..	13,923	16,572	20,771
Silk ..	2,47,92,756	2,53,03,340	2,48,59,205
Spices ..	7,000	16,074	18,860
Wool ..	23,823	22,698	21,086
Carried over ..	8,92,14,326	8,96,95,103	8,95,40,283

An Account of the Gross Amount of Import and Export Duty collected on each Article at all the Ports of British India in the Twelve Months ending 31st March 1873-74, compared with the years 1871-72 and 1872-73.

IMPORTS.	Twelve Months ending 31st March.		
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	3,92,13,326	3,96,95,103	3,95,40,263
Silk, and Manufactures of— ...	6,98,965	7,29,028	8,18,552
Soap ..	15,297	17,466	9,747
Spices ..	1,61,122	1,72,979	1,21,092
Stationery, other than Paper ..	15,924	41,941	43,233
Sugar and Sugar-candy, &c. ...	5,26,379	3,26,933	4,14,751
Tea ...	1,47,008	1,80,939	1,33,685
Tobacco, and Articles used in the consumption of— ...	88,143	75,917	77,273
Toys and Requisites for all Games ...	32,112	43,984	37,584
Umbrellas ..	93,092	1,00,961	68,127
Woollen Goods ..	2,59,751	3,58,754	3,32,097
All other Articles ..	19,830	27,016	20,753
Grand Total ... { Including Salt	4,12,91,519	4,17,71,021	4,16,17,157
... { Excluding Salt*	1,61,94,793	1,64,67,775	1,67,57,952

SHARE OF EACH PROVINCE IN THE ABOVE GRAND TOTALS, INCLUDING SALT.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ...	3,26,61,369	3,31,77,162	3,23,49,191
Bombay ..	60,11,409	57,64,479	62,88,793
Sind ..	2,16,214	2,31,346	2,34,492
Madras ..	16,24,068	16,76,300	17,77,535
British Burma ..	7,11,195	9,17,734	9,67,111
Total ..	4,12,91,519	4,17,71,021	4,16,17,157

EXPORTS.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton Goods ...	1,14,295	1,31,658	1,57,970
Grain and Pulse ..	49,42,180	64,64,738	54,34,376
Hides and Skins (Tanned) ..	1,53,953	2,08,553	1,88,988
Indigo ..	1,71,251	4,72,098	4,72,902
Lali ...	1,11,923	81,764	1,03,337
Oesi ...	1,35,880	1,07,092	85,566
Seeds ...	8,18,460	4,71,717	7,26,011
Spices ..	91,985	51,392	71,035
All other Articles ...	19,767	20,897	16,233
Total	68,93,727	80,09,939	72,56,418

SHARE OF EACH PROVINCE IN THE ABOVE GRAND TOTALS

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ...	25,20,583	27,57,365	21,88,493
Bombay ...	4,51,956	3,68,861	4,10,830
Sind ...	2,44,924	2,04,066	1,40,469
Madras ...	12,86,623	10,38,189	13,68,595
British Burma ...	23,89,441	35,89,499	31,48,035
Total ...	68,93,727	80,09,939	72,56,418

* In the Financial Accounts the duty collected on Salt is entered under "Salt" and not under "Customs."

CHAPTER V.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Expenditure

Ordinary Public Works are constructed from current revenue, extraordinary or reproductive works from loans or surplus cash balances. Besides these the Provincial Governments had assigned to them, from 1871-72, imperial revenue to meet certain heads of local expenditure, and among these such public works as roads and civil buildings on which they spent £1,495,573 in that year, £1,668,828 in 1872-73, and £1,870,950 in 1873-74.

The grants for Ordinary Imperial Works other than Military and Agricultural for 1875-76 stand as below:—

	Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	North Western Provinces	Punjab.	Central Provin- ces	British Burmah.	Oudh.	Assam	Total 1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Grants for Provinces to which Provincial arrangements apply.</i>										
Telegraph Works	56,500	90,000	1,19,600	5,700	25,000	37,700	17,100	1,900	4,400	3,57,900
Postal Works	66,500	24,000	32,300	25,600	25,000	20,300	7,400	16,300	10,600	2,28,000
Mint and Currency	..	3,000	41,500	4,200	..	..	..	11,000	..	48,700
Opium	..	..	79,000	49,000	..	..	..	..	..	1,38,000
Government House Buildings at Calcutta.	..	..	75,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	75,000
of India ditto	..	75,000	38,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	38,800
Kurrachee Harbour Works	..	..	..	45,000	..	..	..	..	..	75,000
Roorkee College	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45,000
Miscellaneous Works	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,500	..	..	13,500
Patnee Salt Railway	5,000	3,000	4,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Establishment—	1,28,000	1,95,000	3,89,200	1,29,500	50,000	56,000	26,000	29,200	15,000	10,19,900
Public Works Establishment	32,000	44,000	97,800	25,500	13,000	15,000	6,000	5,800	4,000	2,48,100
Roorkee College Establishment	..	..	..	2,03,000	..	..	..	..	..	2,03,000
Tools and Plant—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ordinary charges	4,000	..	5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,000
Furniture for Government House	..	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000
Godavery Navigation Works	30,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,000
Total	1,94,000	2,39,000	5,02,000	3,58,000	63,000	78,000	32,000	35,000	19,000	15,15,000

Grant for Provinces to which the Provincial arrangement do not apply

Hyderabad	..	...	89,000
Rajputana	..	...	4 80,000
Central India	..	...	6 97,000
Coorg	.	...	1, 91,000
Port Blair	..	...	41,000
<i>Grant for maintenance of Lahore and Peshawar Road under Officers of Punjab Northern State Railway,</i>			
	..	...	1,75,000
<hr/>			
Less to be met from Punjab Provincial grant		...	30,88 000
		...	1,15,000
<hr/>			
Total		...	29,73 000
<hr/>			

*

NOTE The provision for Establishment in the case of Madras, Bengal, Punjab, Central Provinces and Assam is at the rate of 25 per cent. In Bombay it is 23 per cent. In the North Western Provinces and Oudh the proportion is 20 per cent. And in all cases the sums for Establishment have been fixed at such an amount as to make the total grant in even one

The following is a statement of the distribution of the total Public Works grant for 1874-75 and 1875-76, respectively, exclusive of Railways.

	ORDINARY.				EXTRA.			
	Military and Civil Works.		Agricultural.		Total.		Irrigation.	
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Madras, ...	80,900	99,400	225,000	248,400	305,900	347,800	50,000	397,800
Bombay, ...	232,800	218,900	170,000	180,000	402,800	388,900	75,000	463,900
Benares, ...	72,600	58,325	165,000	125,000	237,600	191,325	450,000	641,325
North-Western Provinces, ...	30,800	40,200	167,500	167,500	198,300	207,700	480,000	667,900
Punjab, ...	21,500	30,175	180,000	180,000	151,500	160,175	355,000	501,500
Central Provinces, ...	34,500	45,600	1,000	1,000	35,500	47,100	...	616,175
British Burmah, ...	38,300	39,800	30,000	30,000	68,300	69,800	...	47,100
Oudh, ...	3,100	3,500	...	...	3,100	3,500	...	67,300
Hyderabad, ...	67,000	68,900	...	...	67,000	68,900	...	69,800
Rajpootana, ...	76,000	84,000	17,300	17,500	93,300	101,500	...	8,100
Central India, ...	99,600	102,200	...	...	99,600	102,200	...	67,000
Assam, ...	8,000	6,500	...	...	8,000	6,500	...	96,100
Coorg, ...	9,600	14,100	100	100	9,700	14,200	...	101,600
Port Blair, ...	7,100	9,100	...	...	7,100	9,100	...	102,200
Inspector General, ...	680,000	722,600	...	...	680,000	722,600	...	8,000
Director of State Railways, ...	...	17,500	...	...	...	17,500	...	9,700
Total, ...	1,441,800	1,558,800	906,200	900,000	2,348,000	2,458,800	1,555,000	1,380,000
Less to be met from Punjab Prov- ... grant, ...	...	11,500	...	...	...	11,500	...	3,908,800
Do. from contributions for Sichind Canal, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Add grant for tramway experiment, " for Barrack Department, " for Wurrora Colliery, " for Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, " for furlough allowances,	1,441,800	1,547,300	906,200	900,000	2,348,000	2,447,300	1,475,000	1,300,000
Total, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	...	...	...	...	2,505,000	...	...	...

* Including £80,000 to be provided from Contributions.

Bengal

ROADS, CANALS, AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

The entire outlay on public works in Bengal during the year 1873-74 was Rs. 1,88,68,521, as noted below :—

		Rs	Rs
Imperial ...	{ Railway (State) { Tirhoot 9 78,665 } .	12,83,534	
	(Guaranteed) { Northern Bengal . 3,04,869 }		
	Civil and Military Works ..	1 45,773	
	Irrigation ..	6,35,718	
Provincial proper (inclusive of famine expenditure) .		57 13 731	
„ reserve, exclusive of grants in aid to districts and municipalities		48,73,504	
		4 27 263	
Local	{ District road works (inclusive of famine works)	37,69 554	
	{ Grants in aid to municipalities	72 500	
	{ Contributions	55,050	
	{ Various particular funds	96,599	
Tuccavee outlay		1,19,782	
Local Loans { Hooghly bridge		13 98,399	
	{ Dancoone project	2,37,114	
	Total	1,88,68 521	

The following table exhibits the outlay on the works connected with the various provincial departments (including a percentage on account of the cost of establishments, and tools and plant) :—

	Original works	Repairs	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Jails	5,43,104	81,409	6,24 513
Registration	7 696		7,696
Police	32 104	4,709	36,813
Education	2 79,371	55,422	3,34 793
Medical	66,609	24 881	91,490
Customs		3,139	3,139
Salt		12 713	12 713
Distilleries	6 782	2 744	9,526
Lieutenant-Governor's residence	510	2,116	2,626
Offices of the Government of Bengal	12,135	1,873	13,508
Court-houses, treasuries, and record-rooms	4,82 196	1,79,125	6,60,321
Sub divisional residences, &c ,	56 383	2 159	58,542
Circuit-houses	20,140	13,073	33,213
Churches	6,249	14,572	20,821
Cemeteries	14,011	6,514	20,525
Public works buildings	10,043	14,594	24,637
Botanical gardens		3,766	3,766
Miscellaneous	32 332	4,781	37,093
Total	15,69,665	4,44,070	20,13,735

In addition to the above, the following sums were expended from contributions received from various sources—

		Rs
Registration	..	385
Police	..	8,458
Education	..	8,928
Medical	..	4,580
Miscellaneous	..	12,504
Total	...	29,850

The expenditure from local funds amounted to Rs. 39,93,703, as noted below :—

		Rs
District road works	...	37,69,554
Grants-in aid to municipalities	..	72,500
Contributions	...	55,050
Miscellaneous funds	...	96,599
Total	...	59,93,703

Irrigation Works. Canals.—The projects in progress during the year 1873-74 under the Irrigation Department comprise—

The Orissa Canals
The Midnapore Canal.
The Tidal Canals.
The Soane Canals.

Embankments and small irrigation works in the Hooghly and Burdwan districts.

Embankments and projects for canals from the Gunduk River.

The outlay of the Department, including establishments and tools and plant, during the year was as follows :—

		Rs
Charged to Capital	...	46,97,425
Extraordinary	...	77,439
Ordinary	...	2,90,956
Primary Agricultural	...	6,47,911
Total	...	57,13,731

The canals paying revenue during the year were the Orissa, Midnapore, and Tidal Canals, the returns being mainly derived from irrigation rates and navigation tolls.

The area irrigated by these canals was 12,571 acres, as against 4,753 acres in the previous year. The demand on account of water-rates and miscellaneous revenue was Rs. 23,405 of which Rs. 19,905 were realized, Rs. 1,118 remitted, and Rs. 2,382 remained due at the close of the year. The navigation returns were Rs. 18,577.

The area irrigated by this canal was 36,349 acres as against 13,406 acres in 1872-73. The demand on account of water-rates was Rs. 78,914, of which Rs. 33,317 were collected, Rs. 1,039 remitted, and Rs. 44,636 remained due at the close of the year. This large balance was due principally to a want of men in the collecting staff. So rapid an increase of irrigation had not been foreseen, and it was not possible to reinforce the establishment in time.

Madras.

Public works.—The Imperial and Provincial assignments for Public Works were Rupees 39,03,000 and Rupees 26,57,553, respectively.

The following table exhibits a comparison between the grant and outlay from Imperial and Provincial Funds in 1872-73 and 1873-74. The allotments in each case are as they stood at the close of the years referred to.—

(See next page.)

Head of Service.	1872-73.		1873-74.	
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.
IMPERIAL.				
<i>New Works.</i>	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.
Military	...	2,53,564	2,84,121	2,66,700
Civil Buildings	...	1,02,394	47,760	15,049
Agricultural	{ Ordinary	3,68,267	2,91,296	3,54,800
	{ Extraordinary	8,17,000	5,96,853	6,80,274
<i>Repairs.</i>	...	2,42,436	2,43,069	2,50,800
Military	...	5,606	3,396	4,751
Civil Buildings	...	13,88,595	12,61,303	13,59,000
Agricultural	...	36,828	2,20,440	66,600
Tools and Plant	{ Ordinary	51,200	6,099	38,128
	{ Extraordinary	.....	15,254	...
Profit and Loss	...	.....	.....	1,518
		32,65,890	29,69,591	30,35,500
		28,36,683		
Establishments	{ Ordinary	6,78,500	6,09,411	6,66,000
	{ Extraordinary	2,01,500	1,79,877	2,01,500
		8,80,000	7,89,288	8,67,500
		7,59,690		
Total	...	11,16,190	37,58,909	39,03,000
		35,96,373		
PROVINCIAL.				
<i>New Works.</i>				
Civil Buildings	...	7,16,722	5,47,183	7,13,498
Communications	...	1,41,139	1,09,828	1,88,708
Miscellaneous Public Improvement	...	67,573	63,479	99,622
<i>Repairs.</i>	...	1,40,397	1,14,183	1,62,677
Civil Buildings	...	31,061	45,994	39,190
Communications	...	11,785	6,821	17,708
Miscellaneous Public Improvement	...	40,743	70,637	32,150
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	770
		11,52,120	9,58,125	12,53,553
		11,65,920		
Establishments	...	2,12,000	2,26,696	2,04,000
		2,51,577		
Total	...	13,64,620	11,85,121	14,57,553
		14,17,497		
<i>Grant-in-aid to Local Funds.</i>				
New works	...	.....	6,50,000	.....
Repairs	...	.....	2,50,000	.....
Establishment	...	.....	8,00,000	.....
Total	...	11,26,000	12,00,000	.....
Grand total	...	24,90,620	26,57,553	.....

Irrigation.—The grants or allotments, and the outlay of the year, are shown below for the whole Presidency :—

	GRANTS.		Outlay.
	Original.	Revised	
<i>Extraordinary.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
New Works ...	6,61,800	4,99,946	4,89,295
Investigation or preparation of projects ..		10,574	10,129
Tools and Plant ...	57,200	9,571	9,601
	7,18,500	5,20,091	5,04,025
<i>Ordinary.</i>			
New Works ...	2,15,940	2,20,202	2,29,318
Minor New Works ...	73,000	80,321	83,051
Repairs ..	13,60,000	13,58,654	14,00,972
Investigation or preparation of projects ..		4,992	4,765
Tools and Plant ..	23,000	18,229	16,182
Reserve ...	52,060		...
Total ..	17,24,000	16,91,398	17,34,288
Grand Total ...	24,42,500	22,11,488	22,48,313

N W Provinces

Public Works—The grant and outlay for the year 1873-74 were as follows :—

	Provincial Imperial	Provincial Local	Local	Famind.	Total	Grand Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
Grant,	18,75,000	20,00,000	3,51,350	4,10,000	44,26,350	
Civil Buildings—						
Original Works,	9,13,358	..	36,841	..	9,50,199	
Repairs,	2,66,427	..	350	..	2,66,777	12,16,976
Communications—						
Original Works,	82,100	4,77,258	31,762	98,700	6,89,820	
Repairs,	2,96,000	12,71,315	11,075	371	15,82,161	22,71,981
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—						
Original Works,	.	7,046	62,329	7,429	76,804	
Repairs,	.	7,313	1,116	9,618	18,447	95,251
Establishment,	3,17,452	3,80,670	40,625	.	.	7,38,727
Tools and Plant,	18,283	20,735	.	5,611	..	44,659
Profit and Loss,	..	16	.	.	..	18
Railway,	..	..	63,304	.	.	63,304
Total,	18,93,600	21,68,155	2,47,402	1,21,759	..	44,30,916
Deduct decrease in stock balance,	19,324	..	..	..	..	19,324
Net Expenditure,	18,74,276	21,68,15	2,47,402	1,21,759	..	44,11,592
Savings on grant,	724	.	1,34,564	.	1,35,288	..
Excess over grant,	..	1,08,155	.	11,759	1,19,914	..
Net Saving,	.	.	.	.	15,974	..

Besides the foregoing, the Provincial Public Works Establishment dealt with outlay on the Imperial account amounting to Rs. 3,15,675, and with contributions to the extent of Rs. 1,98,115. Hence the Public Works Service of these Provinces in 1873-74 aggregated Rs. 49,25,382. Of this Rs. 17,72,987, or 35.7 per cent. (excluding Ferry and other collection establishment) was the cost of the establishment employed.

Repairs.—The expenditure on repairs, as compared with 1872-73, was as follows :—

	1872-73	1873-74
	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Buildings, ..	1 97 066	2,66,777
Communications, ..	13,53,413	15,82 161
Miscellaneous Public Improvements, ..	982	18 447
		23
Total, ..	15,51,461	17,865

Under Civil Buildings the expenditure under the different Budget sub-heads compares as follows :—

	1872 73	1873-74
	Rs	Rs
Revenue,	65,573	70,961
Customs,		963
Judicial,	19 225	18,325
Public Offices, ... ..	..	2,489
Excise,		5,550
Jails,	19,802	31,151
Police,	42 460	68,598
Educational,	14,139	25,782
Medical,		2,178
Ecclesiastical,	12,184	7,284
Public Works,	3,938	4,998
Government Houses, &c,	1,644	4,443
Monuments,	8,227	21,566
Scientific Institutions,	1,919	1,086
Charitable,	2,170	1,118
Total,	1,91,277	2,66,427
General Department,	5,789	...
Local,		850
Total,	1,97,066	2,66,777

The cost of maintaining communications is a heavy charge on the Budget, and in the year 1873-74 stands as follows :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.
1st class metalled roads, ..	9 98,737	11 20 300
2nd class unmetalled but bridged roads, ..	1,40 775	1,26,296
3rd class unmetalled and unbridged roads, ..	56 324	1,04,711
4th class unmetalled roads, ..	11,951	24,089
Total, ..	12,07,777	18,75,429

Ferries.—The income under this head was Rs. 6,75,501, while the expenditure was Rs. 1,46,851, showing a net income of Rs. 5,28,650.

There was a steady increase in the income from ferries, and, compared with 1868-69, the results are as follows :—

	Income		Expenditure	
	1868 69	1873-74	1868 69	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Large bridges, ..	2,70,530	2,82,305	1,49,129	1,07,273
Minor bridges and ferries, ...	3,31,406	3,93,196	23 027	39,578
Total, ..	6,01,936	6,75,501	1,72,156	1,46,851

Rs. 2,29,175 were expended by private individuals on works of public utility as follows :—

Divisions.	CHARACTER OF WORKS.							
	Wells.	Bridges.	Tanks.	Dharmasalas.	Sarais.	Gardens.	Pucka schools.	Total cost.
Meerut, ...	25 ¹	..	...	...	2	2	...	Rs. 10,535
Rohilkhand, ...	91	...	...	1	...	..	1	25,589
Agra, ...	23	..	1	...	...	...	1	22,996
Allahabad, ...	51	...	1	...	1	...	1	15,732
Benares, ...	207	2	55	2	1	1	2	1,41,691
Jhansi, ...	26	...	2	...	..	...	...	12,632
Total, ..	426	2	59	3	4	3	4	2,29,175

Bombay.

Public Works.—The total sum at disposal from all sources was 113 lakhs, of which 102½ lakhs were spent, leaving an unexpended balance of nearly 10½ lakhs. The precise details will be found in the following tabular statement :—

Works.	Grant.	Outlay.	Saving.	Excess.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial, Ordinary, ...	20,21,660	19,10,613	1,11,047	.....
Do. Agricultural, ...	18,51,802	16,22,011	2,29,791	.....
Provincial Funds, ...	33,45,010	30,11,491	3,33,519	.....
Contributions, ...	8,32,013	7,57,769	75,144	.....
Local Funds, ...	11,43,782	8,97,588	2,46,194	.....
Total, ...	91,95,167	81,99,472	9,95,695	.....
<i>Establishment.</i>				
Imperial, Ordinary, ...	5,08,000	4,70,164	37,836	.....
Do. Agricultural, ...	5,62,198	5,62,242	39,956	.....
Provincial Funds, ...	8,33,720	8,94,245	.....	60,525
Contributions, ...	4,638	7,408	.....	2,770
Local Funds, ...	1,68,824	1,34,098	34,726	.....
Total, ...	21,11,380	20,68,157	1,08,518	63,295
Grand Total, ..	1,13,06,547	1,02,67,629	11,02,818	63,295

The cost of establishment amounted to Rs. 20,60,749, which gives a percentage of 27.69 on the outlay exclusive of contributions, of 25.22 including contributions.

The Punjab.

The following statement shows the Expenditure incurred on Public Works in the Punjab (exclusive of Canals and Railways) during 1873-74 :—

Statement showing the Expenditure incurred on Public Works in the Punjab (exclusive of Canals and Railways) during the year 1873-74.

DETAILS.	FROM IMPERIAL REVENUE.			FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS.			FROM LOCAL FUNDS.			TOTAL.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
<i>Military Works.</i>												
Buildings for the accommodation of												
European troops, ...	938	996	1,934	...	...	...	...	...	...	938	996	1,934
Pitto ditto Native troops, ...	38,689	33,447	72,136	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,689	33,447	72,136
Ordnance and Communication Buildings, ...	121	23	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	23	144
Works of Fortification, ...	15,666	13,528	29,194	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,666	13,528	29,194
General Cantonment Works, ...	11,500	5,891	17,391	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,500	5,891	17,391
Miscellaneous Works and Buildings, ...	0,785	8,398	11,183	...	...	...	...	...	...	0,785	8,398	11,183
Total, ...	69,699	62,283	1,31,982	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,699	62,283	1,31,982
<i>Revenue Department, ...</i>												
<i>Civil Works.</i>												
Postal Buildings, ...	10,707	8,211	18,918	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,707	8,211	18,918
Telegraph Office, ...	4,232	2,726	6,958	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,232	2,726	6,958
Revenue ditto, ...	...	...	...	61,851	14,505	66,556	...	...	...	61,851	14,505	66,556
Law and Justice, ditto, ...	...	...	...	4,35,352	1,24,218	5,60,070	...	...	...	4,35,352	1,24,218	5,60,070
Educational ditto, ...	...	...	...	34,851	11,368	46,219	...	...	...	34,851	11,368	46,219
Industrial ditto, ...	...	...	...	9,009	10,590	19,599	...	...	...	9,009	10,590	19,599
Other Public ditto, ...	...	...	...	26,634	25,947	52,581	...	...	...	26,634	25,947	52,581
Total, ...	14,939	10,937	25,876	7,07,897	1,86,694	7,94,521	...	...	...	14,939	10,937	25,876
Total, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Expenditure incurred on Public Works in the Punjab (exclusive of Canals and Railways) during the year 1873-74—(continued).

DETAILS.	FROM IMPERIAL REVENUES.			FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS.			FROM LOCAL FUNDS.			TOTAL.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
<i>Communications.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Roads, &c.	1,68,344	1,25,489	2,93,833	1,86,392	4,19,248	5,55,640	3,04,736	5,44,737	8,49,473
Bridges, &c.	14,450	...	14,450	6,149	...	6,149	20,599	...	20,599
Boat Bridges and Ferries.	1,23,586	1,35,568	2,59,154	1,23,586	1,35,568	2,59,154
Annual Repair and Maintenance.	3,66,454	3,66,454	...	3,66,454	3,66,454
Total.	1,82,794	1,25,489	3,08,283	2,66,127	9,21,270	11,87,397	4,48,921	10,46,769	14,95,690
<i>Miscellaneous Public Improvements.</i>	5,803	...	5,803	7,710	79,388	87,098	19,513	79,388	92,901
Increase of Stock.	39,082	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,455
Establishments.	166	...	...	...	...	...	2,61,250	...	...	6,79,192
Tools and Plant.	24,780	...	...	623	...	...	36,689
Profit and Loss.	48	...	...	...	...	...	48
Grand Total.	2,01,350	...	...	16,20,660	...	...	10,48,856	...	...	39,70,866

Statement showing the Expenditure incurred on Irrigation Works in the Punjab during the year 1873-74.

Details.	FROM IMPERIAL REVENUES.						Total.	
	Ordinary.			Extraordinary.			Original Works.	Repairs.
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bari Doab Canal, ..	18,205	1,35,048	1,53,253	1,90,501	..	1,90,501	2,08,706	1,35,048
Madhupur Workshops, ..	21,996	..	21,996	..	..	..	21,996	..
Lower Satley and Chenab Inundation Canals, ..	175	11,386	11,561	..	..	..	175	11,386
Upper Satley Inundation Canals, ..	1,436	59,987	61,373	..	..	..	1,436	59,987
Indus Inundation Canals, ..	11,895	84,694	96,589	..	..	..	11,895	84,694
Sirhind Canal,* ..	..	..	..	3,17,706	..	3,17,706	3,17,706	..
Western Jamna Canal, ..	4,479	1,20,781	1,25,260	92,282	..	92,282	96,761	1,20,781
Minor Irrigation Works, ..	..	8,727	8,727	..	..	..	8,727	..
Special Surveys, ..	3,170	..	3,170	3,569	..	3,569	6,739	..
Establishments, ..	..	7,39,507	..	..	..	4,06,420	..	11,45,927
Tools and Plant, ..	..	..	35,940	..	..	9,08,386	..	9,44,326
Profit and Loss, ..	..	..	2,068	..	..	..	..	2,068
Suspense Balances, ..	..	..	11,430	..	..	1,12,168	..	1,00,788
Total, ..	..	..	12,48,014	..	..	13,95,620	..	26,43,634
Deduct Receipts on Capital Account, ..	..	..	17,335	..	..	7,524	..	9,811
Net Expenditure of the Year, ..	..	..	12,65,349	..	..	13,88,096	..	26,53,445

* Total expenditure on Sirhind Canal during 1873-74, Rs. 4,47,089
Deduct outlay on Railway prior to 1873-74 charged under head "Works" transferred to "Tools and Plant," Rs. 7,64,786

Difference, as above, ..

Rs. 3,17,706

Irrigation works.

And the Income and Expenditure on Reproductive works was:—

Statement showing the Income and Expenditure on Reproductive Works in the Punjab for the year 1873-74.

NAME OF WORK.	OUTLAY IN CONSTRUCTION TO END OF 1872-73.		INCOME REALISED DURING 1873-74.			DEDUCT CHARGES AGAINST INCOME OF 1873-74.			Net Surplus or Deficit.	
	On Works in Ope- ration	On Works under Construction	Total Outlay.	Direct	Indirect (approxi- mate)	Total Income	Cost of Main-ten- ance including Establishment	Interest on Cap- ital of Works in operation		Total Charges.
	Rs	R _q	R _s	R _a	R _b	R _s	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Western Jamna Canal, Delhi and Gurgaon Irriga- tion Works,	25,77,202	5,39,729	31,16,285	10,03,295	3,72,563	13,75,848	3,72,982	1,15,974	4,88,956	+ 8,86,892
Bari Doab Canal, Madhopur Workshops,	1 83 385		1 83 385	5 476	24 529	30 004	14 129	8 252	22,381	+ 7 623
Lower Satley and Chenab Inundation Canals,	1,22 54,991	11,94,577	1,34 49 569	6 68 573	1,27,987	7 96 510	3,46,086	5,51 471	8,97,560	- 1,01,050
Upper Satley Inundation Canals,	8,76,471		8 75,471	35 313		35 313	29,818	39,806	69,214	- 33,871
Indus Inundation Canals, Rudigar and Sahrawal Canals, Birkand Canal,	1,05,197		1,05,197	1,21,476	2,13,299	3,34,775	1,68,993	4,753	1,68,726	+ 1,66,049
Special Survey, Lower Bari- Doab Canals,	4,42,919		4 42 919	73 899	27 912	1,01,801	1,17,034	19 981	1,36,985	- 36,164
Disso, Barayat Canals, Sutlej River Canal,	4,37,359		4 37 359	74,932	1,71,599	2,46,531	1,58 059	19,681	1,77,740	+ 68,791
	21,321		21,221	5,478		5,478	4,187	954	5,141	+ 337
	39,57,679		39,57,679							
	2,07 278		2,07 278							
	1,41,863		1,41,863							
	57 313		57 313							
Total,	1,68,97,745	60,98,439	2,29,96,184	19,86,452	9,37,838	29,24,290	12,08,286	7,60,895	19,85,083	+ 9,59,607

Oudh.

Public Works.—The total budget grant amounted to Rs. 14,78,175, of which Rs. 13,29,088 were expended as shown below:—

				Rs.	Rs.
Civil Buildings—					
Original Works,	...	...	...	2,29,342	
Repairs,	...	...	..	78,691	
					3,08,033
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—					
Original Works,	..	..	...	6,491	
Repairs,	...	...	...	4,864	
					10,955
Communications—					
Original Works,	...	...	...	3,88,771	
Repairs,	...	...	...	3,36,958	
					7,25,729
Miscellaneous—					
Tools,	...	...	...	9,492	3,801
Establishment,	..	...	...	2,41,951	
Stock,	...	...	...	29,727	
					2,81,170
Total,				...	13,29,088

There are few works which require any special notice. The Military works are no longer under this Administration, and the Imperial outlay was confined to opium, postal, and telegraph buildings. Out of Rs. 21,387 a sum of Rs. 17,099 was spent on original works, and the balance, Rs. 4,288, on repairs. From Provincial Funds the largest item, with the exception of roads, was Rs. 93,906 spent on jails, and the next, Rs. 68,516, on court-houses. There will still be a good deal of expenditure under these two heads for some years to come. Rs. 1,57,456 were expended on the construction and repair of roads, and Rs. 35,867 on bridges. From Local Rates and Funds by far the greater part of the expenditure was on communications.

Central Provinces.

Expenditure.—The following is an abstract of the total grants and expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department under all heads of service during 1873-74:—

Heads of Service.			Budget grants.	Expenditure.
			Rs	Rs
Military		{ Original works	1,12,887	1,17,196
		{ Repairs	1,25,163	1,26,531
Civil buildings	{ Provincial	{ Original works	2,97,681	2,97,521
		{ Repairs	87,815	87,423
	{ Imperial	{ Original works	8,000	8,722
		{ Repairs	2,000	1,749
Communications	{ Provincial	{ Original works	2,19,730	2,05,160
		{ Repairs	1,53,589	1,53,173
	{ Imperial	{ Original works	15,000	8,128
		{ Repairs		
Irrigation	...	...	10,000	5,306
Railways	{ Wardha Valley Railway Nagpur & Chhat tagash Railway		4,71,000	2,92,756
			40,500	36,142
Miscellaneous Public Improve- ments, Provincial	{ Original works			
	{ Repairs	16,776	15,120	
Warora Colliery Works			1,88,500	08,675
Narbada Valley Coal explorations			11,000	14,118
Barrack Department			9,000	8,529
Guaranteed Railways			13,000	10,755
Establishment, Public Works ordinary	{ Imperial Provincial		95,000	1,00,879
			2,20,000	2,26,914
Tools and plant, ordinary	{ Imperial Provincial		2,000	1,831
			40,322	43,002
Profit and Loss	Provincial		...	2,592
Add net increase in stock	Imperial		..	8,545
Total outlay against all Budgets			21,38,913	19,75,577

British Burma.

The expenditure under all heads during the year aggregated £264,649, against grants of £288,952, as will be seen from the following table :—

Service Heads			Original Budget grants.	Modified grants.	Outlay.
			£	£	£
Imperial, Ordinary	..	..	42,100	44,082	44,117
Do Irrigation	...	..	29 000	29,000	28,915
Provincial	...	..	156,003	157,513	148,429
Local	...	..	49,500	58,407	48,188
Total			276,600	288,952	264,649

The total grant for Provincial Services was £157,513, but the disbursements amounted to £143,429 only, thus leaving a balance of £14,084 unexpended. The short outlay is shown under the following heads :—

<i>Original Works</i> ...	{ Civil Buildings	...	...	£6,927	£29,046
	{ Communications	...	...	1,375	
	{ Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	...	744	
					29,046
<i>Repairs</i> ...	{ Civil Buildings	...	...	1,364	2,492
	{ Communications	...	...	704	
	{ Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	...	424	
					2,492
<i>Establishment</i>	...	...	...	...	971
<i>Tools and Plant</i>	...	...	...	...	62
<i>Decorative in Stock</i>	...	...	...	...	1,518
					£14,080

The original grant of £49,500 from Local Funds was augmented by £8,907. The outlay was £48,188, leaving an unspent balance of £10,219. Of this sum, £170, lapsed under Military; £2,051 under Communications, £6,745 under Miscellaneous Public Improvements, and £1,089 under Repairs.

Barar.**The budget grants were :—**

			Rupiah.
Military	...	...	86,881
Agricultural	...	...	83,500
Civil Buildings	...	...	2,68,419
Communications	...	...	2,77,870
Establishment	...	...	1,73,380
Tools and plant	...	...	6,000
Local Funds	...	...	16,738
Increase in Stock	...	...	4,000
		Total	8,16,738

Of which 90·7 per cent. were utilized.

Ajmere and Mhairwarrah.

The total amount of expenditure incurred in Military Works was Rs. 1,26,873 against Rs. 1,66,430 in 1872-73. The total expenditure in Civil buildings was Rs. 94,379 against Rs. 39,194 in 1872-73.

CHAPTER VI.

RAILWAYS.

At the commencement of the year, 5,384 miles of railway were open. A length of 483 miles has been added since that time, 312 miles during the year 1873, and 171 miles in the present year, making a total length of 5,872 miles, upon which traffic is now carried. Of this, 727 miles consist of double lines, and 5,141 of single, 5,725 miles being constructed on the broad or 5' 6" gauge, 28 on a four-feet, and 115 on the narrow or metre gauge. There are now in course of execution 1,033 miles of the metre and 816 of the 5' 6" gauge; and 168 miles of the Great Southern are about to be converted to the metre gauge.

The principal part of the additional extent opened, viz., 229 miles, belongs to the lines in Oude and Rohilkund. These provinces are now supplied with 523 miles of railway. The system extends from Moradabad on the west to Buxar on the east, and joins the East Indian Railway by means of branches at Allyghur and Cawnpore, where bridges are being constructed over the river Ganges; and at Benares and Buxar, where the communication will be effected by ferries. It is in contemplation to continue the present western extremity at Moradabad to some point, probably Saharunpoor, on the existing railway between Delhi and Lahore.

Of the Rajpootana State Railways, 90 miles have also been completed. The section from Delhi to Rewaree, with a branch to the Furrucknugger Salt Works, in all 58½ miles, was opened for salt traffic in February, and for ordinary traffic in July; and the Agra and Bhurtpoor section, 32 miles in length, was opened in August last. The progress on the other portions of this system is satisfactory, its completion being dependent upon the large bridges, of which there are several. The revised estimates for these lines show that the cost will now amount to 1,452,000*l.*, or 5,800*l.* per mile.

As an instance of cheap and rapid construction, the Dakore branch of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway may be mentioned. The line was commenced in November last, and was opened for passenger traffic on the 8th April. It has cost about 4,000*l.* per mile. It was of course an easy line to construct, but the materials were provided from this country, and the works which were on the 5' 6" with 60 lb. rails scale, could not have been completed in so short a time without great energy on the part of the chief engineer, Mr. Mathew, and his staff.

Very satisfactory progress has been made in the Nizam's State Railway, the operations on which have been conducted with considerable energy and skill. The greater part of the line is now ready for the rails, many miles of which have been laid, and it is expected that above 100 miles will be fit to receive an engine by the end of 1874.

Amongst the important engineering works completed during the year must be noticed the great viaduct over the Kistnah River. Uninterrupted railway communication is thus established between Madras and Bombay. The bridge, which was designed by Mr. George Berkley, and constructed under the superintendence of Mr. Lindsley, consists of 36 openings of 100 feet span in the clear, or 107 feet between the centres of the piers. Its length between abutments is 3,848 feet. The maximum height from rail level to low water level is 62 feet. The piers consist of two wrought-iron cylinders, 10 feet in diameter at the base, and 7 feet at the top, placed 11° 11' apart centre to centre, and filled with concrete. The aggregate weight of iron used was 3,877 tons.

The protective works which were being applied to the bridge, over some of the larger rivers, such as the Beas, the Sutlej and the Jumna, have been carried out, and the plan of throwing boulders of stone into the bed of the rivers round the piers seems to have answered. The scour is diverted to where it is harmless, and it is expected that the bridges will now be effectually secured against any damage from future floods.

During the past year no injury to railway works has to be reported, except that sustained by the East Indian Railway, between Ghoga and Bhaugulpore, on the loop line, through the encroachment of the river Ganges. The damage done was trifling, and produced little inconvenience, but a diversion of the line for a few miles has become necessary.

The following table furnishes particulars as to the length of each line sanctioned and the extent opened :—

Railway.	Gauge.	Length of Line.	Length opened during 1878.	Length opened since Dec 1873.	Length sanctioned.	Portion laid with Double Lane.	Length remaining to be finished.
East Indian	5' 6"	1,280	...	...	1,280	414½	...
Great Indian Peninsula	5' 6"	223½	...	...	223½	...	...
Madras	5' 6"	1,278½	...	...	1,278½	887	...
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	5' 6"	85½	22½	...	557½	...	...
Soude, Punjab, and Delhi	5' 6"	406½	...	17	406½	23	...
Great Southern	5' 6"	676	...	...	676	...	...
of India	3' 3½"	444½	...	...	168	...	...
New South India.	3' 3½"	165½	...	...	18½	...	844½
Eastern Bengal	5' 6"	158½	2	...	158½	2½	...
Oude and Rohilkund	5' 6"	695	161	68	523	...	172
Nulhattee	4' 0"	27½	...	...	27½	...	...
Calcutta and South-eastern	5' 6"	28	...	...	28	...	...
Punjab Northern	5' 6"	323	...	...	...	...	323
Indus Valley	5' 6"	493	...	...	...	...	493
Beypootana	3' 3½"	396	90	...	90	...	306
Isapore to Khundwa (Holkar's)	3' 3½"	36½	...	33	33	...	3
Petree branch of Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	5' 6"	22	22	...	22	...	...
Warda Valley	5' 6"	45	15	...	15	...	...
Turbet	3' 3½"	53	...	53	53	...	...
Bazar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khangson	5' 6"	7½	...	...	7½	...	...
Comarwathies	5' 6"	5½	...	...	5½	...	...
Nizam's Government.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gooburg to Hyderabad	5' 6"	121	...	...	...	...	121
Total		7,799½	318	171	5,872½	727	1,847

It will be observed that the Indus Valley Railway, which has hitherto been placed among those lines which were constructed on the narrow gauge, is now included in the category of those which are to be constructed on the 5' 6" gauge.

The following statement shows the state of progress since the railways were commenced, and the length which was open at the end of each year from 1853 to 1873 :—

The only railway not contemplated at the commencement of the year 1873, but which has since been sanctioned is that which was provided to meet the exigencies of the famine. It starts near Patna from opposite the Barh station on the East Indian Railway, and extends 53 miles through Tirhoot, where the famine was very severe, to Durbunga. It was executed with great despatch under the skilful and energetic superintendence of Captain Stanton, R. E., having been commenced in February and completed in April. Rails and materials intended for the Rajpootana Railway were at hand at Calcutta, and were used for the line.

During the year 118,245 tons of materials for the construction and maintenance of the railways, exclusive of 10 locomotives and 85,499 tons of fuel were shipped to India. The value of the goods was 1,448,254*l*, and of the coal, coke, and patent fuel, 116,410*l*, and it cost 310,549*l* to send them to their destination. It will be observed that the freights to Bombay this year were much higher than those to Calcutta. This, combined with the high price of coal in this country, placed the west coast lines to a greater disadvantage even than usual with respect to the cost of working as compared with the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways. Of the above quantities, 59,896 tons, of the value of 789,195*l*, were sent out for the State lines. Two ships were lost, laden with goods for the Great Indian Peninsula, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways, of the value of 2,814*l* and 2,604*l*, respectively. Both cargoes were fully insured.

Shipping Operations, exclusive of fuel, during 1873 on Account of the guaranteed and State Railways.

Railway.	Number of Ships employed in 1873.	Number of Tons of Goods shipped in 1873	Value of Goods shipped in 1873.	Amount paid for Freight and Insurance in 1873	Average Rate of Freight and Insurance per Ton.
		Tons	£	£	£ s d
East Indian ..	22	3,879	91,078	6,309	1 13 0
Great Indian Peninsula ...	26	5,064	99,155	12,037	2 1 1
Madras ..	43	18,571	89,097	29,880	1 13 1
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ..	56	4,545	72,799	10,808	2 4 3
Scinde, Punjab and Delhi ..	28	2,114	35,396	5,313	2 4 7
Great Southern of India ...	16	17,300	149,300	25,000	1 5 5
Eastern Bengal ..	16	661	14,587	2,000	2 7 4
Oude and Rohilkhand ..	40	6,035	106,166	15,000	1 13 4
Carnatic ..	4	605	11,473	1,500	1 18 5
State Railways *	160	59,896	789,195	121,000	1 17 7
Total ...	464	118,245	1,448,254	209,777	

* Freight only.

Railways.

Amount and cost of fuel sent out from England during the year 1873.

	Number of Tons supplied from England.			Total original Cost.			Sum paid for Freight and Insurance.	Average Cost of each Ton when bought in England.			Average Cost of each Ton delivered in India.		
	Of Coal.	Of Coke.	Of Patent Fuel, &c.	Of Coal.	Of Coke.	Of Patent Fuel, &c.		Of Coal.	Of Coke.	Of Patent Fuel, &c.	Of Coal.	Of Coke.	Of Patent Fuel, &c.
RAILWAY COMPANY.													
Great Indian Peninsula,	51,118	1,625	...	55,721	2,092	...	78,612	21 9	...	...	51 7	...	...
Madras,	12,313	365	53	11,304	311	95	18 616	18 4	...	...	50 2	64 5	52 10
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India,	17,328	...	110	41,791	...	256	In cost.	...	...	...	48 3	...	46 6
Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi,	931	60	...	2,902	308	...	1,955	...	...	...	55 10	...	...
Great Southern of India,	1,230	...	...	1,630	...	...	1,559	26 6	...	...	...	...	...
Totals, ...	82,920	2,050	163	113,348	2,711	341	100,772	...	...	...	...	...	...

SHIPMENTS FROM THE COMMENCEMENT.

Period.	Number of Ships employed	Number of Ships lost	Number of Tons of Goods shipped.	Value of Goods shipped.
Up to end of 1860	2,605	39	2,094,686	£ 10,431,976
In 1861	407	...	181,621	1,669,448
" 1862	280	1	138,013	1,487,582
" 1863	279	..	166,840	1,285,464
" 1864	233	2	102,318	1,018,164
" 1865	442	2	199,157	1,729,543
" 1866	581	7	312,227	2,527,757
" 1867	512	5	333,329	3,052,652
" 1868	364	3	188,858	1,849,554
" 1869	455	1	211,750	1,432,784
" 1870	461	1	263,449	1,688,209
" 1871	307	6	168,049	707,765
" 1872	313	1	66,534	655,822
" 1873	401	2	201,590	1,561,602
Total .	7,618	70	4,628,421	31,098,317

The number of proprietors of Indian Railway securities on the 31st December 1873 was 62,318, as compared with 61,940 on the same day the year before. Of these, 56,597 consisted of shareholders or stockholders registered in England and 900 registered in India. Of the latter, 421 only were natives. The remaining 4,821 are holders of debentures and debenture stock. The total amount of capital issued at the same date was 94,720,000*l.*, of which 1,282,000*l.* had been subscribed in India.

Railway.	Number of Shareholders on 31st December 1873.						Number of Debenture Holders.		Total Number of Proprietors on the 31st December 1873.
	Registered in England.			In India			Bond.	Stock.	
	With Stock or Shares to the amount of 1 000l and upwards.	With Stock or Shares of less than 1 000l	Total in England.	Europeans.	Natives.	Total in India.			
East Indian	6,940	8,239	15,208	113	159	302	950	898	17,358
Great Indian Peninsula ..	5,151	7,536	13,015	149	156	305	512	1,426	15,288
Madras	3,327	4,157	7,214	10	43	53	198	..	7,412
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ..	2,277	3,860	6,137	72	13	85	345	..	6,535
Sinde, Punjab, and Delhi	3,723	4,678	8,601	72	13	85	..	110	8,686
Great Southern of India	677	954	1,631	..	20	46	158	138	1,751
Eastern Bengal	648	972	1,620	26	30	109	32	14	1,962
Oude and Rohilkund	1,003	1,407	2,410	79	30	109	..	..	2,565
Carnatic	245	516	761	..	..	..	..	..	761
Total	24,008	32,589	56,597	479	421	900	2,335	2,598	62,318

On the 30th September 1873 the number of persons employed in working the railways, including the Indus Flotilla, connected with the Scinde and Punjab systems, was 75,661. Of these 2,990, or 3·95 per cent., were Europeans; 2,072, or 2·73, were East Indians, and the rest natives. Efforts continue to be made to train natives to fill positions, such as those held by engineers, engine-drivers, fitters, &c., which have usually been held by Europeans sent out from this country; so that, while the proportion of Europeans to natives is small, still further reduction may in time be expected in the number of the former.

Capital Expenditure.—A sum of 4,010,343*l.* was expended on the construction of railways during the year 1873, 2,027,337*l.* by the Government on State lines, and 1,983,009*l.* by the guaranteed companies. Of this amount, 1,469,310*l.* was expended in England,—441,282*l.* by the Government, and 1,028,028*l.* by the companies,—and 2,541,033*l.* in India, 1,586,052*l.* on State lines and 954,981*l.* on guaranteed lines. The companies commenced the year with a balance of 3,565,447*l.* and left off with one of 2,797,435*l.* The whole expenditure on railways in India up to the end of 1873, from the commencement of operations in 1850 was 97,816,291*l.*, of which 92,417,739*l.* consisted of guaranteed capital, and 5,398,552*l.* was expended direct by Government. The amount expended in each year by the companies is given in a statement which follows. The manner in which such expenditure has been divided amongst the various items comprising the construction accounts is also stated below. The railway companies had raised up to the end of the official year, viz., the 31st March, a sum of 94,725,815*l.* which is divided, as follows, into share capital, debentures, and debenture stock :—

			£
Share capital at 5 per cent.	...	...	80,282,550
Do. do. 4½ "	...	...	1,349,970
Do. do. 4½ "	...	...	500,000
Debentures 5 "	...	...	2,611,240
Do. do. 4½ "	...	...	1,707,450
Do. do. 4½ "	...	...	1,302,550
Do. do. 4 "	...	...	1,324,100
Debenture stock 4½ "	...	...	1,925,000
Do. do. 4 "	...	...	3,192,428
Money not bearing interest	...	...	530,527
			<hr/> 94,725,815

It will thus be seen that at the present time 82,533,790*l.* is receiving interest at 5 per cent., 1,349,970*l.* at 4½, 4,132,450*l.* at 4½, 1,302,550 at 4½, and 4,516,528*l.* at 4 per cent. per an-

num. The sum of 530,527*l.* not bearing interest consists of premiums upon shares or stock which were issued above par. The rates of interest on the borrowed capital have varied, and will still vary. During the past year, debentures which were originally issued at 5 per cent. have been renewed at 4. The rate at which debenture stock may hereafter be issued will also depend upon the state of the money market.

Statement showing Distribution of Capital expended.

Railway Company.	Works and Bridges.	Permanent Way and Stations.	Freight and Insurance.	Rolling Stock and Engines.	Establishments.	Miscellaneous Electric Telegraph, Stores, &c.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
East Indian ...	9,580,000	7,140,000	3,000,000	3,650,000	3,730,000	3,550,000
Great Indian Peninsula ...	9,470,000	7,460,000	...	2,860,000	1,614,000	1,600,000
Madras ...	3,408,000	3,824,050	...	1,092,000	879,000	446,000
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	3,205,000	2,093,000	...	1,108,000	777,000	542,000
Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi ...	2,070,000	3,413,000	...	<div> 1,980,320 Steamers and Bar- gers 377,863 Work-shops, 45,504 </div>	1,026,000	789,000
Great Southern of India ...	574,000	475,000	...	102,000	243,000	207,000
Eastern Bengal ...	2,137,000	...	...	390,000	326,000	138,000
Oude and Rohilkund ...	1,078,500	2,084,000	...	367,000	457,000	740,000
Carnatic ...	7,100	32,000	...	13,700	40,000	33,000

Statement of Expenditure in England and India on Indian State Railways, appropriated to the various undertakings as shown in Statements to 31st December 1873, received from India.

State Railway.	Expenditure Appropriated.		
	England.	India.	Total.
STATE RAILWAYS—EXTRAORDINARY.			
	£	£	£
Punjab, Northern, ...	243,368	1,057,056	1,300,424
Indus Valley, ...	81,400	586,073	670,473
Hooblee and Carwar, ...	...	52,675	52,675
Wurdah Valley, ...	2,086	129,855	131,941
Holkar, ...	130,523	260,464	390,987
Nemuch, ...	...	52,577	52,577
Agra District, Rajpootana, ...	152,351	490,878	642,729
Delhi do. do. ...	89,577	391,407	483,984
Western Rajpootana (Survey), ...	...	12,940	12,940
Nulhatee, ...	30,000	...	30,000
Calcutta and South-eastern, ...	268,383	463,814	732,197
Northern Bengal, ...	...	25,929	25,929
Scindia (late Gwalior) Survey, ...	...	6,890	6,890
Nagpore and Chutesghur, ...	...	8,441	8,441
STATE RAILWAYS—ORDINARY.			
Moradabad, Deobund, and Roorkee (Survey), ...	...	2,852	2,852
NATIVE STATES.			
Nizam's, ...	15,000	734,625	749,625
Khamgaum Branch, ...	...	48,530	48,530
Oomraotee Branch, ...	13,316	30,418	43,734
Mysore, ...	...	11,624	11,624
Total,	1,029,004	4,369,548	5,398,552

Showing the Amount of Capital estimated to be required for each undertaking as now sanctioned, the Amount authorised to be raised, the Amount raised, and the Amount withdrawn, to 31st March, 1874.

RAILWAYS.	Estimated Cost of Lines.	Amount authorized to be raised on 31st March 1874.					Amount raised in England to 31st March 1874.					Amount raised in India to Date of last Advice.		Total Amount withdrawn to 31st March 1874 (partly estimated).
		Debtentures.		Capital not bearing Interest.	Total.	Share Capital.	Debtentures.		Capital not bearing Interest.	Total.	Share Capital.	Capital not bearing Interest.		
		Con-vertible into Shares.	Incon-vertible.				Con-vertible into Shares.	Incon-vertible.						
East Indian—Main Line.....	27,760,000	22,723,360	271,640	2,950,000	1,500,000	100,165	27,610,165	271,640	2,950,000	1,500,000	158,827	27,558,460	27,760,590	
East Indian—Jubulpore Line.....	8,250,000	2,782,750	437,250	...	...	30,034	3,230,034	437,250	...	...	30,034	3,237,049	3,151,008
Great Indian Peninsula.....	24,000,000	20,000,000	1,304,250	3,005,500	...	220,602	24,500,132	1,304,250	2,701,450	2,475,559	228,960	23,473,583	23,366,354	
Madras, Bombay, and Central India.....	10,250,000	10,178,700	123,700	500,000	...	9,505	10,512,298	123,700	500,000	...	9,898	10,162,068	10,070,236	
Scinde, Panjab, and Delhi.....	8,000,000	7,262,700	444,700	...	...	34,832	7,742,232	444,700	...	...	94,832	7,739,950	7,687,251
Great Southern of India.....	10,500,000	11,418,900	...	...	...	3,837	11,422,937	...	...	...	3,320	11,079,827	10,990,680
Eastern Bengal, Oude and Rohilkund.....	3,000,000	3,380,100	28,900	425,000	...	38,000	2,839,000	2,377,137	93,800	425,000	26,000	2,800,208	1,857,548	
Carnatic.....	3,200,000	2,755,500	224,900	308,200	...	2,238	2,590,904	224,900	308,200	...	2,268	2,844,599	8,071,546	
Total.....	86,766,000	85,703,139	1,350,900	5,994,330	6,773,236	530,537	97,003,295	80,849,961	1,350,900	5,406,446	6,117,428	94,726,315	92,417,739	

.. These Accounts are subject to modifications; some of them including Expenditure which will be appropriated to Revenues.

Showing the amount received from and withdrawn by each Company during the year ended 31st March, 1874.

Railway.	Amount received.						Amount withdrawn.					
	In England, between 1st April 1873 and 31st March 1874.			In India, between 1st April 1873 and the date to which Accounts have been received.			In England, between 1st April 1873 and 31st March 1874.			In India.		
	Share Capital.	Debenture.	Debenture Stock.	Capital not bearing Interest.	Share Capital.	Capital not bearing Interest.	On account of Stores, Establishment Charges, &c.	For Discharge of Debentures.	Date to which Accounts have been received.	Amount.	Estimated Withdrawals between dates specified & 31st March 1874.	
East Indian: Main Line, ...	£ 76,283	£ 101,489	£ 2,673	£ ...	£ ...	£ ...	£ 113,716	£ ...	28th Feb. 1874	£ 42,092	£ ...	£ 2,073
East Indian: Jubbulpore Line, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	£ 161	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula, ...	£ 391,897	£ 2,088	£ 226,100	£ 139	£ ...	£ ...	£ 208,853	£ 226,100	31st January 1874	£ 55,315	£ 15,000	£ 226,100
Madras, ...	£ 151,986	...	...	...	£ ...	£ ...	£ 95,799	£ ...	"	£ 436,566	...	£ 2,227
Bombay, Baroda, & Central India, ...	£ 77,725	£ 11,893	...	£ ...	£ ...	£ ...	£ 122,557	£ ...	"	£ 58,392	£ 6,000	£ 11,893
Sichde, Punjab and Delhi, ...	£ 842,297	...	...	£ ...	£ 249	£ 67	£ 50,218	£ ...	31st Decr. 1873	£ 4,37	...	£ 316
Great Southern of India, ...	£ 1,335,252	£ 109,886	£ ...	£ ...	£ ...	£ ...	£ 197,165	£ ...	31st January 1874	£ 86,421	£ 20,000	£ 308,586
Eastern Railway, ...	£ 278,034	£ 1,489	£ 613,300	£ 35,458	£ 1,000	£ ...	£ 18,698	£ ...	28th Feb. 1874	£ 93,162	£ 5,000	£ 116,860
Orissa & Madras, ...	£ 681,507	£ ...	£ ...	£ ...	£ ...	£ ...	£ 168,122	£ ...	31st January 1874	£ 350,293	£ 60,000	£ 578,415
Carnatic, ...	£ ...	£ ...	£ ...	£ ...	£ ...	£ ...	£ 52,300	£ ...	"	£ 12,914	£ 5,000	£ 79,844
Total,	£ 5,568,447	£ 489,859	£ 17,568	£ 341,400	£ 35,458	£ 139	£ 1,249	£ 671,028	£ 226,100	£ 617,881	£ 111,000	£ 1,814,987
												£ 1,983,009

* These Balances are subject to adjustment in respect of Rolling Stock supplied by the Main Line for the Jubbulpore Line, ... expenditure of Revenue Account, Sale proceeds of Stores, Returns, &c., exceed by these sums the amounts withdrawn in India on ... during the year.

State of Debenture Loans on the 31st March 1874.

Railway.	Amount.			Rate of interest.	Date at which Loan expires.
	Convertible.	Inconvertible	Total.		
	£	£			
East Indian	...	10,000		4½	19th March 1875.
"	437,250	..		5	23rd March 1875
"	...	196,150		1½	10th August 1875.
"	...	1,024,000		1½	"
"	271,640	..		5	9th August 1876.
"	..	96,100		1½	10th August 1877.
"	...	183,150		1½	"
"	...	1,000,000		4½	22nd August, 1877.
"	..	440,000		4	19th March 1878.
	708,890	2,950,000	3,658,890		
Great Indian Peninsula, ...	...	1,035,150		5	31st Dec 1876.
" "	...	268,800		1	30th June 1878.
	..	1,304,250	1,301,250		
Madras, ...	..	500,000		4½	1st January 1876.
"	123,700	...		5	1st January 1877.
	123,700	500,000	623,700		
Bom. Baroda & Cent. India, ...	223,700	...		5	1st January 1875.
" "	221,000	..		5	1st July, 1876.
	441,700	...	441,700		
Great Southern of India, ..	29,800	...	29,800	3	1st July. 1874.
Eastern Bengal, .	...	179,400		5	1st November 1874.
"	...	45,400		5	1st November 1876.
	...	224,800	224,800		
Oude and Rohilkund, ..	43,700	...		5	15th April 1875.
" "	100	...		5	28th July 1876.
" "	100	...		5	18th February 1879.
" "	...	615,300		4	4th June 1880.
	43,900	615,300	659,200		
			6,915,340		

Statement of withdrawals out of Capital for expenditure ; showing the amount withdrawn in England and in India by all the guaranteed Indian Railway Companies during each financial year from the commencement to 31st March 1874.

Year.	England.	India.	Total.
	£	£	£
1840—50	69 211	6,682	75,893
1850—51	61,161	38,099	99,263
1851—52	151,212	197,111	351,323
1852—53	171,920	252,610	427 560
1853—54	252,181	418,165	670,349
1854—55	960 578	769,278	1,730,156
1855—56	1 935 071	1,131 337	3,366,411
1856—57	1 752, 813	1 762,287	3 515 100
1857—58	1 328,213	2 011 825	3,423,068
1858—59	1 911,033	3,551 075	5,192,108
1859—60	2,508,668	1 662 796	7,171,464
1860—61	2 388,315	5,190 400	7 578,715
1861—62	1,597 130	5 001,782	6 602,212
1862—63	1,552 393	1 010 551	5,863,344
1863—64	1,115,116	3 310,507	4,755,653
1864—65	1,396,821	2,725,419	1,122,240
1865—66	2,222,679	3 111,187	5 636,866
1866—67	3,958,357	3 339,346	7,267,703
1867—68	3,921 490	3,195 591	7,120,081
1868—69	1,969,811	2 512,084	4,181,898
1869—70	2,298,680	2,111,171	4,742,851
1870—71	1 899 034	1 877,216	3,776,270
1871—72	886,996	1,609 732	2,496,728
1872—73	822,905	3 15 750	477,245
1873—74	1,028,028	728,881*	1,756,909*
	38,799,698	51,231,812	93,031,710
Deduct amount withdrawn by the Calcutta and South Eastern Railway Company, this Railway having subsequently become the property of the State	267 362	316,609	613,971
	38,532,536	53,895,203	92,417,739

* These amounts are partly estimated.

Note.—The total expenditure in India in each year as shown in the above Statement will not be found to coincide with that shown in the Indian Finance

Accidents.—The total number of accidents to passenger trains officially reported during the year was 258, of which 13 were caused by collisions, 20 by trains getting off the proper line, 26 by fires, 165 by cattle trespassing, and 34 by other and minor causes. The number of persons injured was 433. Of these, 96 were passengers, 236 railway servants, and the rest trespassers. There were 166 deaths, 13 passengers, 74 railway servants, and 79 trespassers. In the previous year the number killed was 211, of whom 9 were passengers and 154 servants. Last year three passengers lost their lives through accidents beyond their control, and 54 were injured in the same way. In like manner two railway servants were killed and 28 injured, 72 having been killed and 134 injured by causes which they might have avoided.

Revenue.—The receipts of the railways during the year 1873, after paying all expenses, amounted to 3,185,069*l.*, being 315,846*l.* in excess of the previous year. The gross receipts were 6,742,790*l.*, compared with 6,351,614*l.* of 1872, and the expenses 3,557,721*l.*, or 53 per cent., compared with 3,482,394*l.*, or 55 per cent. The revenue for each of the last five years and the amounts paid for guaranteed interest in each year were as follows :—

		Revenue.			Guaranteed Interest
		£			£
1869	...	2,520,952	...	4,013,871	
1870	...	2,846,600	...	4,212,577	
1871	...	2,656,260	...	4,422,242	
1872	...	2,469,223	...	4,600,883	
1873	..	3,185,069	...	4,613,511	

It will thus be seen that the net amount borne by the state has in the five years averaged 1,550,996*l.* per annum, and that while in the first year of the five the deficiency was 1,492,919*l.*, in the last it was 1,428,442*l.* When it is borne in mind that during this time the open mileage has been increased by about 1,000 miles these results are disappointing. It may be observed, however, that trade for the last few years has not been in a satisfactory or flourishing state. The imports of merchandise show an actual falling off.

and Revenue Accounts, owing to the fact that the transfers of expenditure to Revenue Account can at present only be made in the books in this country on receipt of the half-yearly Appropriation Statements to June and December, instead of being apportioned each month, as in the Indian Books.

		Rupees.
In the year	1869-70 they were	32,92,75,198
"	1872-73 "	31,26,05,614
The exports in the same years were—		
	1869-70 ...	50,67,95,448
	1872-73 ...	53,44,08,833

The want of proper access to many of the stations on the lines is also one cause of the slow progress which has hitherto been made in the development of the traffic. When this deficiency has been supplied, and when feeders to the existing lines are constructed, a marked improvement will probably appear. The East Indian Railway, for example, will very likely receive a considerable amount of traffic from the Oude and Rohilkund Railway. The Great Indian Peninsula will be fed by the Indore line, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India by the branches to Patree and Dakore, lately constructed at a moderate cost. .

The following tables give the revenue of each railway for the last two years, and the guaranteed interest paid to each company.

(See next page.)

Statement showing the Revenue from the Indian Railways in 1872 & 1873, as given in the Accounts passed by Government.

Railway.	Receipts.				Expenditure.				Percentage of Gross Receipts.	Net Receipts.			
	Passengers.	Goods.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Maintenance.	Working, &c.	Total.	£.		s.	d.		
GUARANTEED.													
East Indian : Main Line,	1873	740,042	18,817	758,859	17 11	9,516	9 4	2,570,114	5 11	197,891	6 4	769,335	9 0
" " "	1872	721,963	18,817	740,780	17 11	135,906	9 4	2,437,013	5 11	167,891	6 4	806,937	9 0
Jubbulpore Line,	1873	69,944	12 8	86,779	8 9	21,911	16 7	178,035	18 0	21,784	6 10	79,801	15 7
" " "	1872	73,287	12 8	79,759	8 9	67,698	16 7	220,644	18 0	18,406	6 10	80,127	15 7
Great Indian Peninsula,	1873	508,276	19 7	1,203,412	12 6	29,829	15 3	1,728,019	7 4	198,930	13 0	911,508	19 3
" " "	1872	498,013	19 7	1,177,902	12 6	29,829	15 3	1,716,757	7 4	188,746	13 0	908,788	19 3
Madras,	1873	231,249	1 0	390,524	17 5	18,199	17 6	630,873	15 11	131,355	6 70	229,929	19 7
" " "	1872	218,164	1 0	328,091	17 5	14,965	17 6	608,852	15 11	92,246	6 70	204,659	19 7
Bombay, & Central India,	1873	298,898	16 9	598,584	0 11	14,793	6 8	517,854	4 4	84,084	7 3	215,518	13 10
" " "	1872	195,551	16 9	504,510	0 11	14,793	6 8	517,854	4 4	84,084	7 3	215,518	13 10
Southern, Punjab, & Delhi,	1873	189,571	3 10	270,059	18 5	18,453	1 1	425,475	3 4	67,103	8 3	307,527	10 2
" " "	1872	189,571	3 10	270,059	18 5	18,453	1 1	425,475	3 4	67,103	8 3	307,527	10 2
Indus Steam Navigation,	1873	5,691	17 6	63,480	15 9	91	13 10	71,114	12 1	21,434	3 8	45,078	19 9
" " "	1872	4,306	17 6	63,480	15 9	91	13 10	71,114	12 1	21,434	3 8	45,078	19 9
Great Southern of India,	1873	46,763	10 11	49,973	0 8	3,176	15 4	102,013	6 11	17,115	6 11	53,031	8 5
" " "	1872	40,432	10 11	49,973	0 8	3,176	15 4	102,013	6 11	17,115	6 11	53,031	8 5
Carnatic,	1873	5,493	8 10	397	8 9	50	0 3	4,473	17 10	46	4 10	1,337	11 10
" " "	1872	5,493	8 10	397	8 9	50	0 3	4,473	17 10	46	4 10	1,337	11 10
Eastern Bengal,	1873	107,393	7 7	154,733	13 8	59,740	14 2	31,308	16 0	98,771	7 11	132,217	11 9
" " "	1872	107,393	7 7	154,733	13 8	59,740	14 2	31,308	16 0	98,771	7 11	132,217	11 9
Oude and Rohilkhand,	1873	63,240	3 11	47,192	2 8	12,490	0 6	255,803	0 6	50,211	1 2	104,870	10 6
" " "	1872	63,240	3 11	47,192	2 8	12,490	0 6	255,803	0 6	50,211	1 2	104,870	10 6
Totals for Guaranteed Railways.													
1873	2,182,633	1 3	4,234,817	17 5	293,812	9 6	6,720,953	8 2	731,372	18 2	12,756,789	3 8	
1872	2,075,921	1 3	3,958,151	17 5	300,261	9 6	6,334,330	8 2	748,496	18 2	12,723,398	3 8	
GRANT.													
Calcutta and South-Eastern, ...	1873	5,416	1 11	3,671	15 1	1,119	10 3	10,307	7 3	3,270	9 9	10,499	14 1
" " "	1872	5,180	1 11	3,671	15 1	1,119	10 3	10,307	7 3	3,270	9 9	10,499	14 1
Nulbari,	1873	5,683	17 8	2,607	9 5	143	18 9	8,445	5 10	1,099	5 5	3,973	4 0
" " "	1872	5,683	17 8	2,607	9 5	143	18 9	8,445	5 10	1,099	5 5	3,973	4 0
1st April to 31st December,	1873	3,911	1,609	124				5,644		603		2,023	
" " "	1872	3,911	1,609	124				5,644		603		2,023	
Omravatties,	1873	600	8 5	1,563	2 10	17	16 8	2,211	7 11	468	17 10	2,076	8 5
" " "	1872	710	8 5	1,579	2 10	23	16 8	2,111	7 11	468	17 10	2,076	8 5
Kangra,	1873	181	14 1	1,470	17 6	10	17 9	1,663	9 4	244	0 4	1,251	3 10
" " "	1872	230		913		5		1,138		516		516	
Totals for all the Railways.													
1873	2,194,515	8 4	4,244,161	2 8	254,114	13 11	6,742,790	18 0	786,453	9 6	12,771,568	4 3	
1872	2,085,943	8 4	3,964,614	2 8	301,061	13 11	6,351,514	18 0	748,178	9 6	12,733,216	4 3	

Memorandum.—The rate of exchange is 2s. the rupee for the Carnatic, Oude and Rohilkhand, Omravatties, and Kangraun Railways, and 1s. 10d. for the others.

* No returns have been received for the Rajpootana State Railway.

GUARANTEED INTEREST.—INDIAN RAILWAYS.
Statement of the Total Amount of Interest advanced to each of the under-mentioned Railway Companies
to 31st December, 1873.

Railway Company.	Interest advanced to 31st December 1872.			Interest advanced during 1873.						Total.					
				England.		India.		Total.							
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.						
East Indian, Main Line	15,830,402	9	7	1,330,528	1	3	11,624	3	2	1,342,152	4	5	17,162,554	14	0
" " Jubbulpore Line	1,404,320	17	0	159,240	2	11	615	19	10	159,856	2	9	1,564,176	19	9
Great Indian Peninsula	10,145,676	15	8	1,134,687	16	5	12,046	9	3	1,146,734	5	8	11,292,411	1	4
Madras	5,378,908	0	1	500,103	16	9	—	—	—	500,103	16	9	5,879,011	16	10
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	8,537,764	0	8	384,363	4	6	269	10	7	384,632	15	1	8,922,396	15	9
Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi	4,162,132	16	4	550,920	8	1	2,869	3	7	553,789	11	8	4,715,922	8	0
Great Southern of India	746,979	2	2	138,660	8	0	—	—	—	138,660	8	0	885,639	10	2
Eastern Bengal	1,197,209	17	0	138,794	17	0	1,073	5	6	139,868	2	6	1,337,077	19	6
Oude and Rohilkund	544,349	14	5	203,425	1	3	5,836	19	0	209,262	0	3	753,611	14	8
Carnatic	81,215	12	3	38,452	1	7	—	—	—	39,452	1	7	119,667	13	10
Total	43,018,959	5	2	4,579,175	17	9	34,385	10	11	4,613,511	8	8	47,632,470	13	10

A Statement showing approximately the amounts advanced on account of guaranteed interest to the several under-mentioned Railway Companies to the 30th June 1873, beyond the amount of net revenue applied thereto.

Railway Company.	Total Amount advanced to 31st December 1873.*	Aggregate of Net Revenue Balances for the several half-years to 30th June 1873, inclusive.	Net Amount advanced.
	£	£	£
East Indian, Main Line...	17,162,555	12,693,015	4,469,540
" Jubbulpore Line	1,561,177	246,374	1,317,803
Great Indian Peninsula...	11,292,411	5,727,702	5,564,709
Madras ...	5,879,012	2,691,268	3,187,744
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	3,932,397	1,544,395	2,378,002
Sinde, Punjab, and Delhi	4,715,922	290,327	4,425,595
Great Southern of India ..	885,639	316,028	569,611
Eastern Bengal	1,337,078	806,538	530,540
Oude and Rohilkund ...	753,612	21,173	732,439
Carnatic ...	119,668	6,213	113,455
Total ...	£47,632,471	24,343,033	23,289,438

Traffic and working.—The failure of the agency of the Oude and Rohilkund Company to furnish the usual statistical returns causes some of the statements to be incomplete. The deductions also cannot, necessarily, be so exact as they otherwise would have been, and strictly accurate comparisons of general results are rendered impossible. 22,243,220 passengers of all classes and 14,584 season ticket holders were carried by upwards of 70,300 trains, and the number of miles travelled by *these trains was 5,627,183. The goods conveyed amounted to 3,266,062 tons of merchandize and 669,826 tons of minerals, which were placed in 111,000 trains, and the miles travelled by these trains were 9,020,705 and 200,917 respectively. The cost of doing this work amounted to 3,491,158*l.*, being 25*·*3*l.* per train, and 4*·*46*s.* per train mile. The gross receipts, exclusive of the Indus Flotilla, amounted to 6,671,676*l.*, being 48*·*34*l.* per train, and 7*·*82*s.* per train mile. The receipts from passengers last year, including the Indus Flotilla, were 2,194,607*l.*, compared with 2,085,340*l.* of the year 1872. The receipts from goods were 4,292,005*l.*, compared with 3,964,614*l.* of the

* The interest for the half-year to 30th June 1873 not being paid until the succeeding half-year.

previous year. The number of passengers carried last year was nearly 2,000,000 in excess of the previous year. The usual proportion of classes is preserved, but the absence of the Oude and Rohilkund returns prevents the exact ratio being arrived at. Comparing last year's returns with those of 1869, five years ago, the results are as follows, viz. :—

NUMBERS. .

Year.			1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd and 4th Class.	Total.
1869	..	...	137,762	626,355	15,247,516	16,011,633
1873	..	...	142,086*	544,302*	20,254,438*	22,243,220†

RECEIPTS.

			£	£	£	£
1869	...	..	92,600	133,773	1,263,481	1,496,117
1873	...	...	90,998*	100,675*	1,614,597*	2,194,607†

The goods traffic last year exceeded the amounts conveyed in 1872 by 336,465 tons, and that of 1869 by 230,524 tons only, the receipts in 1873 being 4,292,000*l.* compared with 3,705,364*l.* in 1869. The passenger traffic has thus been increasing at the rate of about 1,231,000 in numbers, and 139,698*l.* in receipts yearly. The goods traffic fluctuates very much, and on the average has only increased in amount at the rate of 46,100 tons, while the receipts have increased at the rate of 115,327*l.* per annum. This cannot be regarded as satisfactory progress, especially when the increased mileage is borne in mind.

* Exclusive of the Oude and Rohilkund passengers not returned.

† Inclusive of the Oude and Rohilkund passengers, taken from half-yearly return of total numbers.

NET EARNINGS OF THE INDIAN RAILWAYS DURING 1873.

Railway.	Amount.	Per Train Mile.	Percentage of gross Receipts.
GUARANTEED.			
	£		
East Indian, Main Line ...	1,609,688	5.6	62
" Jubbulpore Line ...	76,650	3.4	43
Great Indian Peninsula ...	620,582	3.3	36
Madras ...	271,697	2.7	43
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	208,895	4.3	41
Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi ...	152,673	2.2	31
" Indus Steam Flotilla ...	4,551	—	6
Great Southern of India ...	51,304	3.2	50
Eastern Bengal ...	153,907	5.4	49
Oude and Rohilkund ...	30,444	—	27
Carnatic ...	1,707	2.3	42
STATE.			
Calcutta and South Eastern ...	[Loss 261]	—	—
Nulhuttee ...	3,373	2.5	40
BERAR.			
Oomrawuttee ...	[Loss 332]	—	—
Kamgaun ...	188	2.3	11

Summary.—There are now open in India 5,872 miles of railway, which have cost about 97,000,000*l.*, giving an average expenditure of 16,536*l.* a mile. Of this length, 727 miles are laid with a double line and 5,725 miles on the 5 ft. 6 in. gauge. A further extent of 1,850 miles is now in course of execution, of which 817 miles will be on the 5 ft. 6 in. and 1,033 on the metre gauge. It has lately been decided that the Indus Valley line shall be constructed on the 5 ft. 6 in. instead of on the narrow gauge. During last year 312 miles of additional line were opened. The quantity of materials sent out from England last year amounted to 118,670 tons, exclusive of 10 locomotives and 85,499 tons of fuel. The Government were the chief consignors, having shipped nearly 60,000 tons for the State railways. Since the commencement of railway operations in India about 4,700,000 tons of materials have been despatched to that country, of the value of 31,150,000*l.* The proprietors of Indian railway securities numbered 62,318 on the 1st January, being only 378 in addition to the previous year. Of these, 56,597 were shareholders registered in England, and

4,821 were holders of debenture bonds or stock. Only 900 shareholders reside in India, of whom 421, or 67 per cent. of the whole, are natives. Upwards of 4,000,000*l.* was expended in the construction of railways during the year 1873, the expenditure being nearly equally divided between the Government and the companies. The whole amount of guaranteed capital which had been raised to the 31st March last was 94,725,000*l.*, of which 92,417,000*l.* had been expended. The sum expended direct by the Government amounted to 5,398,000*l.*, making a total expenditure of upwards of 100,000,000*l.* The net revenue derived from the railways amounted to 3,185,000*l.*, being upwards of 315,000*l.* in excess of the previous year. The gross receipts were 6,742,000*l.* compared with 6,351,000*l.*, and the expenses 3,557,000*l.* compared with 3,482,394*l.* The guaranteed interest advanced by the Government was 1,428,442*l.* in excess of the revenue. The passenger traffic increased from 20,332,823 in 1872 to 22,243,220, and produced 2,194,515*l.* instead of 2,085,942*l.* The goods amounted to 3,266,062 and the minerals to 669,826 tons, and the receipts were 4,294,160*l.* compared with 3,964,914*l.* The miscellaneous traffic was 254,114*l.* against 301,061*l.* The expenses of maintenance amounted to 786,453*l.* and of working to 2,771,268*l.*, being at the rate of 53 per cent. of the gross receipts as compared with 55 per cent. in the previous year. On the East Indian the rate was 38. On the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi it was 69. The number of trains run was 137,406 compared with 155,594 of the previous year. The train mileage was 15,650,597 compared with 14,543,862. The train mileage receipts averaged 8*5*/₂*s.*; the expenses 4*4*/₆*s.* The conclusions to be drawn from the results of last year's operations are, that the normal condition of the railways is, under existing circumstances, one of slow progress; that the railways are capable of doing more work; that with branches and good roads judiciously laid out traffic will increase; that in most cases a reduction in expenditure is feasible; that with proper care and economy and an enlightened management the majority of the lines would become more profitable and probably remunerative.

CHAPTER VII.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPHS.

General.—The results of the year 1873-74 were on the whole very satisfactory. There was an increase of revenue, not equal to what was anticipated, yet considerable; a decrease in expenditure, in complaints, in the times of transmission, in errors, interruptions, and generally of defects in working.

Revenue and Expenditure.

					Rs.
In 1872-73, the working expenditure was	...	...	...	...	25,70,905
the revenue	...	...	...	...	18,38,788
					<hr/>
Difference	...	...	...	...	7,32,117
In 1873-74, the expenditure was	...	...	...	...	25,81,283
the revenue	...	...	...	...	20,19,617
					<hr/>
Difference	...	...	...	...	5,61,666

This difference will annually diminish as the area of operations extends. The strength of the direction and construction officers is constant; it could not be diminished if the work decreased one-half; it would require but slight increase if the work were doubled. The variable element is the subordinate staff, and that increases in a smaller ratio than the work.

It costs little more labor or expense for the Assistant Superintendent, who has executive charge of 400 miles of Government wire and a few offices along a railway, to also maintain that railway's wires, but it is manifestly to the pecuniary advantage of both Railway and Government that he should do so. During 1873-74 the Department earned Rs. 60,206 as rent for the wires it let to, and maintained for, railways.

The commercial part of the traffic *per se* is not unremunerative; it is the political lines and offices chiefly on the frontier that are the drag upon the telegraph prosperity. However large or however small may be the tariff, it is impossible to make the revenue of such offices as Kohat, Abbottabad or Jacobabad, equal the expenditure incurred on their maintenance.

For many years few people believed that the guaranteed railways could earn enough to pay their interest; but some now do more and are annually improving in this respect. The Telegraph Department will, it is to be hoped, follow this good example; but whether it does or does not, it is admitted that the immense growth of the total revenues of the country during the past 25 years is chiefly due to its greatly improved communications, and that if these have not paid directly, they have done so indirectly and most profitably.

The cash receipts (exclusive of rent due from railways) amounted to Rs. 18,19,456, as compared with Rs. 17,27,600 during 1872-73. The following are the principal items:—

		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Inland messages	...	12,31,303	3	0			
Foreign messages	...	5,52,127	15	0			
Total message revenue	...				17,83,431	2	0
Sale of forms, books and maps	...	4,118	0	0			
Telegraph Gazette	...	13,719	0	0			
Guarantees	...	11,702	0	0			
Miscellaneous	...	6,156	0	0			
					36,025	0	0
Total Cash	..				18,19,456	2	0

Pro forma charges—

		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Value of free messages despatched by order of Government	..	95,157	4	0			
Value of European news delivered free to certain officials	..	40,325	0	0			
Total <i>Pro forma</i>	—				1,38,482	4	0
Total Cash and <i>Pro forma</i>	..				19,57,938	6	0
Earnings	...				20,19,617	0	0
					61,679	0	0

Difference composed of the following items—

Claims from Railway	...				57,894	0	0
Do. Guarantees	...	11,587	0	0			
Less cash received	...	11,702	0	0			
Ceylon railway maintenance					2,845	0	0
					900	0	0
					61,679	0	0

The following are the net results compared with the previous year:—

NATURE OF COLLEC- TIONS.	INCREASE.		DECREASE.		PERCENTAGE OF			
					Increase.		Decrease.	
	No.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
State... ..	7,883	20,934 8 0	...	0 0 0	13·43	10·29	...	...
Private ...	53,197	59,018 3 0	...	0 0 0	8·50	3·93	...	...
TOTAL ...	61,080	79,952 11 0	...	0 0 0	8·92	4·99	...	...

Out of the number 7,883 (increase), Bengal alone sent 6,275 and British Burmah 1,289. The latter was the country called upon to supply the enormous amount of rice required to meet the pressing demands of the former; of the remainder, (only 319,) nearly one-half or 152, came from Assam, and were connected with the arrangements for placing that province under a Chief Commissioner, and the remaining 167 are spread over the whole of India.

The following return gives the number and value for the past seven years of all messages, except departmental, and the percentage of increase or decrease, as compared with the figures for 1867-68, and shows an increase in value of about 57 per cent. in that time.

The proportions of the total revenue earned by each class of messages were:—

			Private.	State.	Total.
Inland,	...	...	57.09	11.95	69.04
Foreign,	...	...	30.32	.64	30.96
Total,			87.41	12.59	100 per cent.

Number of Messages.—The total number of messages, Inland and Foreign, transmitted was 7,88,048. The particulars are exhibited in the following return. Of this number, 7,45,468 were paid messages, divided as follows:—

			PRIVATE.	STATE.	TOTAL.
			Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Inland,	...	...	79.44	8.77	88.21
Foreign,	...	...	11.69	.16	11.79
Total,			91.07	8.93	100.

Private messages increased 8.50 per cent. and State messages 13.43 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

The increase in State messages was in inland traffic only, there having been a slight decrease in Foreign State telegrams. Private traffic shows an increase under both heads.

The following abstract contains a list of stations arranged in order according to the number of messages despatched from each:—

No. of sent paid messages per annum,				No. of OFFICES.	
				1872-73.	1873-74.
Above 1,00,000	...	...	...	1	1
" 75,000 and under 1,00,000	...	...	...	1	1
" 50,000 " " 75,000	...	...	...	0	0
" 25,000 " " 50,000	...	...	...	1	2
" 20,000 " " 25,000	...	...	...	1	1
" 15,000 " " 20,000	...	...	...	1	1
" 10,000 " " 15,000	...	...	...	3	1
" 5,000 " " 10,000	...	...	...	15	18
" 1,000 " " 5,000	...	...	...	82	93
" 500 " " 1,000	...	...	...	56	54
" 100 " " 500	...	...	...	86	84
" under 100	...	...	...	5	4

Temporary offices and those open for a portion of the year have been excluded from this calculation.

The average number of paid-sent messages per office is 3,313 for 1873-74, against 3,119 for 1872-73.

The amount of Signal Office expenditure, exclusive of Ceylon, is extracted below and contrasted with previous years :—

YEAR.	Number of Offices.	Message revenue	Number of Messages.	Signal Office expenditure.		Decrease as compared with 1868-69.	
				Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
1868-69	...	186	11,56,093	433,552	13,47,706 6 0	.....
1869-70	...	190	12,10,610	513,135	13,13,423 1 0	34,281	5 0
1870-71	...	197	13,01,516	629,233	12,19,022 8 0	98,683	14 0
1871-72	...	192	15,76,593	702,706	12,36,566 2 0	1,11,140	4 0
1872-73	...	195	17,03,478	726,311	12,78,166 3 0	69,540	0 0
1873-74	...	225	17,83,431	788,018	12,60,401 0 0	77,305	6 0

Complaints.—The following is an abstract shewing the number and percentage of complaints by the public during the past seven years :—

YEAR.	TOTAL NUMBER OF "PRIVATE" AND "STATE" PAID MESSAGES.			TOTAL NUMBER OF COM- PLAINTS.			PERCENTAGE OF COM- PLAINTS.		
	Indian.	Foreign.	Total.	Indian.	Foreign.	Total.	Indian.	Foreign.	Total.
1867-68	2,82,583	28,361	3,10,944	414	174	588	15	61	19
1868-69	3,41,845	32,626	3,74,471	618	283	903	18	87	24
1869-70	4,41,327	43,291	4,84,618	418	403	821	09	93	17
1870-71	5,10,311	67,020	5,77,361	312	409	721	06	61	12
1871-72	5,75,535	79,403	6,54,938	241	240	484	04	30	07
1872-73	6,06,294	78,094	6,84,388	224	184	408	034	209	054
1873-74	6,57,582	87,886	7,45,468	217	148	365	035	189	053

Speed of Signalling.—There was an increase of speed amounting to 30 per cent., or, excluding the Madras—Galle route, 25 per cent., over the averages of the preceding year.

The following is an abstract of these returns for the past seven years, which explains itself and shows how steady the progress has been year by year. The average time occupied in the transmission of foreign and other precedence messages is far lower :—

YEAR.	CALCUTTA AND KURRACHEE.			CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.			CALCUTTA AND MADRAS.			BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.			BOMBAY AND MADRAS.			Mean of time occupied in transmission over all five routes.
	Calcutta.	Kurrachee.	Mean.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Mean.	Calcutta.	Madras.	Mean.	Bombay.	Kurrachee.	Mean.	Bombay.	Madras.	Mean.	
1867-68	17 48	18 55	18 21	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1868-69	8 8	8 46	8 27	19 34	19 45	19 39	10 29	8 26	9 27	6 0	6 45	6 22	9 15	10 13	9 44	12 43
1869-70	4 43	3 25	4 4	20 41	13 37	17 9	17 20	20 35	18 37	6 4	5 23	5 43	12 20	10 50	14 53	12 52
1870-71	2 17	3 30	2 53	5 0	5 12	4 0	2 59	2 46	2 52	1 2	1 57	1 29	2 59	2 55	2 57	7 42
1871-72	1 55	2 4	1 59	3 6	2 31	2 40	1 53	1 42	1 47	0 50	1 23	1 7	1 23	1 13	1 21	3 3
1872-73	1 37	1 29	1 33	2 42	2 6	2 20	2 6	2 0	2 8	1 10	0 56	1 3	1 30	1 13	1 22	1 48
1873-74	1 32	1 18	1 25	1 55	1 35	1 40	1 31	1 27	1 29	1 1	0 52	0 56	0 58	0 31	0 46	1 16
																H. M.

YEAR.	STATEMENT SHOWING THE RELATIVE TIME INTERVALS BY EACH ROUTE EACH YEAR, ADOPTING THE AVERAGE OF 1873-74 AS THE UNIT.															Total number of messages transmitted
	Calcutta.	Kurrachee.	Mean.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Mean.	Calcutta.	Madras.	Mean.	Bombay.	Kurrachee.	Mean.	Bombay.	Madras.	Mean.	
1867-68	12 95	...	...	11 23	...	...	6 37	...	...	...	...	...	12 69	310,944
1868-69	6 96	...	...	5 00	...	...	12 78	...	...	...	...	...	18 37	374,471
1869-70	2 86	...	...	2 91	...	...	7 31	...	...	...	...	...	10 28	484,618
1870-71	2 03	...	...	2 91	...	...	1 86	...	...	...	...	...	3 85	577,861
1871-72	1 40	...	...	1 60	...	...	1 14	...	...	...	...	...	1 76	654,988
1872-73	1 09	...	...	1 37	...	...	1 34	...	...	...	...	...	1 78	684,388
1873-74	1 00	...	...	1 00	...	...	1 00	...	...	...	...	...	1 00	745,468

Free "news messages."—5,777 were despatched against 5,000 in 1872-73. Their value was Rs. 98,157-4.

Messages exchanged with Railways.—The number is still insignificant. At present barely 41,000, from nearly 700 stations, are sent over the joint lines, but whenever arrangements are made similar to those that exist in England, where the railway transfers at the nearest point to the state offices, they will, no doubt, largely increase.

Departmental Service Messages.—There was a slight falling off in the number of service messages. Considering the general increase in the departmental operations, this result exhibits the strict check imposed on the use of the telegraph in respect to its own members.

Undelivered Messages.—There was a reduction in number of 32.7 per cent. of undelivered messages, as compared with 1872-73; and if to this difference be added the large increase in the number of messages transmitted, a vast improvement will be shown in this important matter.

Press Messages.—The number of Press messages was only 2,375, and the value of the concession made (the difference between the ordinary rates and those actually levied) was Rs. 44,188-12.

These figures exhibit in a marked manner the difference between the enterprise of England and of India. The whole of India spent only Rs. 14,729, in the year, in obtaining information on subjects of general interest. The London Famine lines, said in one day Rs. 1,400 for one telegram containing news from the famine districts.

Undoubtedly, in India, there is a lack of sensational occurrences interesting to its residents, and an absence of that perhaps unhealthy impatient curiosity, of that competition and of those press associations that exist in Europe and America, but something more than the meagre information communicated by Reuter might be culled from the newspapers received weekly at various ports from Australia, China, Europe and America, something worth communicating two or three days earlier than is possible by post, with advantage to the readers, and of the press proprietors. The number of both is certainly far greater in England and America. But how much larger is the area of India and how slow, comparatively, the communication by post.

It pays in England and in America to forestall the post by a few hours, but in India a few days appear to be of little consequence.

Interruptions.—The improvement in the number and duration of interruptions has been steady and satisfactory. As compared with 1868-69, the number has decreased 40·12 per cent. This, if the extension of the lines be taken into account, represents a decrease of nearly 100 per cent., and a corresponding increase in efficiency. A comparison with the previous year 1872-73 indicates a very decided improvement during the past year, the actual number of interruptions having been 19 per cent., and the relative number nearly 24 per cent. less. The average duration of the interruptions was also less during 1873-74—a result doubtless, in some measure, attributable to the action of electrical testing.

Number of Offices.—The particulars of all new offices opened during the year are given in the following return. The number working on the 31st March, 1874 was 225, being 22 per cent. excess of the number on the same date of the previous year. All those offices opened in the distressed districts that do not pay their working expenses, or are not required for political purposes, will be closed as early as practicable :—

Division.	Name of Telegraph Office.	When opened.	REMARKS.
Bangalore, ..	Ooonoor, ...	March 21, 1874, ...	Opened on the requisition of the Madras Government.
Bengal, ...	Dinapore, ...	November 19, 1873, ...	Opened at the suggestion of the Director General, and proposed to be worked by soldier signallers.
Bombay, ...	Limree, ...	April 1, 1873, ...	Opened on guarantee by the Chief of Bhownggur to make good any loss that may be incurred on account of working and maintenance of the lines.
British Burmah, ...	Bassein, ...	February 3, 1874, ..	On recommendation of the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, as affording great facility to commerce of British Burmah.
Ditto, ...	Elephant Point, ...	April 3, 1873, ...	Ra. 300 per mensem guaranteed by the Chamber of Commerce.
Ditto, ...	Laingha, ..	July 9, 1873, ...	Frontier Office. To connect the telegraph system of British and Upper Burmah.
... ..	Saugor, ...	April 14, 1873, ...	On the recommendation of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, on political and military grounds.
Punjab, ...	Mean Meer, ...	November 20, 1873, ...	On recommendation of Superintendent, Punjab, as a military office.
Ditto, ...	Shaharunpur, ...	December 12, 1873, ...	Experimental. On recommendation of Superintendent, Punjab, who expects it to pay its expenses.
Ditto,* ...	Adamwahan, ...	July 4, 1873, ...	Opened on guarantee by the I. V. S. Railway to pay all the expenses.
Famine lines,	Mozufferpore, ...	February 18, 1874, ...	Opened under authority of the Government of India for famine purposes.
	Hazepore, ...	" 18, 1874, ...	
	Sectanurree, ...	" 22, 1874, ...	
	Darbhanga, ...	" 21, 1874, ...	
	Moteeharee, ...	" 23, 1874, ...	
	Muddhoo-banee, ..	" 24, 1874, ...	
	Bettiah, ...	" 27, 1874, ...	
	Barrh Ghât, ...	March 9, 1874, ...	
	Neraya, ...	" 9, 1874, ...	
	Rannuggur, ...	" 9, 1874, ...	
	Bazeetpore, ...	" 14, 1874, ...	
	Naga Bustee, ...	" 18, 1874, ...	
	Sooool, ...	" 27, 1874, ...	
	Tajpore, ...	" 28, 1874, ...	
OFFICES CLOSED.			
		When closed.	
Dacca, ...	Scallo, ...	July 10, 1873, ...	Bank Office, Pudda River.
Sind, ...	Indus, ...	left September 17, 1873, ...	Bank Office.
	Dumagodium, ...	.....	Transferred to Madras Irrigation Department.
	Enchamilly, ...	.....
	Sironchu, ...	.....

: NUMBER OF OFFICES OPEN ON THE 31st* OF MARCH 1874.

DIVISION.	CLASS.			TOTAL.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	
Arracan	2	3	...	5
Assam ... ..	...	4	6	10
Bangalore	2	3	7	12
Bengal	3	13	4	20
Bombay	5	5	13	23
British Burmah ..	2	6	4	12
Ceylon	3	2	3	8
Dacca	3	2	1	6
Famino ... ..	...	3	11	14
Gaujam	2	3	5	10
Indore	1	4	3	13
Madras	5	...	3	8
Malabar Coast ...	4	8	4	16
Nagpore	3	3	7	13
Oudh and Rohilkund	...	1	5	6
Punjab	3	5	24	32
Rajpootana	1	2	5	8
Sind	2	2	5	9
GRAND TOTAL ..	41	69	115	225

Number of offices open on 31st March 1873, ...	...	203
DEDUCT—		
Number of offices opened during 1873-74 ...	...	2
ADD—		
Number of offices opened during 1873-74, ...	...	201
		21
Total number of offices open on 31st March 1874, .	...	225

Electrical.—The practice of systematic testing of the lines was rigorously maintained with useful results for ordinary working, but its value is enhanced by its bearing on duplex working.

The theory of "duplex telegraphy" is no novelty; but practical difficulties have until recently, baffled electricians and delayed its use on long lines.

During the past few years many inventions have been brought forward professing to overcome the said difficulties, but as far as is known, the credit of instituting a really simple, practical means of working duplex telegraphy on long land lines belongs to the Indian talented Electrical Superintendent—Mr. L. Schwendler.

By his solution of the troublesome problem of obtaining absolute balance automatically, he has made duplex telegraphy easy to work on long as well as on short lines.

The experiments in connection with it extended over several months; but since duplex telegraphy more than doubles the working capacity of a wire, the success that has resulted from them will compensate for the trouble and expense, and will, doubtless, prove remunerative to Mr. Schwendler, who has patented his invention. A commencement will shortly be made with it on the Bombay and Calcutta line, and if it prove as successful as we are justified in expecting it to be, the necessary apparatus will be constructed as rapidly as possible for Kurrachee—Calcutta, Calcutta—Madras, Calcutta—Rangoon, Bombay—Madras, and eventually for all well insulated lines on which the traffic is too heavy for a single wire.*

A very large number of defective insulators have been discovered with the aid of the portable detector and removed from the lines. Many of these defective insulators are to all appearances perfectly sound, and unless submitted to this test might long have escaped observation.

Summary.—The net results of the traffic operations for the year 1873-74 are very satisfactory. They may be summarised briefly as follows:—

Compared with the previous year 1872-73—

Inland traffic increased 8.45 per cent. in extent and 3.69 per cent. in value.

Foreign traffic increased 12.54 per cent. in extent and 6.97 per cent. in value.

Total number of paid messages increased 8.92 per cent.

The total cash revenue increased 5.27 per cent.

The average speed of transmission increased 30 per cent.

Complaints have decreased 16 per cent.

The number of undelivered messages decreased 32.7 per cent. in number, irrespective of the increase in traffic.

The number of offices increased 11.82 per cent.

Errors in messages decreased very considerably, but figures are not available for direct comparison.

Interruptions decreased 19 per cent. actual; 24 per cent. relative.

Signal Office expenditure decreased 1.39 per cent. The total reductions in Signal Office expenditure from the year

* Since this was written the system has been tried on the Bombay—Calcutta line, and has proved eminently successful, and, permitting the introduction of improvements in office routine has more than doubled the carrying capacity of the line.

1869-70 amount to nearly Rs. 3,00,000, notwithstanding the large increase in the number of offices, amount of work, the great improvements made year by year in the manner in which it had been performed, and the unavoidable increase in salaries due to annual increments.

Line Conservancy.—An organic change has been made in the conservancy of lines. Formerly, line runners were maintained at the offices whose duty it was, in the event of contact or interruption, and only then, to go forth from the offices at each end of the interrupted section and to pass under the line until one found the fault and repaired it. Sometimes they met without discovering the fault and had then to try again.

This was waste of power. Lines must deteriorate, and if the deterioration is equal on several lines, the faults occur so much about the same time that whilst two men were hunting for one, there was no one available to look for the others.

Systematic testing by shewing deterioration and by enabling the officers to determine the position of the faults, gave the first blow to this practice. When the capacity of lines is known, only one man need be sent out, and he is told, within the limits of a few miles, where to look for the accident.

The organic change introduced last year—the application of prevention in lieu of remedy—has been under consideration for some years as part of a large scheme for dividing maintenance from traffic. No one will dispute the truth of the propriety of division of labor, but to carry out the whole is not easy, because of the great distance between offices and the consequent enormous sizes of the separate charges. The first step in this direction has, however, been made. The line runner has ceased to be part of an office. He is now considered as part of the maintenance establishment, and his duty is to prevent, as much as to repair, accidents. He is expected to patrol the lines, to remove incipient faults, and generally to keep the lines clear of everything that can interfere with the unobstructed passage of the electric fluid. Bits of straw and string hanging on the wire, which did no harm when the lines were single, now that so many are multiple, produce leakage or even contact.

Inland Tariff.—During the year 1873-74 there were no changes in the local rules. In the previous year they were assimilated as closely as possible to the international rules; but as they have the same defects as have been found to exist in the latter, it is desirable to amend them. The free address is of advantage to all and especially to the natives, who being so much more numerous than Europeans and with fewer varieties of name, require extra detailed indications of their personality

and residence.* A telegram addressed to a European at any station, even if his name be Smith, is pretty sure to be delivered; but a telegram addressed to Ram Sing, unless the names of the lane and mohulla (generally pretty long,) are also telegraphed, has little chance of reaching that individual.

The liberty to telegraph in their own language at the same rates as they can in English is not appreciated, and the natives show sound judgment in so seldom availing themselves of it. Whatever the language be, it must be expressed in the Roman character, and there is more liability to error in making this conversion and in transmitting it when converted, than when the telegraph-master converts the Hindustani message into English for transmission, and the telegraph-master at the terminal translates it back for delivery to the addressee. But neither the very complete address nor the facilities placed at their disposal appear to influence the ordinary Hindu bunniah. With him a penny saved is a penny gained. He therefore prefers the post at half an anna, and has yet to learn the value of time and how many pounds may be earned by spending rupees on the saving of some of it.

The Marwarees are exceptional; they telegraph freely and they enjoy the excitement of gambling. When the cotton season is over, they will make time bargains by telegraph for opium or any other article of fluctuating value.

The number of Inland paid messages transmitted was 6,57,582 (of which 65,339 were state messages); their value was Rs. 12,31,303-3. The transactions for the past seven years are given below:—

(See next page.)

YEAR.	STATE.			PRIVATE.			NEWS FREE.			TELEGRAPH SERVICE AND OTHER FREE.			TOTAL.			Number of offices open during each year.	Number of miles of line	Number of miles of wire
	No.	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE		No.	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE		No.	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE		No.	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE		No.	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE				
		No.	Decrease		Increase	No.		Decrease	Increase		No.	Decrease		Increase	No.				Decrease	Increase
1867-68	41,306	..	..	2,69,538	..	..	8,199	...	..	54,699	..	..	3,73,732	..	..	171	13,887	18,067
1868-69	40,615	..	1 67	3,33,856	23 82	...	6,640	..	18 44	52,391	..	1 20	4,33,552	18 27	...	186	14,423	21,124
1869-70	39,403	..	2 98	4,45,215	33 36	...	3,590	..	44 73	55,222	5 4	...	5,43,435	49 62	...	195	14,275	21,905
1870-71	37,606	...	4 5	5,39,755	21 23	...	3,573	7 69	...	47,999	...	13 08	6,29,233	15 79	...	205	14,016	23,361
1871-72	54,306	44 4	...	6,00,633	11 00	..	3,769	..	2 68	43,999	...	8 33	7,02,706	11 67	..	199	15,326	28,973
1872-73	68,659	8 10	..	6,25,729	4 17	...	5,008	82 87	...	36,915	..	16 13	7,26,341	3 36	..	203	15,705	31,209
1873-74	66,542	13 43	...	6,78,926	8 50	...	5,777	15 15	...	36,903	...	38	7,88,048	8 49	..	225	16,136	32,670

The increase over the previous year is not great, being 8.45 per cent. in number and 36.9 per cent. in value or excluding state messages 7.90 and 2.20 per cent. respectively. The only noticeable feature is the slight decrease in relative value as compared with 1872-73, which is doubtless attributable to the condensation resulting from the more general use of secret codes in mercantile correspondence.

In fact, the telegraph revenue varies with, and is almost a meter of, the state of trade. If trade be dull, receipts are dull; if trade be brisk, revenue rises. On the steady normal increase of former years, the receipts for foreign and local messages were estimated at Rs. 18,87,562; but the stagnation of trade affected the revenue, which produced up to October 1873 Rs. 13,510 less than during the corresponding period of the former year, and probably if the failure of the autumn rains had not, by threatening famine, given an impetus to the rice trade, the total revenue would have been worse than that for 1872-73. As it was, the imminence of a great famine forced an unexpected increase of work, and the year closed with an increase of Rs. 1,07,253, or nearly 6 per cent. better than the revenue of 1872-73, instead of a deficit.

INTERNATIONAL TARIFF AND COMMUNICATIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Extensions.—The following are the more important extensions that were made during the year :—

The Eastern Company laid an additional cable in two sections (Falmouth—Vigo, and Vigo—Lisbon) between Falmouth and Lisbon, connected Otranto to Alexandria *via* Candia and Zante, and also laid cables between the islands Chios, Syra and Tinos.

The Brazilian Sub-Marine Telegraph Company connected Portugal with Brazil *via* Madeira and St. Vincent, the last section between St. Vincent and Pernambuco was opened to international traffic on the 24th June 1874.

A new undertaking, called the direct Spanish Telegraph Company, connected Marseilles and Barcelona by cable, and on the 5th May 1874 gave notice of the opening of a sub-marine line between Santander on the north coast of Spain and the south coast of England.

On 1st November 1873, Kingston, Jamaica, was connected by cable with Colon (Aspinwall), and on the 1st January following communication was established between Colon and Panama (Isthmus of Panama).

A land line in Native Burmah was connected with the Indian system and opened for traffic on the 6th July 1873.

MAINTENANCE OF COMMUNICATION.

The Eastern Telegraph Company.—The cables between Bombay and Suez worked without accident during the year.

Between Falmouth and Lisbon there were two interruptions lasting from 20th October to 1st November 1873, and from 15th February to 18th March 1874. During their continuance the traffic was diverted through France, and suffered little or no delay. The service by this route was throughout excellent, the average time intervals were very low, and the maximum time occupied by any message between Great Britain and Calcutta during the year was 26 hours, while the minimum was as low as 22 minutes.

The British Indian Extension, China Sub-Marine and British Australian Telegraph Company.—These three Companies were in June 1873 amalgamated under the title of the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company.

There were five interruptions on the cables of this company, but with one exception (that between Madras and Penang, lasting from 12th to 26th May 1873) all were of short duration. The Australian land line was only once interrupted, 28th to 30th March 1874, and communication with these distant places was maintained with admirable regularity throughout the year.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company.—Eight interruptions occurred on this Company's cable, viz. :—

Hong-Kong and Amoy.

1. 18th July to 4th August 1873.

Amoy and Shanghai.

4. { 28th June to 5th July 1873.
24th October to 27th October 1873.
28th November to 29th November 1873.
2nd January to 7th January 1874.

Shanghai and Nagasaki.

2. { 17th April to 28th April 1873.
18th July to 21st August 1873.

Nagasaki Wladivostock.

1. 18th December to 30th December 1873.

On the 1st May 1873 the lines of the Government of Japan were opened to the world in connection with this Company.

Indo-European Route.—The lines on this, the Teheran route to Europe, were thoroughly well maintained. The speed of transmission was high, and the service regular and most satisfactory. Of the eight interruptions that occurred, one was under 2 hours, another under 3; and of the remainder, two only

lasted more than a day. The highest time interval recorded between Great Britain and Calcutta was 27 hours; the lowest, 19 minutes.

Route via Turkey.—Communication by this route was fairly well maintained. There were fourteen interruptions during the year, of which two ceased the same day, seven on the following day, four on the second, and one on the third day.

The traffic by this line continued to decrease. In 1871-72 it reached 18·08 per cent, in 1872-73, 4·75 per cent., and in 1873-74 only 2·73 per cent. of the whole.

Growth of Foreign Traffic.—The Indian revenue from international traffic amounted to Rs. 5,52,127-15, as compared with Rs. 5,16,115 9 during the preceding year, an increase of 6·97 per cent. The number of messages increased in a higher ratio, *viz*, from 78,094 to 87,886, or 12·54 per cent.

The following is a summary of the distribution of this traffic :—

MESSAGES DESPATCHED FROM INDIA.

<i>Westward—</i>		
<i>Via Bombay</i>	14,143	
<i>Via Kurrachee</i>	11,471	
		25,614
<i>Eastward—</i>		
<i>Via Madras</i>	3,813	
<i>Via Amoor</i>	40	
<i>To Native Burmah</i>	1,143	
		4,996
Total of despatched messages . .		30,610

MESSAGES ADDRESSED TO INDIA.

<i>From the West—</i>		
<i>Via Bombay</i>	12,040	
<i>Via Kurrachee</i>	11,615	
		23,655
<i>From the East—</i>		
<i>Via Madras</i>	3,754	
<i>Via Amoor and Kurrachee</i>	82	
<i>From Native Burmah</i>	636	
		4,422
Total of received messages		28,077
Total to and from India		58,687

MESSAGES PASSED IN TRANSIT.

<i>From East to West</i>	14,748	
<i>West to East</i>	14,436	
<i>West to West</i>	15	
		29,192
GRAND TOTAL		87,886

The Eastern Company obtained the largest share of the westward traffic, but not so large as in the previous year, as will be seen from the following figures :—

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL TRAFFIC WESTWARD BY EACH OF THE
THREE MAIN ROUTES.

	Eastern Company.	Teheran Route	Turkish Route.
1871-72	52.81	29.11	18.08
1872-73	65.05	30.20	4.75
1873-74	53.14	44.13	2.73

The increase *viâ* Teheran is very marked.

From the following statements shewing the nature, extent, and value of foreign traffic for the past seven years, it will be seen that the revenue from this source has very nearly trebled.

RETURN OF THE NUMBER AND VALUE OF FOREIGN MESSAGES.

[illegible]

YEAR	NUMBER OF MESSAGES.				Indian share of value.	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OR DECREASE AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR.				REMARKS
	To India.	From India.	Transit.	Total.		Increase.		Decrease.		
						No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
1867-68	14,521	13,830	...	28,351	Rs. As 1,93,558 12	...	...	...	Tariff reduced.
1868-69	16,417	16,142	...	32,559	1,98,377 9	14 84	2 49	...	...
1869-70	21,624	21,467	...	43,291	2,55,452 9	32 96	28 77	...	...
1870-71	28,810	35,115	3,095	67,020	3,27,567 0	54 81	28 23	...	...
1871-72	28,856	31,889	18,658	79,403	4,55,850 11	18 47	39 10	...	Tariff increased . 10-word messages abolished.	
1872-73	24,613	25,849	27 632	78,094	5,16,115 6	...	13 22	1 64	...	
1873-74	28,077	30,610	29,184	87,886	5,52,127 15	12 54	6 97	...	Including 15 mes- sages, value Rs. 96 9, from west to west. 10-word tariff with word increments to Great Britain and America in- troduced on 15th November.	

The value of the international traffic amounted to 30.96 of the message revenue, as compared with 30.30 per cent. in 1872-73.

Tariff Changes.—One important tariff modification was introduced during the year to which a great proportion of the increase in traffic must be attributed.* From the 15th November 1873, the conventional unit of 20 words was reduced to 10 in respect of messages exchanged with Great Britain and America with single instead of 10-word increments. It has been found that not only has there been a large increase in the number of short messages, but also that in some cases the new tariff has had the effect of increasing the length of messages. This is quite intelligible, as the system of charging for each word removes the necessity for compressing a message within fixed limits, which was unavoidable when the charge was limited to gradations of 10 words.

From the above-mentioned date the charge was from India to Great Britain :—

<i>Via</i> Suez and Teheran	...	...	2-2 per word.
<i>Via</i> Turkey	...	...	2- "

The sudden increase in the value of the receipts which followed the introduction last year of the 10-word minimum with single word increase, is certainly in favor of a single word unit; but the one unalterable, and therefore the only true, basis for a tariff is the letter.

There is nothing lower than a letter—combinations of letters form words of variable length—combinations of words form sentences of various lengths. The length of the letter alone never alters.

The chief objection raised against a letter unit is the labour of counting, but this is easily simplified. The true obstacle is the novelty of the thing. There were many who condemned the idea of railways, others who argued that the flint was better than the percussion musket, and so on, who, if alive, would now feel ashamed that they ever held such opinions. Great opposition is to be anticipated to the introduction of the letter unit; but it will be established eventually. The direct American Company is going to adopt it. Once it obtains a fair trial it

* The following figures may be taken as an approximate indication of the financial result :—

For the first seven months of the year, April to October, there was a decrease in number of 537, and value of Rs. 10,721-14, as compared with the same period of the previous year. For the remaining five months of the year there was an increase of 10,329 in number and Rs. 46,734-7 in value.

The unusual stagnation of trade during the earlier months has probably contributed in some measure to this result, but it is believed to be mainly due to the action of the revised tariff; for, although this tariff applies only to the correspondence with Great Britain and America, an analysis of the traffic shows that this represents between 70 or 80 per cent. of the whole.

will establish itself as firmly or more so than the present unit of words. On the present system; the German, with compound words of seven syllables, or the merchant with his code of long Scandinavian proper names, pays no more for the extra trouble he imposes than the Frenchman or Englishman who uses the ordinary language of his country, the words of which average less than five letters per word, and which, being familiar to the signallers, do not give one-fourth of the labor of the former.

Extensions of Lines and Wires.—The number of miles of permanent line on 1st April 1874 was 15,954, against 15,705 of the previous year. The number of miles of wire was 32,438 against 31,101, and of cables 101 against 108.

Store Branch.—As compared with former years, the total cash expenditure was considerably smaller than usual :

				Rs.
Expended in	1870-71	...	...	4,05,474
"	1871-72	...	...	3,97,150
"	1872-73	...	...	4,11,355
"	1873-74	...	...	2,92,040

Of this nearly Rs. 72,000 were expended on branch establishments* and contingencies at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurra-
chee, and minor places, equivalent to 3 per cent. on the total value of stores received and issued by them, amounting to Rs. 24,35,352.

In the Workshops the debits and credits are as follow :

	Rs.		Rs.
To Workshop labor	40,265	By Outturn	1,84,233
" Establishment	15,387	" Balance on 31st March	
" General charges	2,715	against unfinished	
" Balance from last year	13,165	works	19,598
" Materials issued	1,16,771	" Miscellaneous recoveries	159
TOTAL	1,88,303	TOTAL	2,04,040

This showing a nominal profit of Rs. 15,737.

The chief object of the Workshops is to keep the telegraph going. There is an immense amount of petty repairs and miscellaneous job-work, which varies in quantity, with circumstances over which we have no control—such as cyclones—and in quality, from cable-making for crossing large Indian rivers and high iron masts for air spans, to odd screws and missing parts required for the repair of some electrical instrument quite out of date.

* This sum (Rs. 72,000) covers all expenses for establishment and labor for receiving, taking charge of, marking, packing, and despatching stores, and for accounts connected therewith.

The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure of the department during 1873-74.

RECEIPTS.

		Actual.
REVENUE—	Rs.	Rs.
Sale of telegraph stamps	29,00,789	
Deduct payments to other Telegraph Administrations ...	11,76,782	
„ Refunds to senders of messages	179	
	11,76,961	17,23,828
Cash received for transmission of messages under ex- ceptional circumstances		18,467
Cash received from other Telegraph Administrations ...		4,821
Fees on bearing and forwarded messages, including those on Hooghly River line		20,519
Service taxes calls not repayable		641
Revenue in postage stamps		993
Undercharges recovered		1,889
	Total for Messages ...	17,71,158
Sale of books, forms, and maps		4,118
Sale of Telegraph Gazette		13,217
Guarantees by Native States and other authorities ...		11,702
Rent from railways		60,206
Miscellaneous		6,252
	Total Revenue ...	18,66,653

OUTLAY.

	Outlay. Rs.
CAPITAL—	
Works—In Telegraph Department	3,16,438
„ In Public Works Department	4,07,120
Establishment and Plant	1,84,100
Increase in balance of stores	1,11,193
	Total ... 10,18,791
Deduct portion not chargeable against departmental grants:—	
Public Works expenditure as above	4,07,120
Expenditure in England	4,00,876
Expenditure of other departments	41,178
	Total deducted ... 1,49,174
	Net Total Capital ... 1,69,617
REVENUE—	
Line Maintenance.	
Repairs in Telegraph Department	1,72,405
„ in Public Works Department	24,178
Establishment and Plant	4,91,704
	Total Line Maintenance ... 6,88,287

Indian Telegraphs.

Deduct—Repairs in Public Works Department not chargeable
against departmental grants 24,178

Net Total Line Maintenance ... 6,64,109

Signalling.

Establishment and Plant ... 17,93,138
Profit and Loss ... 2,620

Total Signalling ... 17,95,758

Total Revenue .. 24,59,867

Total Capital and Revenue (as detailed on next page) ... 26,29,484

Abstract of Total Expenditure.

TOTAL CHARGES OF THE YEAR.							
	TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.			In England.	Public Works Department.	Other Departments.	TOTAL.
	In India.						
	Cash.	Stores from stock	Total.				
Works ...	74,127	2,42,311	3,16,438	...	4,07,120	...	7,23,558
Repairs ...	92,953	79,446	1,72,405	...	24,178	...	1,96,583
Establishment and Plant ...	23,43,404	1,25,538	24,68,942	...	...	...	24,68,942
				Stock increased		Stock increased	
Stores (increase in balance)	2,84,529	6,15,450	3,30,921	4,00,876	...	41,178	1,11,133
Profit and Loss ...	2,620	...	2,620	...	...	...	2,620
Total...	27,97,639	1,68,155	26,29,484	4,00,876	4,31,298	41,178	35,02,836

CHAPTER VIII.

P O S T O F F I C E .

In the internal administration of the department during the year 1873-4 the most important events were (1) the introduction of a new Post Office Manual ; (2) a radical alteration in the system of accounts ; and (3) the revision of inland postage rates and conditions, both as respects official and private correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS WITH PLACES ABROAD.

A new mail packet service, plying once in four weeks, was established between Singapore and Brisbane by way of the Torres Straits : the contract was arranged by the Government of Queensland, and all correspondence for that colony, instead of travelling by Point de Galle and Melbourne, is now conveyed by the newly opened route. The rates of postage on all letters for the Australian Colonies were also reduced from 8 annas 8 pie to 6 annas per half ounce, the rule of compulsory prepayment being still retained.

The route to countries in Foreign Europe through Italy and France was abandoned and another route substituted *viâ* Bombay, per French packet, through the Mediterranean and thence through France ; and coupled with this alteration a reduction in the rates of letter postage was effected.

Thus the lines worked under contract with this Company stood on the 31st March 1874 is follows, *viz.* :—

- (1.) Direct weekly communication between Calcutta, Rangoon and Moulmein, with an extension to the Straits once every four weeks : fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Rangoon, *viâ* Akyab : fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Akyab *viâ* Chittagong.
- (2.) Communication once a week between Bombay and Kurrachee, with a continuation once a fortnight to the Persian Gulf.
- (3.) Four-weekly communications between Madras, Rangoon and intermediate ports on the East Coast.
- (5.) Fortnightly communication between Calcutta, Bombay and intermediate ports on the East and West Coasts.
- (6.) Monthly communication between Calcutta, Port Blair and Camorta.
- (7.) Fortnightly communication between Akyab and Kyonk Phyou, with a fourweekly extension, except in the monsoon, to Sandoway.

A yearly subsidy of Rs. 7,25,000 is paid for the maintenance of all these lines except the Port Blair and Camorta line, for

which special contract arrangements exist in respect to the transmission of Government stores.

Turning now to steam services performed by companies other than the British India Steam Navigation Company, the only change on record was one under which fortnightly communication was substituted for monthly communication between Moulmein, Tavoy and Mergui, the contract having been given for three years on a subsidy of Rs. 18,000 per annum.

The lines are :

(1.) By the Irawaddy Flotilla and Burmese Steam Navigation Company, for weekly communication between Rangoon, Mandalay and intermediate ports, with a monthly extension to Bhamo, the subsidy being Rs. 5,000 per mensem.

(2.) By the Burmese Steam Tug Company, for fortnightly communication with Moulmein, Tavoy and Mergui, on a yearly subsidy of Rs. 18,000.

(3.) By Jardine, Matheson and Company (of Hong Kong) and Apcar and Company (of Calcutta), for the conveyance of mails monthly between Calcutta, the Straits and Hong-Kong, the dates of departure being regulated primarily with reference to the Calcutta opium sales (no subsidy).

(4.) By the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, for fortnightly communication between Busreh and Bagdad, the subsidy being Rs. 4,000 per mensem.

EMBOSSED ENVELOPES.

One of the gravest evils with which the Indian Post Office has to contend consists in the deep-rooted native habit of using for purposes of the post the flimsiest of paper and of folding it so minutely as to leave no room for the direction: these directions, which generally contain much superfluous matter, are often spread over the whole space available on both sides of the cover, and the confusion is enhanced by the post marks which, for want of space, have to be impressed on the address itself. It was hoped that the enlargement in 1869 of the unit of letter weight from one quarter to one half of a tola would work good; but the measure was not followed by any marked improvement in the description of paper or size of envelope used by the native public. As a remedy therefore envelopes embossed with half-anna and with one-anna stamps were offered for sale at the value of the stamps they bore, no charge being made for the paper. This change commenced from July 1873 and at once became very popular. The demand for embossed envelopes far exceeded the most sanguine estimate, so much so, that in four months the Superintendent of Stamps at Calcutta exhausted a supply which would otherwise have lasted over a quarter of a century. Since then Messrs. De la Rue and Company have been busy in making envelopes for India, and though for many months they have been turning out this class of stationery at the rate of 57 reams a day, the required quantities had not at the close of the year been stored in the several

local stamp depôts. It is encouraging to find that the demand for these envelopes springs largely from the principal up-country centres of native commerce, a fact which tends to shew that the envelopes are being used by the class for whose benefit this concession was introduced.

SECTION I.—POST OFFICES, LETTER-BOXES, AND RURAL MESSENGERS.

The abstract below contrasts the newly established postal receptacles of the year with those of the preceding year. Bengal and Madras exhibit the largest extensions, those being the only postal circles where the transfer of the district post to the Post Master General's management is still in progress: in Bengal however some of the new post offices were only started as temporary establishments to meet the exigencies of famine operations. On the 31st March last the number of postal receptacles in India stood at 6,805, as compared with 6,305 on the corresponding date of the previous year, giving a net increase of 500. During the year under report 189 rural messengers were newly entertained and 60 dispensed with, the total number of servants under this class retained on the 31st March 1874 being 1,253.

					Opened in 1872-73.	Opened in 1873-74.
Post Offices	...	...	...	...	200	234
Letter-boxes	...	...	...	...	300	514
TOTAL,					500	748

SECTION II. POSTAL LINES.

A statement shewing the distance over which the mails were carried in each circle by the various methods of conveyance during the years 1872-73 and 1873-74 is given in an abstract form below.* The increase under the head "railway" and the decrease under "runners and boats" are mainly due to extensions on the Oudh and Rohilcund and the Rajputana State Railways. The large increase under the head "sea" is attributable to extensions of the local steam services under contract with the British India Steam Navigation Company.

* See next page.

YEAR.	Railway.	Mailcart Horse and Camel dak.	Runners and boats.	Sea.	TOTAL.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
1872-73	5,368½	3,915	33,406	6,367	49,056½
1873-74	5,738½	4,008	32,947	11,928	54,616½
Increase	370	88	...	5,561	5,560
Decrease ... ..	...	...	459	...	...

SECTION III.—CORRESPONDENCE.

A recent alteration in the method of preparing the statistical

YEAR.	Letters.	Newspaper.	Parcels.	Books, patterns and packets.	TOTAL.
1872-73	83,127,098	7,928,092	653,401	1,448,723	93,157,314
1873-74	98,531,628	8,762,200	605,312	1,336,363	109,235,503
Increase	15,404,530	834,108	...	...	16,078,189
Decrease ... ..	...	...	48,089	112,360	...
Increase percentage ...	18·5	1·05	...	...	17·2
Decrease percentage ...	...	...	7·3	7·7	...

returns of the department and in the headings under which this information is classified, has interfered with the usual detailed contrast of the correspondence in 1873-74 with that of the previous year. A comparison has, however, been exhibited in an abstract form. The most striking features are (1) the unusually large expansion of letters and (2) the fall under the head of books and patterns (now called packets), a class of correspondence which for many years has been steadily augmenting. Although the increase in the estimated number of letters received for delivery is largely attributable to natural growth of correspondence, it can also to a great extent be explained by the operation of the new official correspondence rules which practically caused the transmission by letter post of all service covers not exceeding ten tolas in weight and their consequent transfer from the head of banghy post to that of letter post. The decline in the number of packets is entirely due to this cause.

The Overland Parcel Post system commenced from the 1st March 1874, a system under which parcels can be exchanged between Great Britain and India through the agency of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company on the one side and the Indian Post Office on the other. The British Post Office has no concern with the arrangement. The extent of business done during the year is shewn below. The number of parcels received by each mail averaged 256 against 165 despatched, India having thus sent about two parcels for every three received. The revenue derived by the Indian Post Office from this source averaged Rs. 3,609 per mensem.

	Total number of parcels despatched in the year.	Average weight of each parcel.	Net revenue derived by the Indian Post Office after deduction of Customs duty, and sums due to the P. and O. Company.		
			lbs.	oz.	Rs. - A. P.
To India ...	13,334	5 8.8	32,946	7 4	
From India ...	8,589	2 5.8	10,366	13 0	
TOTAL, ...	21,923	7 14.6	43,313	4 * 4	

The statement below gives a more detailed analysis of the letter returns, and it shows that the ratio of increase of paid letters is greater than that of unpaid :—

	Paid and service.	Unpaid.	Registered.	Total.
1872-73 ...	52,080,653	29,205,293	1,841,152	83,127,098
1873-74 ...	66,337,551	29,963,258	2,230,819	98,531,628
Increase ...	14,256,898	757,965	389,667	15,404,530
Increase percentage ...	27.3	2.5	21.1	18.5

On the 31st March 1873, the number of registered newspapers existing in India amounted to 478 : during the year under review 131 fresh papers were registered, 59 discontinued, and eight publications included in last year's list were omitted in 1873-74 as not being newspapers, thus leaving on the 31st

March 1874 a net total of 542, the distribution of which among the several postal circles is given below, *viz.* :—

POSTAL CIRCLE.	ENGLISH.		VERNA- CULAR.		ENGLISH AND VERNA- CULAR.		TOTAL.	
	On 31st March 1873.	On 31st March 1874.	On 31st March 1873.	On 31st March 1874.	On 31st March 1873.	On 31st March 1874.	On 31st March 1873.	On 31st March 1874.
Bengal (including Assam) ...	35	49	59	89	5	14	99	152
Madras ...	36	32	26	26	22	32	84	90
Bombay ...	34	36	62	66	22	20	118	122
North-Western Provinces ...	10	13	58	58	5	7	73	78
Punjab ...	10	7	30	31	1	1	41	39
Central Provinces ...	3	3	4	3	2	3	9	9
British Burma ...	14	14	5	2	...	...	19	16
Sind ...	9	8	3	3	1	1	13	12
Oude ...	5	3	6	14	8	4	19	21
Rajputana ...	..	...	2	2	1	1	3	3
TOTAL, ...	156	165	255	294	67	83	478	542

The correspondence received was disposed of as detailed in the following abstract :—

Given to post office peons or delivered from the window ...	85,230,483
Sent for delivery to branch post offices ...	17,065,864
Ditto ditto the district post ...	3,651,176
Given for delivery to rural messengers ...	3,287,980
Total ...	109,235,503

The following statement shews the estimated number of letters and newspapers sent to, and received from, the United Kingdom both by the Southampton and Brindisi routes : it includes not merely correspondence with England itself, but also transit correspondence, *i. e.*, the correspondence between India and other countries the route for which lies through England :—

	DETAIL OF CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM.		
	Route.	Estimated aggregate number of letters	Estimated aggregate number of newspapers.
Despatched from India to the United Kingdom ...	<i>Via</i> Southampton ...	508,240	78,868
	<i>Via</i> Brindisi ...	1,495,176	295,740
Received in India from the United Kingdom ...	<i>Via</i> Southampton ...	419,631	508,292
	<i>Via</i> Brindisi ...	1,196,082	1,102,120
Total ...	1873-74 ..	3,619,132	1,985,020
	1872-73 ...	3,458,056	1,974,830

As compared with the previous year, there was an increase of letters to the extent of 3·1 per cent., together with a small increase of half per cent. under the head of newspapers. Great Britain sent 69 per cent. of its Indian letters and newspapers *via* Brindisi, while India forwarded three-fourths of these classes of correspondence by that route.

An abstract is given below containing the total number of letters during the year which travelled by each of the main routes employed in exchanging foreign mails with India. The ports described as "east of Suez" include Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Japan, Shanghai, Australia, New Zealand, and other places in the East.

		Sent and received in India.
By British packet.	Letters exchanged <i>via</i> Italy ...	115,110
	Letters exchanged <i>via</i> France	76,162
	Letters exchanged <i>via</i> Trieste	19,604
	Letters exchanged with Gibraltar, Malta, and Ports east of Suez ...	365,517
	Letters exchanged by French packets of the Indo-China Line ...	12,893
TOTAL		589,289

The following abstract statement shows the sales of the various classes of postage stamps.

	8-pie labels.	1-anna labels.	1-anna labels.	2-anna labels.	4-anna labels.	8-anna labels.	1-anna envelopes.	1-anna envelopes.
	Decrease per cent.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Increase per cent.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Decrease per cent.
1871-72 as compared with 1870-71 ..	14 21	13 58	19 64	6 92	2 78	14 35	11 59	35 36
1872-73 as compared with 1871-72 ...	17 78	12 86	24 83	3 07	0 22	5 34	7 04	18 47
	Increase.						Increase.	Increase.
1873-74 as compared with 1872-73 ...	2 62	1 31	3 50	3 36	2 78	4 79	25 29 2	48 72

The gross value of stamps sold in 1873-74 has increased by 4.27 per cent. as compared with a corresponding increase of 2.82 per cent. in the previous year. I have already explained the cause of the enormous sales of embossed envelopes, and it is a noteworthy fact that, notwithstanding these sales, the disposal of half-anna labels still exhibits some advancement.

The sales of service postage stamps fell from Rs. 10,63,847 in 1872-73 to Rs. 10,54,294 in 1873-74.

Dead letter offices exist at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Agra, Lahore, Nagpur, Kurrachee, and Lucknow. Owing to change of system and alteration in the method of classifying the statistical returns, introduced with effect from the 1st April 1873, the results in this branch cannot be properly contrasted with the returns of previous years. The former classification, in many respects faulty, has now been improved, but this reform, renders any fair comparison of results quite impossible. The general results are given in the following abstract, viz. :—

	Number.	Percentage.
Covers received in the several dead letter offices during the year 1873-74 ...	2,472,216	
Covers transferred by one dead letter office to another	459,308	
Balance ...	2,012,908	
Disposed of by redirection to addressees and by issue for return to senders ...	977,459	48 56
Deduct covers returned to the dead letter office as undeliverable	103,304	10 56
Balance actually disposed of	874,155	43 42
Undisposable ...	1,035,449	51 44

After the money spent and pains bestowed on the dead letter office, it is the reverse of encouraging to find that more than half of the covers which reach the dead letter office have to be destroyed. In India, however, the difficulties which beset dead letter office work are exceedingly great, if not almost insurmountable. Not only is there a European population constantly on the move, but an enormous native population speaking many languages, writing divers characters and for the most part, ill-educated. Many native letters bear no signature at all, others are only initialled: the town of origin is frequently omitted, and the more detailed particulars of the writer's address are but rarely given. The similarity of native names is another serious obstacle to the disposal of a dead cover. For instance the name "Chuni Lall," written in Shikast Urdu, might also be read as "Jhune Lall," or as "Jainee Lall," as "Jaintee Lall," or as "Jaithee Lall." Again the attempt to trace a "Verasamy" in Bangalore or a "Mahomed Bux" in Delhi, would be almost a hopeless task. Add to this, that India does not, like European countries, possess a post office directory or other similar work of reference by which the addresses of the bulk of the native population can be learnt, and some notion may be formed of the difficulties with which the dead letter office in India has to contend.

SECTION IV.—DISTRICT POST.

The district post consists of lines of communication connecting the head-quarters of each district with the revenue and police stations in the interior and is maintained principally for the conveyance of official correspondence. In Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Oude, it is worked entirely by officers of the postal department, acting under the orders of the local Government. In Madras and Bengal the management is gradually being transferred to the Post Master General. During the year under report a great deal of attention was bestowed on the district post by the Post Master General of Madras, where rural delivery arrangements were extremely backward. The Post Master General of Madras now manages the district dak in ten districts out of a total of twenty-one. In Bengal the Post Master General now controls this branch of the post office in 30 out of 42 districts.

The general results of district post operations so far as concerns correspondence sent to, or received from, the imperial post, are given below :—

Letters and Newspapers.	Number.	Percentage.
Sent to district post for delivery ..	3,803,869	Being 3.54 per cent. of the total number of covers received for delivery.
Portion of the above received back	321,481	Being 8.45 per cent. on the number sent to district post.
Received from district post ...	2,905,877	Being 2.70 per cent. on the total number received by the General Post Office for delivery.

The proportion of covers received back undelivered continues to improve.

The number of highway robberies of the mail, which last year fell from 36 to 25, has, as will be seen from the abstract given below, risen in the year 1873-74 to 32, the increase being restricted to British territory. Twelve of these cases were punished by convictions; the mails were wholly recovered on fourteen occasions, and partially recovered nine times.

POSTAL CIRCLES.	1872-73.			1873-74.		
	British Territory.	Foreign Territory.	Total.	British Territory.	Foreign Territory.	Total.
Bengal	2	0	2	5	1	6
Madras	2	0	2	1	0	1
Bombay	1	7	8	0	4	4
North-Western Provinces ...	6	1	7	13	1	14
Punjab	1	0	1	2	1	3
Central Provinces	0	1	1	0	2	2
Rajputana	1	3	4	0	2	2
TOTAL, ...	13	12	25	21	11	32

There are 25,362 persons permanently employed in the post office: the marginal abstract includes all those of a grade below that of Post Master General.

Postal Officials.				1872-73.	1873-74.
Inspectors	...	...	...	154	153
Post Masters, Deputy and Sub-Deputy Post Masters	...	...	...	2,376	2,784
Clerks	...	...	...	2,069	2,258
Peons, &c.,	...	...	...	6,220	6,329
Road Establishment	...	...	...	14,401	13,822
TOTAL				25,220	25,846

SECTION V.—NON-POSTAL BRANCHES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Four Bullock Train Offices were closed during the year 1873-74, thus reducing the total number from 52 to 48. The lines remain the same as those mentioned last year, *viz.* :—

A main line from Calcutta to Peshawar with branches to Jubbulpore, Futehgurh, Gwalior, Landour, Simla, Ferozepore, Bhawalpur (through Mooltan), Sialkot, and Murree.

No alteration has been made in the Punjab Military Van Dāk, the lines of which remain as before, *viz.* :—

Mecau Meer to Peshawar.

Wazirabad to Sialkot.

Rawal Pindi to Murree (during the summer months only).

Unrisur to Pathankote (during the summer months only).

SECTION VI.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

The new rules for the treatment of official correspondence, which came into force on the 1st April 1873, comprised two principal features of change, *viz.*, (1) an extensive reduction in the letter post rates, and (2) a total abolition of franking, the secretariat and large military offices who previously enjoyed this privilege being required to prepay their covers by means of service stamps. Thus the correspondence of the largest offices in the country, which under the recent system were never charged at all, now appear again in the accounts, and the revenue thus obtained has proved nearly sufficient to counterbalance the large reduction in the rates of letter postage. Instead therefore of the enormous fall in official postage which otherwise would have resulted, a loss of only Rs. 9,792 occurred.

The revenue derived from private correspondence exhibited an increase of Rs. 72,102. In truth, however, the improvement was nearly double that amount. For under the new system of accounts commencing from the 1st April 1873, transfer entries were discontinued, actual receipts and payments alone being dealt with: thus items composing fines and savings, instead of being shewn as assets, have, during the year under report, been deducted from the bills and never appeared at all.

in the account. Had the former system of account prevailed, the decrease of Rs 20,000 now observable under the head miscellaneous would not have been found. For a proper comparison therefore the income of last year should be reduced to the extent of Rs. 20,000. Again, the postage credited by the British Post Office shews a decrease of no less than Rs. 50,468. It should, however, be explained that the entries under the head of steam postage relate no longer to amounts due by the London Post Office, but are confined to accounts that have actually been adjusted, the object of the change being to bring the accounts of the post office into harmony with the figures produced by the Comptroller General. Therefore, for the purposes of comparison, the amount due by the London Post Office in the year 1873-74 (Rs. 2,28,298) should be compared with the corresponding item of the previous year (Rs. 2,41,747), and the receipts of the year under report will thus be enhanced by about Rs. 50,000. If this addition be made and the income of the year 1872-73 diminished by Rs. 20,000, as explained above, the net improvement in the revenue derived from private correspondence will be, not Rs. 72,102 only but Rs. 1,42,000.

The charges of the department increased to the extent of Rs. 1,88,562. More than half a lakh of this increase was caused by ordinary departmental extension, nearly half a lakh was spent in revising the dead letter offices and other large establishments, while the remainder consisted for the most part of contingent expenses. With the year under review came into operation a radical revision of the entire system of post office work, requiring the printing of new sets of books and forms, the cutting of fresh stamps and seals, and the introduction of improved mail bags.

* The following abstract exhibits the financial results :—

Review of financial results.

	1872-73.			1873-74.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
PURELY POSTAL SERVICE.						
Receipts including sale of service postage stamps ...	55,16,110	7	4	55,78,658	5	2
Do. excluding do. do. ...	44,52,262	13	4	45,24,364	0	8
Disbursements ...	53,32,689	3	1	53,21,251	11	1
Net revenue including sale of service postage stamps ..	2,83,421	4	3	1,57,406	10	1
Net deficit if service postage stamps be excluded ...	7,80,426	5	9	8,96,867	10	5
NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.						
<i>Bullock Train.</i>						
Receipts ...	8,11,149	3	3	7,62,519	5	9
Disbursements* ...	7,83,406	7	5	6,78,017	11	4
surplus	27,742	11	10	surplus	84,501	10 5
<i>Punjab Military Van Dak.</i>						
Receipts ...	3,16,817	3	3	3,08,587	0	8
Disbursements ...	2,50,751	1	4	2,67,651	14	10
surplus	66,066	1	11	surplus	40,935	1 10
<i>Passenger Service on mail cart lines.</i>						
Receipts ...	1,26,393	4	10	1,16,687	11	11†
Disbursements ...	1,26,393	4	10	1,16,687	11	11†
<i>Contract subsidies to local Steamers engaged primarily for Non-Postal Branches.</i>						
Disbursements ...	6,48,686	9	10	7,69,963	10	9

1872-73 1873-74
Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P.

* Purely Bullock Train ...	7,16,198	6	4	6,25,512	0	6
Road Steamer charges debited to Bullock Train	40,867	15	4	51,143	7	3
Postal ditto ditto ditto ...	25,503	13	8	1,362	3	7
Camp of exercise ditto ditto ...	836	4	1			
TOTAL ...	7,83,406	7	5	6,78,017	11	4

† NOTE.—The "Passenger Service on Mail Cart lines" shows neither loss nor gain, the fact being, that it is impossible to divide the expenses into those incurred for passengers and those incurred for the mails; and that the passenger receipts are consequently treated as a set off against the cost of the mail service, only the net cost being debited to the Postal Department, and the remainder with the corresponding receipts being shown under the head of Non-Postal Branches.

Briefly stated, these results shew—

	Rs.	
(1)—A net revenue in the purely Postal Department of ...	1,57,406	{ If sale of service postage stamps be included.
(2)—A net deficit in the purely Postal Department of ...	8,96,887	{ If the sale of service postage, stamps be excluded.
(3)—A net surplus in the Bullock Train Department of ...	84,501	{ Including charges not purely Bullock Train.
(4)—A net surplus in the Punjab Military Van Dak of...	40,935	{

The non-postal branches of the department worked very well. What is called the Bullock Train yielded a monthly profit of more than Rs. 7,000 and the Punjab Military Van Dak on the average about Rs. 3,400 per mensem.

As respects contract subsidies to local steamers, it should be explained that the increase is only nominal, as the disbursements include arrear payments due for the latter months of the previous year.

The statement below gives certain items which are not included in the regular accounts:—

	Rs.
Railway free service (estimated value) ...	2,00,000
English stores (estimate) ...	31,325
Value of service rendered to the post office by the Government press ...	57,716
Rent of Government buildings occupied by post office (estimate) ...	1,74,041
TOTAL ...	4,63,082

SECTION VII.—GENERAL REVIEW OF PROGRESS SINCE 1854.

Progress of correspondence since 1854.

The following is the number of letters and newspapers received for delivery in the year 1873-74, as compared with the numbers received in the year prior to the introduction of the Post Office Act of 1854.

A year before the Act XVII of 1854 came into operation	...	19,082,676 = 100
1869-70	...	83,032,957 = 435
1870-71	...	83,868,397 = 439
1871-72	...	87,476,768 = 458
1872-73	...	91,055,190 = 477
1873-74	...	107,293,828 = 509

The abstract below indicates the progress of income derived from private correspondence, that of 1855-56 (the first complete year after the reduction of postage rates in 1854) being represented by 100 and the revenue of the last seven years in like proportion. The fall in 1870-71 is due to the payment in that year of a large arrear adjustment with the British Post Office.

Year.	Percentage.
1853-54, last complete year of former rates	128
1855-56, first complete year	100
1867-68, thirteenth ditto	237
1868-69, fourteenth ditto	258
1869-70, fifteenth ditto	246
1870-71, sixteenth ditto	235
1871-72, seventeenth ditto	272
1872-73, eighteenth ditto	279
1873-74, nineteenth ditto	284

The following statements give statistical details of the working of the Post Office:—

(See next page.)

Showing the number of articles received at and disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Lahore, Nagpore, Kurrachee and Lucknow during the year 1873-74.

	Calcutta.		Madras.		Bombay.		Allahabad.		Lahore.		Nagpore.		Kurrachee.		Lucknow.		TOTAL.	
	Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.	Proportion.
Covers transferred to other Dead Letter Offices, ...	Letters, ...	76,288	28,076	52,861	140,869	47,354	46,280	6,674	37,436	435,676	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Papers, ...	1,586	1,887	2,771	6,632	4,075	1,960	512	1,874	21,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Packets, ...	61	323	355	508	338	122	...	109	1,811	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Parcels, ...	54	56	65	189	58	39	12	48	521	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, ...	77,989	30,312	56,055	147,993	51,855	48,409	7,198	39,467	459,908	18.53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Covers disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices. By re-direction to their addressees, ...	Letters, ...	916	4,875	8,685	7,212	5,107	636	118	28	27,590	1.37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Papers, ...	203,856	66,831	139,398	229,618	111,711	61,111	13,396	77,582	903,433	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Packets, ...	5,020	3,524	20,440	6,322	4,930	273	416	2,360	43,305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Parcels, ...	875	370	808	163	132	15	4	58	2,425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, ...	209,922	70,818	160,751	236,282	116,861	61,417	13,762	80,026	919,869	47.19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Covers undisposable and deposited as dead, ...	Letters, ...	485,569	92,020	146,907	178,253	61,100	17,096	5,421	15,603	1,01,977	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Papers, ...	19,207	3,786	62	4,016	3,705	395	648	537	82,856	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Packets, ...	324	145	51	27	22	27	36	5	933	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Parcels, ...	77	11	44	93	22	6	10	4	183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, ...	505,177	95,962	147,064	182,563	64,899	17,524	6,115	16,155	1,085,449	51.44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total, ...																		
Covers issued by Dead Letter Offices for delivery to the addressees or senders and returned as undeliverable, ...	Letters, ...	794,004	202,027	372,638	574,070	236,722	127,986	27,193	135,676	2,472,216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Papers, ...	18,805	5,643	13,712	36,988	8,681	7,357	1,210	10,589	102,985	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Packets, ...	50	21	8	78	99	3	...	...	268	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Parcels, ...	6	4	...	7	3	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, ...	18,876	5,673	13,720	37,078	8,786	7,361	1,210	10,600	103,304	10.56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the correspondence sent to, and received from, the District Post by the General Post in each Postal Circle, during the year 1873-74.

Covers received for delivery, whether from the Head Office or from other Branch Offices.									
	PAID.					UNPAID.			
	Registered Letters and Newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Registered Letters and Newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels and red-rected Packets.
Bengal (including Assam) ...	17,133	303,916	25,617	899	2,472	105	416,067	860	532
Madras ...	28,029	524,897	77,899	1,730	9,825	1,063	241,814	1,600	889
Bombay ...	14,107	320,638	31,238	439	1,928	129	540,484	986	249
N. W. Provinces ...	8,270	320,793	24,972	2,238	5,124	26	447,044	924	89
Punjab ...	126	28,557	844	49	254	2	12,997	33	15
Brit. Burma ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces ...	1,698	108,570	4,063	257	1,041	2	60,038	65	60
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oude ...	967	59,952	323	341	1,106	...	138,239	6	256
Rajputana ...	192	24,296	1,176	76	528	4	12,948	60	20
Total ...	70,522	1,691,669	166,132	6,029	22,278	1,331	1,869,681	4,534	2,901
Covers Posted for despatch, whether to the Head Office or to other Branch Offices.									
Bengal (including Assam) ...	16,747	375,820	7,126	1,861	3,039	37	354,486	54	253
Madras ...	11,046	452,440	19,390	983	8,726	158	152,270	148	285
Bombay ...	1,013	135,900	1,313	84	506	3	149,143	43	43
N. W. Provinces ...	2,042	347,764	4,037	1,010	6,506	...	325,876	56	571
Punjab ...	75	33,861	100	24	201	1	10,849	5	13
British Burma ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces ...	1,860	98,462	5,014	277	993	3	69,363	74	73
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oude ...	16,928	70,111	4,080	1,631	1,283	46	203,414	135	301
Rajputana ...	384	24,936	36	36	36	...	9,228	...	...
Total ...	50,095	1,539,294	41,096	5,906	21,290	248	1,274,629	515	1,544
Covers undelivered and returned to the Head Office.									
Bengal (including Assam) ...	441	3,969	598	7	38	4	71,118	115	10
Madras ...	780	11,740	1,524	36	109	347	40,168	207	33
Bombay ...	1,195	4,961	538	10	23	34	56,853	123	7
N. W. Provinces ...	357	7,377	552	56	48	7	69,123	119	45
Punjab ...	7	252	6	...	1	1	1,843	3	..
British Burma ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces ...	74	647	132	6	11	...	11,022	25	10
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oude ...	760	3,000	209	30	19	...	32,362	10	8
Rajputana ...	...	336	14	...	...	...	3,924	..	..
Total ...	3,614	32,882	3,575	145	249	393	280,413	607	118

Comparative Abstract of Receipts and Charges during the years 1872-73 and 1873-74.

HEAD OF RECEIPTS.	1872-73.*	1873-74.	HEAD OF CHARGES.	1872-73.	1873-74.
I.—POSTAL SERVICE.					
Cash Receipts	18,86,960 0 8	19,06,351 8 2	L—POSTAL SERVICE.		
Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps	2,70,417 13 10*	31,41,210 1 10*	Salaries and Establishment	41,08,365 12 9	42,28,265 4 2
Sale of Service Postage Stamps	10,63,847 10 0	10,51,294 4 6	Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges	5,70,010 7 10	6,95,381 8 0
Due by the London Post Office	3,17,173 1 9	2,45,484 6 8	Mail Cart (after deducting Charges for Passenger Service)	5,37,196 0 3	4,76,247 11 2
Miscellaneous, i. e., sale of Waste Paper, &c.	59,973 8 0	39,930 6 4	Bounty Money due to Ship Captains for conveyance of Mails	987 12 0	1,054 13 0
Overland Money Order	18,805 11 10	43,177 2 10	Construction and repairs of Buildings	18,384 10 10	14,953 15 4
Guarantee Fund	30,000 0 0	...	Overland Money Order	2,544 7 5	5,348 7 5
TOTAL	63,47,177 14 1	64,38,447 14 4	TOTAL	52,32,639 3 1	54,21,251 11 1
DEBIT—			II.—NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.		
Amount due to the London Post Office	8,31,067 6 9	8,59,789 9 2	Bullock Train	7,83,406 7 5	6,78,017 11 4
NET AMOUNT	55,16,110 7 4	55,78,658 5 2	Military Van Dak, Punjab	2,50,751 1 4	2,67,651 14 10
II.—NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.					
Bullock Train	8,11,143 8 3	7,82,519 5 9	Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service	1,26,393 4 10	1,16,687 11 11
Military Van Dak, Punjab	3,16,817 8 3	3,08,587 0 8	Subsidiary Payments to British India Steam Navigation Company	6,48,686 9 10	7,69,963 10 9
Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service	1,26,393 4 10	1,16,687 11 11	TOTAL	18,09,237 7 5	18,32,321 0 10
TOTAL	12,54,359 11 4	11,87,794 2 4			

* Exclusive of Discount etc. ... 1872-73. Rs. 15,0231 5 4 1873-74. Rs. 11,5523 6 2

Statement showing the estimated number of Letters and Newspapers received for delivery in the Post Office of India during the years 1854-55 to 1873-74.

Names of Postal Circles.		1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.
Bengal (including Assam) ...		5890380	6816144	7538496	8423448	9300504	9177492	9054310	98357518	9729618	9734709	11167741
Madras ...		5466672	5707464	7128044	7773720	8108191	8264857	8937428	8732297	8680578	8836562	9172172
Bombay ...		6304260	7101768	8708928	11607168	15145272	12978684	12275431	10645100	11442461	12982291	14138763
N. W. Provinces ...		11136288	12676584	13880521	14503644	18424068	17367072	16709741	12094231	12390673	13065577	14148861
Punjab ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5348387	6126964	6456594	6882907
British Burma ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	388355	434360	480771	476702
Central Provinces ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oude ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		28797600	32301960	3726420	42307980	50978035	47788105	46977410	46565883	48904654	51556504	55986846
Names of Postal Circles.		1865-66.	1866-67.	1866-67 (exclusive of Eastern Settle- ments.)	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	
Bengal (including Assam) ...		12614458	13036977	12920607	13822252	15236422	17388632	18993124	20152311	21107835	28211888	
Madras ...		9732145	10471156	10471156	10829753	11917657	12890229	13084163	13526666	14288774	16284670	
Bombay ...		14395089	13654313	13654313	15163672	17123690	19045682	16695109	17041034	17345323	18527236	
N. W. Provinces ...		15333524	15520837	15520837	15520837	16986561	18276503	18586662	17268533	16016111	16910544	
Punjab ...		7368105	9268617	9268617	10001172	10631585	10237434	9989789	10336828	11126214	13145475	
British Burma ...		488638	502711	502711	515593	626796	690646	713809	765966	841144	1298769	
Central Provinces ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oude ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		59931904	64233557	64118987	67978365	74661817	83032957	83968397	87476768	91055190	107293828	

Account showing the gross Revenue, Cost of Management, and net Revenue of the Post Office Department in India from 1853-54 to 1873-74.

Years.	Receipts, exclusive of fares from passengers by Mail Vans.	Official Postage.	Total.	Disbursements, exclusive of Bullock Train, and Charges connected with the conveyance of passengers.	Excess of Receipts.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Deficit, if official Postage be not taken into account.
1853-54.	20,48,454 4 9	24,71,168 15 1	45,19,623 3 10	24,37,209 15 4	20,82,413 4 6	388,755 10 7	388,755 10 7	
1854-55.	19,86,912 1 1	13,00,000 0 0	32,86,912 1 1	1,27,39,876 0 4	5,47,536 0 9	7,52,463 15 3	7,52,463 15 3	
1855-56.	15,90,524 5 5	1,62,662 6 9	32,11,186 12 3	2,29,44,501 1 10	2,66,685 10 4	13,53,978 12 5	13,53,978 12 5	
1856-57.	18,50,844 3 9	18,62,006 13 6	37,12,851 1 3	3,29,08,289 5 2	8,09,561 12 1	10,52,445 1 5	10,52,445 1 5	
1857-58.	17,49,814 1 9	18,53,210 15 5	36,03,025 1 3	3,95,92,848 8 0	10,176 9 2	18,43,034 6 3	18,43,034 6 3	
1858-59.	24,14,952 9 7	25,25,189 2 0	49,40,141 11 7	7,35,21,032 4 9	14,20,049 6 10	11,05,139 11 2	11,05,139 11 2	
1859-60.	26,92,233 5 10	27,37,012 11 0	53,39,246 0 10	37,37,311 15 3	16,01,334 1 7	11,45,678 9 5	11,45,678 9 5	
1860-61.	27,34,279 7 6	23,84,734 8 8	51,19,014 0 2	38,60,798 12 7	12,58,215 3 4	11,26,519 5 1	11,26,519 5 1	
1861-62.	28,04,846 11 10	28,08,833 3 2	56,73,679 15 12	39,97,755 10 8	18,73,924 4 4	9,94,908 14 10	9,94,908 14 10	
1862-63.	30,20,682 14 8	31,92,983 12 8	62,13,666 11 4	43,37,535 12 7	24,76,130 14 9	7,16,852 13 11	7,16,852 13 11	
1863-64.	32,77,945 2 2	35,58,546 13 0	67,65,591 15 2	38,76,162 15 6	28,89,428 15 8	6,69,117 13 4	6,69,117 13 4	
1864-65.	34,16,579 6 6	40,20,822 10 9	74,37,402 1 3	39,30,579 4 2	35,06,822 13 1	6,13,999 13 8	6,13,999 13 8	
1865-66.	35,59,268 9 3	50,08,003 7 3	85,67,272 0 6	41,88,625 11 7	43,78,646 4 11	6,29,357 2 4	6,29,357 2 4	
1866-67 (11 months).	33,65,613 9 4	42,56,260 6 11	60,21,874 0 3	40,29,481 9 7	19,92,392 6 8	6,63,868 0 3	6,63,868 0 3	
1866-67 (12 months), calculated on the average of 11 months, including Eastern Settlements.	36,71,578 7 4	42,37,738 10 5	65,69,317 1 9	43,95,798 1 7	21,73,519 0 2	7,24,219 10 3	7,24,219 10 3	
1866-67, ditto, excluding Eastern Settlements.	36,11,245 5 10	42,89,758 0 7	65,01,003 6 5	43,75,087 11 10	21,25,935 10 7	7,63,823 6 0	7,63,823 6 0	
1867-68.	37,74,607 4 6	43,09,839 12 0	60,84,447 0 6	47,54,940 6 5	13,29,506 10 1	9,80,333 1 11	9,80,333 1 11	
1868-69.	41,05,704 4 3	47,55,016 8 0	68,60,720 12 3	53,70,201 15 8	14,90,518 12 7	12,64,497 11 5	12,64,497 11 5	
1869-70.	43,28,383 5 10	49,87,627 3 6	73,16,010 9 4	55,96,779 9 7	17,19,230 14 0	16,68,396 5 6	16,68,396 5 6	
1870-71.	43,74,771 4 5	42,39,124 4 2	79,82,895 8 7	57,77,567 1 9	22,05,328 6 10	14,38,795 13 4	14,38,795 13 4	
1871-72.	44,38,763 1 4	43,95,568 10 7	78,34,331 11 11	50,97,695 8 1	27,36,636 8 10	27,36,636 8 10	27,36,636 8 10	
1872-73.	44,52,262 13 4	41,03,847 10 0	85,56,110 7 4	52,32,869 3 1	33,23,241 4 3	7,80,436 6 9	7,80,436 6 9	
1873-74.	45,24,364 0 8	10,54,294 4 6	55,78,658 5 2	54,21,251 11 1	1,57,406 10 1	8,96,887 10 5	8,96,887 10 5	

(See notes next page.)

- a Including sale of Service Postage Stamps.
- b The apparent reduction is to a large extent nominal, owing to the introduction of a new system of accounting for official postage, under which a portion of the official correspondence between Government officers in the same district is not brought to account.
- c These amounts are less by Rs. 1,38 429-2-2 than they would have been under the former mode of calculation, owing to the deduction for the first time in 1869-70 of the discount on sale of stamps.
- d Exclusive of Rs. 1,45,630-14-7 being the discount on sale of stamps.
- e Exclusive of Rs. 146,164-2-1 being the discount on sale of stamps.
- f Including Rs. 5,411, on account of Indian share of postage on covers conveyed by Indian post to and from Ceylon
- g Excluding the sum of Rs. 29,378-2-0, an erroneous excess credit on account of official postage in the year 1871-72
- h Only sale proceeds of service stamps.
- i Including Rs. 4,434-7-9, on account of Indian share of postage on covers conveyed by Indian Post to and from Ceylon.

P A R T V.
REVENUE AND FINANCE.

PART V.

CHAPTER I.

I M P E R I A L.

The following Statements give the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India in India and England in the form of the Budget Estimates for 1875-76.

Estimates, 1875-76.

REVENUE.	Account, 1873-74.	Budget estimates, 1874-75.	Regular estimates, 1874-75.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget estimates, 1875-76.	Budget estimates, 1875-76, com- pared with regular estimates, 1874-75.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
CIVIL.							
I.—Land Revenue	21,037,912	21,404,000	21,083,000	...	321,000	21,379,000	+183,000
II.—Tributes and contributions from N. States	768,544	726,000	739,000	13,000	...	700,000	-39,000
III.—Forest	623,131	606,000	599,000	...	7,000	572,000	-27,000
IV.—Excise on spirits and drugs...	2,286,637	2,286,000	2,335,000	49,000	...	2,370,000	+35,000
V.—Assessed taxes	20,136	Nil.	3,000	3,000	...	Nil	-3,000
VI.—Customs	2,628,495	2,738,000	2,642,000	109,000	96,000	2,670,000	+28,000
VII.—Salt	6,150,662	6,079,000	6,188,000	...	...	6,208,000	+20,000
VIII.—Opium	8,324,879	7,615,000	8,520,000	905,000	...	8,050,000	-470,000
IX.—Stamps	2,699,936	2,708,000	2,779,000	71,000	...	2,784,000	+5,000
X.—Mint	66,544	124,000	133,000	9,000	...	72,000	-61,000
XI.—Post office	688,198	695,000	713,000	18,000	...	735,000	+22,000
XII.—Telegraph	250,638	252,000	279,000	27,000	...	290,000	+11,000
XIII.—Law and Justice	359,146	333,000	321,000	...	12,000	319,000	-2,000
XIV.—Marine	236,323	201,000	232,000	81,000	...	197,000	-85,000
XV.—Interest	464,910	462,000	537,000	75,000	...	572,000	+35,000
XVI.—Receipts in aid of Super- annuation, retired and com- passionate Allowances	699,768	679,000	694,000	15,000	...	694,000	-60,000
XVII.—Gain by exchange on trans- actions with London	395,169	322,000	370,000	48,000	...	325,000	-45,000
XVIII.—Miscellaneous	296,961	195,000	225,000	30,000	...	180,000	-45,000
Total	47,997,988	47,425,000	48,442,000	1,017,000	...	48,057,000	-385,000

Army	...	1,009,124	890,000	939,000	49,000	...	907,000	-32,000
Public works, ordinary, ..	...	89,511	83,000	80,000	...	3,000	94,000	+14,000
Irrigation	...	475,174	491,000	488,000	...	3,000	532,000	+44,000
State Railways	...	89,914	95,000	121,000	26,000	...	230,000	+109,000
Grand Total	...	49,611,711	48,984,000	50,070,000	1,086,000	...	49,820,000	-250,000
Deficit, excluding P. W. extraordinary, but including Famine Charges.	...	1,792,737	1,368,000	553,000	...	835,000	Nil.	-553,000
Deficit, including P. W. extraordinary, but excluding Famine Charges	...	1,481,371	3,371,000	2,146,000	...	1,225,000	3,794,000	+1,648,000
Deficit, including P. W. extraordinary and Famine Charges	...	5,346,044	5,951,000	4,598,000	...	1,363,000	3,794,000	-794,000

Estimates, 1875-76.

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1873-74.	Budget estimates, 1874-75.	Regular estimates, 1874-75.	Increase. £	Decrease. £	Budget estimates, 1875-76.	Budget estimates, 1875-76 com- pared with regular estimates, 1874-75.
CIVIL.							
1.—Interest on funded and un- funded debt ...	5,248,820	5,127,000	5,066,000	...	61,000	5,208,000	+142,000
2.—Interest on service funds and other accounts ...	541,001	359,000	382,000	23,000	...	376,000	—6,000
3.—Refunds and drawbacks ...	292,845	262,000	325,000	63,000	...	300,000	—25,000
4.—Land Revenue ...	2,486,275	2,513,000	2,476,000	...	37,000	2,480,000	+4,000
5.—Forest ...	390,499	443,000	433,000	...	10,000	405,000	—28,000
6.—Excise on spirits and drugs ...	93,569	87,000	83,000	...	4,000	86,000	+3,000
7.—Assessed taxes ...	2,165	Nil.	Nil.	...	...	Nil.	...
8.—Customs ...	183,863	186,000	178,000	...	8,000	179,000	+1,000
9.—Salt ...	478,245	490,000	479,000	...	11,000	498,000	+19,000
10.—Opium ...	2,001,280	2,115,000	2,350,000	236,000	...	2,300,000	—50,000
11.—Stamps ...	88,840	117,000	126,000	9,000	...	123,000	—3,000
12.—Mint ...	76,229	168,000	128,000	...	40,000	90,000	—38,000
13.—Post office ...	808,084	183,000	804,000	...	9,000	816,000	+12,000
14.—Telegraph ...	411,801	450,000	435,000	...	15,000	484,000	+49,000
15.—Administration ...	1,577,286	1,559,000	1,637,000	78,000	...	1,615,000	—22,000
16.—Minor departments ...	319,914	323,000	309,000	...	14,000	299,000	—10,000
17.—Law and justice ...	2,666,179	2,279,000	2,288,000	4,000	...	2,340,000	+57,000
18.—Marine ...	474,755	528,000	502,000	...	26,000	542,000	+40,000
19.—Ecclesiastical ...	159,527	159,000	160,000	1,000	...	161,000	+1,000
20.—Medical ...	180,596	187,000	194,000	7,000	...	187,000	—7,008
21.—Political agencies ...	366,209	445,000	373,000	...	72,000	336,000	—37,000
22.—Allowances and assignments under treaties and engage- ments ...	1,856,700	1,722,000	1,740,000	18,000	...	1,695,000	—45,000

23.—Civil furlough and absentees allowances	260,556	277,000	221,000	...	56,000	221,000	.....
24.—Superannuation, retired and compassionate allowances ...	1,576,682	1,818,000	1,893,000	21,000	...	1,863,000	+24,000
25.—Loss by exchange on transactions with London ...	986,530	746,000	869,000	123,000	...	1,390,000	+521,000
26.—Miscellaneous ...	94,142	70,000	135,000	65,000	...	70,000	-65,000
27.—Allotments for provincial services ...	5,069,972	5,030,000	5,124,000	94,000	...	5,059,000	-65,000
Famine Relief ...	3,864,673	2,580,000	2,442,000	...	138,000	...	-2,442,000
Total Civil ...	32,157,887	30,853,000	31,093,000	240,000	...	29,123,000	-1,970,000
Army ...	15,228,274	15,387,000	15,499,000	112,000	...	16,683,000	+184,000
Public works, ordinary ...	2,355,723	2,505,000	2,541,000	39,000	...	2,654,000	+110,000
State railways ...	72,824	104,000	281,000	177,000	...	180,000	-101,000
Land and supervision (guaranteed railways) ...	152,438	129,000	74,000	...	55,000	91,000	+17,000
Guaranteed interest, less net traffic receipts ...	1,437,352	1,394,000	1,132,000	...	262,000	1,583,000	+451,000
Total ordinary ...	51,404,448	50,372,000	50,623,000	251,000	...	49,314,000	-1,309,000
Public works, extraordinary ...	3,553,307	4,563,000	4,035,000	...	528,000	4,300,000	+265,000
Grand Total ...	54,957,755	54,935,000	54,658,000	...	277,000	53,614,000	-1,044,000
Surplus, excluding P. W. extraordinary and Famine Charges ...	2,071,936	1,192,000	1,889,000	697,000	...	506,000	+1,383,000
Gross guaranteed interest ...	4,667,906	4,696,000	4,694,000	...	2,000	4,725,000	+31,000
Net traffic receipts ...	3,290,554	3,302,000	3,562,000	260,000	...	3,142,000	-420,000
Guaranteed interest less net traffic receipts ...	1,437,352	1,394,000	1,132,000	...	262,000	1,583,000	+451,000

CHAPTER II.
PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL.

Bengal.

Imperial Services.—The receipts during the year 1873-74, as compared with those of the previous year are shown in the following statement :—

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Actuals, 1872-73.	Actuals, 1873-74.	1873-74.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land Revenue ..	3,90,86,209	3,94,68,006	...	5,12,203
III. Forests ..	1,49,852	1,79,366	29,514	...
IV. Excise on spirits and drugs ...	69,66,832	71,53,504	1,86,672	...
V. Assessed Taxes ...	19,27,648	38,102	...	18,89,546
VI. Customs ...	1,09,05,444	99,20,339	...	9,85,105
VII. Salt ...	2,66,03,689	2,62,18,910	...	3,84,779
VIII. Opium * ...	6,06,97,930	5,58,29,838	...	48,68,092
IX. Stamps ...	84,52,563	86,83,147	2,30,584	...
XI. Post Office ...	...	13,72,527	13,72,527	...
XIII. Law and Justice ...	9,51,297	10,04,110	52,813	...
XIV. Marine ...	12,91,824	13,11,772	16,948	...
XV. Interest ...	1,59,559	4,61,840	3,02,281	...
XVI. Pensions ...	16,421	35,481	19,060	...
XVII. Miscellaneous ...	9,30,515	11,67,671	2,37,156	...
Total, ...	15,90,36,783	15,28,44,613	24,47,555	86,39,725
Net decrease ...	61,92,170		61,92,170	

The expenditure in 1873-74, as compared with the previous year, is shown below :—

Heads of Expenditure.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1873-74.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Interest on service funds and other accounts ...	1,28,627	1,50,298	21,671	...
Refunds and drawbacks ...	11,23,756	9,49,250	...	1,74,506
Land Revenue ...	34,14,826	34,73,595	58,769	...
Forest ...	99,617	1,37,498	37,881	...
Excise on spirits and drugs..	3,05,296	3,01,154	...	4,142
Assessed Taxes ...	53,485	5,187	...	48,298
Customs ...	6,52,081	6,65,314	13,233	...
Salt ...	41,305	62,350	51,045	...
Opium ...	1,80,91,371	1,99,82,182	18,90,811	...
Stamps ...	3,03,873	1,32,767	...	71,106
Post Office ...	...	8,64,957	8,64,957	...
Administration ...	16,38,776	17,13,184	74,408	...
Minor Departments ...	3,50,916	2,23,213	...	1,27,703
Law and Justice ...	68,27,666	68,89,357	61,691	...
Marine ...	17,50,940	18,05,732	54,792	...
Ecclesiastical ...	2,28,018	2,52,008	23,990	...
Medical ...	3,79,252	3,91,518	12,296	...
Political Agencies ...	1,05,498	82,888	...	22,610
Allowances and Assignments	25,08,647	24,92,292	...	16,355
Superannuations ...	6,94,382	7,31,679	37,297	...
Miscellaneous ...	82,971	59,033	...	23,938
Allotment for Provincial Services ...	1,32,03,836	1,23,43,066	...	8,60,770
Total, ...	1,19,85,139	5,38,38,552	32,02,841	13,49,428
Net increase ...	18,53,413		18,53,413	

Land Revenue.—Notwithstanding the failure of the main crop of the year in almost every district of five out of the eleven divisions of Bengal, the deficiency of the revenue collections on this account was very small; and such suspensions as were granted, were given as a reward for exceptional exertions in relieving distress.

The total current demand of land revenue, including malikana and the revenue of police thanadari lands, as well as the quit rents of tributary mehals from the Lower Provinces, was Rs. 3,95,48,642; of which Rs. 22,20,211 pertained to Assam, and Rs. 17,39,110 to Orissa. The remainder, Rs. 3,55,89,321, represents the revenue of Bengal proper, Behar, and Chota Nagpore from 2,30,164 estates. The increase in the number

of estates, as compared with the number on the revenue roll during the previous year, is 1,429.

The current demand of the Lower Provinces for the year under report, compared with that of 1872-73, shows an increase of Rs. 1,09,040, which is due to resettlements of estates and extension of cultivation.

Out of the current demand for Bengal, Behar, and Chota Nagpore, the sum of Rs. 3,31,57,671, or 93·11 per cent., was collected. Of the arrear demand, viz. Rs. 20,80,106, there was collected Rs. 17,99,003, or 86·48 per cent. The gross collections* were thus 92·79 per cent. of the total demand. The remissions granted in Bengal, Behar, and Chota Nagpore amounted to Rs. 33,981. Rs. 17,457, or the full demand of revenue due from forest items, was realized. The collections on account of miscellaneous revenue were Rs. 1,98,650.

The current demand of Orissa for the year was Rs. 17,39,110 and was payable by 5,550 estates. The collections amounted to Rs. 7,06,305, or 40·61 per cent. The arrear demand was Rs. 22,62,235, of which Rs. 10,93,941, or 48·35 per cent., were collected. The total balance was Rs. 21,82,590. Of the current balance of Rs. 10,32,769, Rs. 10,32,625 were not realizable by law within the year; and of the arrear balance of Rs. 11,49,821, Rs. 11,17,033 represent demands suspended on account of the famine of 1866-67.

The current revenue demand of Assam, payable by 641 estates, was Rs. 22,20,211; of which Rs. 21,81,258, or 98·24 per cent., were collected. Of arrear demand, viz. Rs. 15,495, Rs. 13,404, or 86·5 per cent., were realized, and Rs. 446 were remitted. The demand of the year on account of forest items, which are credited under land revenue, exclusive of the Luckimpore district, for which no figures have been supplied, was Rs. 14,895, and the whole amount was realized. The demand on account of miscellaneous revenue, exclusive of Luckimpore, was Rs. 81,523.

Canal Revenue.—The net earnings of the year 1873-74 were Rs. 1,47,697, being Rs. 43,839 from Orissa and Rs. 1,03,858 from Midnapore.

The area irrigated during the year was 44,520 acres, of which 11,266 were in Orissa and 33,254 in Midnapore. The assessments on account of irrigation were in Orissa Rs. 18,145, in Midnapore Rs. 82,243, total Rs. 1,00,388; while the actual cash realizations were in Orissa Rs. 17,412, and in Midnapore Rs. 38,421, giving a total of Rs. 55,833. The remissions amounted to Rs. 10,703, or 19 per cent. of the assessments.

The collections on account of tolls on canal traffic amounted to Rs. 80,659, as follows :—

		1872-73.	1873-74.
		Rs.	Rs.
Orissa	...	10,044	18,577
Midnapore	...	35,448	62,082
		45,492	80,659

There were 200 miles of canal open on the 31st March 1874. and the receipts therefrom amounted to Rs. 403 per mile during the year under review.

The receipts under miscellaneous items, such as rents of buildings, lands, and fisheries, sundry sales, fines, and refunds, amounted to Rs. 11,205.

The statement below summarizes the collections for the year 1872-73 and 1873-74 :—

	1872-73	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation rates	42,627	55,833
Tolls on traffic	45,492	80,659
Miscellaneous	14,812	11,205
Total	1,02,931	1,47,697

No revenue account has yet been opened for the Soane project.

Sources of Imperial Revenue other than the Land Customs.—Omitting the salt duty, which appears under salt revenue, the customs transactions of the year 1873-74 compare with the results of previous years as follows :—

RECEIPTS FROM DUTIES ON MERCHANDISE AT

	Calcutta.	Chittagong.	Orissa ports.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1840-41	324,177	991	180	325,348
1850-51	424,433	402	81	424,916
1860-61	1,356,703	4,301	1,311	1,362,315
1870-71	1,113,926	15,820	1,821	1,131,567
1871-72	1,052,152	17,767	759	1,070,678
1872-73	1,051,000	34,875	977	1,086,852
1873-74	959,712	24,074	5,108	988,894

The Calcutta customs revenue has progressively decreased since the year 1870-71, and the decrease last year, as compared with the previous year, is very considerable, and appears under all the principal heads of collection. The decrease in 1873-74

is principally attributable to the decrease in the amount of rice and other exports in consequence of the famine; and the noticeable increase in the customs receipts of Orissa is similarly to be explained by the large exportations of rice from that province.

The following comparative statement shows the principal articles of import and export into and from the Bengal Presidency during 1872-73 and 1873-74 upon which customs duty was realized; the quantities, rate of duty, and amount of duty realized, being shown.

Opium.—The receipts, charges, and net revenue of the Opium Department during the year 1873-74, as compared with the results of previous years, are shown in the statements below.

A.—Comparative statement showing the receipts, charges, and net revenue of the Opium Department for the following years.

ITEMS.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1867-68.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
<i>Receipts.</i>						
Proceeds of sale of opium by public auction at the Presidency	5,15,84,063	4,59,11,346	6,89,72,036	6,89,72,036	5,91,35,719	5,41,14,410
Value of opium supplied for abkaree and Medical purposes	4,80,425	7,47,633	14,22,348	4,385	868	1,679
Value of opium supplied to North-Western Provinces Government by Benares agency	...	...	2,61,320	...	...	...
Cost price of opium sold in the Excise Department to Government of Bengal	...	...	...	...	10,68,082	10,49,645
Cost price of opium sold in the Excise Department to other Governments	...	...	...	...	4,84,262	4,77,115
Fines, savings, and miscellaneous receipts	35,676	31,779	39,268	7,555	8,999	1,92,016
Confiscations	505	1,315	39	20	...	...
Total Receipts	5,21,00,669	4,67,09,472	6,56,52,484	6,39,86,996	6,06,97,930	5,57,74,865
<i>Charges.</i>						
Cost and charge of Opium	51,003	35,376	...	...	...	...
Salaries and establishments	6,40,760	6,61,709	6,15,170	7,72,040	7,80,839	7,81,606
Manufacturing charges	7,53,010	5,42,030	9,55,874	10,48,581	11,05,060	11,38,031
Payments for cultivation	78,96,871	64,33,746	1,71,12,752	1,40,73,900	1,61,99,552	1,80,14,910
Confiscations	600	15,724	4,076	...	...	...
Miscellaneous disbursements	41,393	44,541	11,038	28,937	5,920	7,390
Total Charges	88,83,637	77,43,126	1,86,98,910	1,59,23,458	1,80,91,371	1,99,36,877
Net Revenue	4,32,17,032	3,89,66,346	4,69,53,574	5,30,63,538	4,26,06,559	3,58,37,988

B.—Statement showing the receipts, charges, and net revenue on account of Excise Opium for the following years.

YEARS.	Sale Proceeds of opium.	Cost of opium and contingencies.	Balance.	REMARKS.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	(a).—The practice of debiting to the Abkaree Department the cost of opium at Rs. 7-4 per seer was discontinued from 1871-72.
1867-68 ..	31,55,146	12,64,318	18,90,828	
1871-72 ..	31,09,876	a6,965	31,02,911	
1872-73 ..	21,99,119	7,310	21,91,809	
1873-74 ..	23,24,645	a6,999	23,17,646	

The sale operations for the years noted are given in the subjoined statement.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
OFFICIAL YEARS	NUMBER OF CHESTS SOLD.			AMOUNT REALIZED.		Abkaree and miscellaneous receipts.	Total receipts.	Total charges.	Net revenue.
	Behar.	Benares.	Total.	Behar.	Benares.				
				Rupces.	Rupces.	Rupces.	Rupces.	Rupces.	Rupces.
1857-58.	27,622	12,605	40,127	8,55,19,510	1,80,61,544	5,16,800	5,21,00,609	89,83,637	4,12,17,012
1858-59	22,396	8,445	30,841	*331,16,021	*127,91,125	7,97,126	4,67,08,472	77,13,126	3,89,65,146
1867-68..	24,900	23,099	47,999	8,37,11,539	3,01,95,770	17,25,173	6,56,52,482	1,86,94,910	4,69,53,574
1871-72	29,985	18,710	48,695	4,19,51,111	2,69,93,925	11,900	6,69,86,006	1,89,23,458	4,80,61,549
1872-73.	24,376	18,300	42,676	3,44,55,479	2,16,40,240	15,62,211	6,06,97,930	1,80,91,371	4,26,06,559
1873-74	25,704	17,046	42,750	3,30,32,890	2,10,91,550	16,60,455	5,67,74,905	1,99,30,877	3,58,37,988

The following statement shows the quantity of land in beehas brought under cultivation during the past two years.

Agency.	1872-73	1873-74.	Decrease.
Behar ..	5 22 685	5,12,784	9,901
Benares ..	3,56,442	3,28,654	27,788
Total	8,79,127	8,41,438	37,689

The outturn of provision opium in the Behar agency available for sale in 1855 was 36,856 chests, against 26,770 chests manufactured in 1872-73. The outturn in the Benares agency was 23,860 chests, against 19,000 chests manufactured in 1872-73.

The total quantity* of opium manufactured this year was 54,716 chests.

* Rs 1,07,325, sale of opium in 1857-58, realized and credited in 1858-59.

Salt.—The salt revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 2,59,92,661, which exhibits a decrease compared with 1872-73, in which the receipts reached Rs. 2,61,12,562; but it is a higher revenue than was received during any of the four years previous to 1872-73, and is not below the average receipts since the present rates of duty were fixed in 1861-62.

The salt supplies of the last three years were as follows :—

	1871-72. Maunds.	1872-73. Maunds.	1873-74. Maunds.
Quantity imported and manufactured	80,14,098	75,31,304	78,41,600
Cleared for consumption ...	77,66,133	79,81,286	79,44,247
Balance in stock at close of year ...	28,41,001	23,25,766	20,59,418

Both importation and manufacture were greater in 1873-74 than in the previous year; the quantity imported showing an increase of 3,08,619 maunds, and that manufactured an increase of 1,677 maunds, over the figures of 1872-73. The increased importation was confined to the port of Calcutta, Chittagong showing a decrease of 47,180 maunds. This decrease was probably accidental, as some cargoes arrived just after the close of the official year. The increase in Calcutta was due principally to importations from Great Britain. Importation from Italy to Calcutta commenced in 1871-72, in which year 50,591 maunds were received. This quantity was more than trebled in the following year; and in the year under review the importations from Italy again show an increase, though to no great amount. On the other hand, Spain, Portugal, and Zanzibar, sent no salt to Bengal during the year; the imports from France fell off from 1,67,781 maunds, to 33,567 maunds, and there was also a decrease in the quantity imported from the Arabian and Persian Gulfs. In round numbers, out of 79½ lakhs of maunds consumed in Bengal last year, 74½ were imported; and out of these, 7½ lakhs were supplied from Indian ports, 58½ lakhs from England, and only 8½ lakhs from all foreign ports together.

The quantity of salt manufactured under the exoise rules increased in the 24-Pergunnahs and in Balasore, while there is a large increase in Pooree, and the Cuttack district has ceased to manufacture altogether.

Excise.—The net revenue increased by nearly two lakhs of rupees over that of the previous year; the figures, after deducting all charges, being Rs. 68,41,283, against Rs. 66,42,390 in 1872-73. This large revenue was collected at a smaller cost, the percentage of charges on the gross receipts having fallen from 4·5 to 4·3. This result, advantageous alike to the Government and to the people, was attained by extend-

ing the system of selling licenses by auction, by raising the selling price of opium and the duty on gunjah, and by requiring the payment of fees for opium licenses in Calcutta. As compared with the returns of the previous year, the consumption of country spirits decreased by 1,28,324 gallons, while the net increase in revenue amounted to Rs. 1,20,306; in gunjah the revenue fell off by only Rs. 12,821, while the consumption diminished by no less than 383 maunds; and in opium there was a decreased consumption of 66 maunds, but a net increase in revenue to the extent of Rs. 1,30,647.

Stamps.—The statement below shows the comparative results of the sale of stamps, other than postage and telegraph stamps, in the several provinces and administrations supplied by the Calcutta Stamp Office:—

	Rs.
Bengal	86,19,924
North-Western Provinces	36,76,252
Punjab	23,22,404
Oudh	9,13,767
British Burmah	3,86,464

In Bengal the comparative receipts from judicial and non-judicial stamps for the last four years were as follows:—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Judicial and court fees	48,66,168	54,03,150	58,28,717	60,12,581
Other stamps, exclusive of postage and telegraph labels	25,11,116	25,15,675	25,62,930	26,06,314
Total	73,77,284	79,18,825	83,90,747	86,19,922

The revenue from the sale of court fee stamps amounted to Rs. 60,12,581, against Rs. 58,28,717 in 1872-73.

There was a small increase in the receipts from postage and service stamps. The total revenue from postage stamps was a little over 15 lakhs. Telegraph stamps amount to Rs. 14,30,520 — an increase of Rs. 1,32,000 over last year's receipts.

The total charges of the department and refunds were less by 20·1 per cent. than they had been in 1872-73. The total cost of the process-serving establishment, which is debitable against the revenue derived from judicial stamps, was Rs. 6,52,359 for the whole of Bengal. The total charges and payments for the department amounted to Rs. 9,66,421; the total realization to Rs. 86,82,545, leaving the net balance in favour of the Stamp Department at Rs. 77,16,124, or Rs. 3,16,042 in excess of the previous years, 1872-73.

Monetary Arrangements—There were no new District Savings Banks opened during the year, and the total open still remains at 50. The statistics of the Savings Banks from the date of establishment are :—

		Deposits. Rs.	Depositors. No.
1870-71	...	71,017	558
1871-72	...	2,02,512	1,311
1872-73	...	3,59,744	1,965
1873-74	...	5,37,751	2,738

There is again a falling off in the results of the money order system, which is attributable to the greater facility now afforded to the public in the supply of currency notes, which are largely used for money remittances.

The comparative figures for the two past years are as follows :—

			No. of orders.	Amount. Rs.
Issue	{ 1872-73	...	50,215	24,97,990
	{ 1873-74	...	39,257	18,92,835
	Decrease	...	10,958	6,05,155
Payments	{ 1872-73	...	63,908	33,88,077
	{ 1873-74	...	55,018	25,34,167
	Decrease	...	13,890	8,53,910

The number of offices open was 59, being one more than last year, and the amount of commission realized was Rs. 21,563.

Notes to the value of Rs. 3,53,82,475 were paid into the mofussil treasuries during the year, and notes to the value of Rs. 3,53,41,945 issued therefrom. The figures for the last four years are—

		Receipts Rs.	Issues Rs.	Totals. Rs.
1870-71	..	1,50,79,000	86,91,860	= 2,37,73,860
1871-72	..	2,35,11,180	2,07,35,720	= 4,42,47,200
1872-73	..	3,07,26,050	2,56,24,265	= 5,63,50,315
1873-74	..	3,53,82,475	3,53,41,945	= 7,07,24,420

The circulation has thus grown steadily ; it has grown more rapidly on the issue side of the account than that of receipt. Of the total payments made by the treasuries during the year on Government account, 14½ per cent. of the amount, or a sum of Rs. 2,05,54,695, was made in notes, which are issued in this case only when asked for. It is observable also that while the treasuries were requested to encash notes for the

people, as a matter of convenience, to the extent of Rs. 1,42,17,695 only, they were solicited, on the other hand, to give notes in exchange for silver to the amount of Rs. 2,08,80,120. No stronger proof could be desired of the public appreciation of the notes than the fact that about 410 lakhs of rupees were drawn from the treasuries during the year in preference to, or in exchange for, silver.

The total cash balances in the various mofussil treasuries of the province on the 31st July last, and the proportion in which they consisted of notes, were respectively as follows:—

		Cash balances, 31st July.	Amount held in notes.
		Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	...	5,53,919	1,66,785
Presidency	...	4,69,127	1,22,480
Rajshahye	...	27,16,881	4,88,995
Cooch Behar	...	5,48,771	1,06,870
Dacca	...	14,09,547	2,01,390
Chittagong	...	8,74,376	52,745
Patna	...	77,19,367	2,55,565
Bhagulpore	...	20,44,852	2,22,105
Orissa	...	6,32,640	96,910
Chota Nagpore	...	8,09,523	1,83,980
Total	...	1,77,79,003	18,97,825

Provincial Revenues.—The estimates of the year 1874-75 stood as follows: the figures of the budget estimates of 1873-74 being given for each department for comparison:—

RECEIPTS.

Items.	Estimate, 1873-74.	Estimate, 1874-75.
	£	£
Ordinary imperial assignment for provincial services	1,224,600	1,234,306
Provincial rates and taxes	Nil	Nil
Police department receipts	7,820	5,900
Jail manufacturing receipts	101,300	97,800
Registration fees	40,000	50,000
Educational receipts	39,650	48,900
Medical receipts	9,070	16,839
Printing receipts	5,045	5,479
Miscellaneous civil receipts	10,100	7,600
Public Works receipts	89,400	10,000
Total	1,526,985	1,476,824

CHARGES.

Items.		Estimate, 1873-74.	Estimate, 1874-75.
		£	£
Police	...	430,820	469,603
Jails	...	174,850	179,000
Registration	...	33,300	35,000
Education	...	268,940	275,600
Medical	...	115,570	131,000
Printing	...	30,190	35,600
Rents, rates, and taxes	...	18,400	19,450
Miscellaneous civil expenditure	...	44,340	39,000
Petty construction and repairs	...	7,590	7,000
Provincial public works including departmental buildings	...	571,900	285,000
Total	...	1,745,900	1,476,250

Local Funds.—The following abstract compares the estimates of Local Funds' receipts and expenditure, in which are incorporated the Provincial Reserve Fund, the Municipal Funds, and the Trusts and Endowments for 1874-75 with those for 1873-74.

	ESTIMATE, 1874-75.				ESTIMATE, 1873-74.			
	Local Funds including Provincial Reserve.	Municipal Funds.	Trust Funds.	Total	Local Funds.	Municipal.	Trust.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance*	28,77,000	31,000	53,000	27,61,000	22,56,075	1,40,914	37,750	24,34,742
Receipts ...	35,56,600	10,57,000	77,000	46,90,600	42,73,994	9,76,279	1,91,929	54,42,192
Total	62,33,600	10,88,000	1,30,000	74,51,600	65,30,069	11,17,193	2,29,679	78,76,941
Charges ...	44,12,600	10,00,000	69,000	55,41,600	50,73,250	10,86,183	1,62,999	63,22,432
Closing Balance†	18,21,000	28,000	61,000	19,10,000	14,56,812	31,000	66,680	15,54,492

In the estimates for 1874-75 the sums entered as "Opening Balances" are those with which the year actually opens, as nearly as can be ascertained from the accounts as far as they were made up, at the date of Government resolution in May last.

* Out of this the amount belonging to Provincial Reserve Fund is, Rs. 2,77,000.

† Out of this the amount belonging to Provincial Reserve Fund is, Rs. 4,86,618.

Road Cesses.—During the road-cess year 1872-73 the valuation of land, of immovable property, and of houses, for the imposition of the road cess, under Bengal Act X of 1870, was concluded in the 16 districts noted in the margin.

Burdwan.	Furzedpore.
Honghly.	Monghyr.
24 Pergunnahs.	Bhagulpore.
Nuddca.	Purneah.
Jessore.	Cuttack.
Moorshedabad.	Poorce.
Rajshahye.	Balasore.
Dacca.	Hazareebagh.

The results obtained show clearly that subinfeudation is very general throughout the 16 districts for which the returns have been completed. Out of the aggregate valuation for all the districts, amounting to Rs. 4,72,13,324, or nearly $4\frac{3}{4}$ crores, Rs. 3,14,90,811, or a little over $3\frac{1}{2}$ crores, are due to under-tenures, or fully 66 per cent. of the entire valuations.

The following figures show the results of the road cess valuations of land as far as they have been completed :—

Statement showing results of valuations of land Part II of the District Road Cess Act X (B. C.) of 1871.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICTS	Number of estates valued.		Number of tenures valued.		T total.		Valuations made.		Revenue of district.	Number of timesby which the valuation of estates exceeds the rev.
	Over Rs. 100 reve- nuce.	Rs. 100 and less revenue.	Over Rs. 100 rent.	Rs. 100 and less rent.	Estates.	Tenures.	Value of estates	Value of tenures		
Burdwan	1209	5585	4808	72207	6794	77015	749499	Rupees. 6079125	Rupees. 3059800	24
Hogbly	651	3052	1283	13918	9703	15201	3048761	1670233	1459975	20
24 Pergunnahs	872	1541	3429	15791	2413	19220	4376798	2138735	4673989	26
Nuddea	747	2745	2402	5968	3492	8370	2750647	2514182	1041852	26
Jessore	622	2422	4273	47706	3044	51979	3828090	3084698	1050803	36
Moorshedabad	1001	2374	1914	15305	3375	17219	3279829	2282011	1350289	24
Rajshahye	790	1087	2076	8095	1877	10171	3408969	1756356	1038324	32
Dacca	642	7574	277	15707	8216	15984	2249524	622218	492775	45
Faradipore	269	3334	1039	20982	3603	22021	1201030	2831988	331038	36
Monghyr	1244	4755	1989	5285	5999	7274	3379596	1590823	846381	39
Bhagulpore	732	4005	1690	4677	4737	6367	4309309	2402985	685560	62
Purneah	244	1616	2236	9706	1860	11942	2859695	2094741	1229335	23
Outlack	1351	11678	1489	10728	13029	12217	2107442	715514	847401	24
Poorce	210	5328	729	18674	5683	14403	1041445	603709	485945	21
Balsore	1264	11436	252	7219	12750	7471	870243	173408	404099	21
Hazareebagh	75	451	850	6952	526	7802	1047847	935085	110843	95
Grand Total	11923	69028	30736	273920	80951	304656	47213324	31490811	16103099	29

The annexed statement shows the result of the house assessment.

Statement showing the results of house assessment (Part IV of the District Road Cess Act X (B. C.) of 1871).

DISTRICTS.	Number of assessors, circles, or panchayets.	Number of estimated villages liable to assessment	Number of villages assessed.	*Amount of assessment calculated at the rate fixed by schedule E of the District Road Cess Act.		
				Rs.	A.	P.
Burdwan	7	475	450	8,508	0	0
Hooghly	9	424	236	8,652	8	0
24-Pergunnahs	6	2,209	1,184	11,183	8	0
Nuddea	12	1,532	425	12,627	0	0
Jessore	17	707	397	6,185	8	0
Moorsheadabad	4	236	212	2,910	0	0
Rajshahye	3	133	126	115	10	0
Dacca	4	135	122	6,828	0	0
Furzedpore	6	843	260	439	1	4
Monghyr	5	586	577	3,882	0	0
Bhagulpore	6	128	118	1,758	0	0
Purneah	10	216	204	1,139	2	8
Cuttack	...	3,372	297	858	4	0
Pooree	3	3	3	33	0	0
Balasore	1	25	21	204	4	0
Hazareebagh	...	79	67	1,679	0	0
Grand total	93	11,103	4,609	66,342	14	0

Madras.

Imperial Revenue and Finance.—The total revenue and expenditure during the year, as summarized below, amount respectively to Rs. 10,15,82,489 and 8,00,13,052.* The revenue under Imperial Services for 1873-74 shows a decrease of nearly 12½ lakhs of rupees below that of the previous year, while the expenditure presents an increase of upwards of 8½ lakhs.

NOTE.—* These figures may have to be slightly modified when the accounts of the year are finally closed.

					Revenue. Rs.	Expenditure Rs.
Imperial Services	...	...	...	...	7,88,02,745	2,74,98,595
Military	...	...	...	...	21,77,550	2,90,26,360
Public Works	...	...	...	...	1,73,129	35,85,957
Postal	...	...	...	...	8,43,483	7,00,124
Telegraph	...	...	...	...	3,59,554	6,86,663
Provincial Services	...	...	...	...	90,87,985	95,65,710
Local Funds	...	...	...	...	59,40,595	40,46,642
Special Funds	...	...	...	...	41,97,448	40,03,001
Total					10,15,82,489	8,00,13,052
Revenue	...	...	...	...	1872-73... 8,00,43,082	
					1873-74.. 7,88,02,745	
Decrease...					12,40,337	

Expenditure: 1873-74... 2,74,98,525 (inclusive of the allotment for Provincial Services.)
 1872-73... 2,66,43,315 (do. do.)
 Increase... 8,55,280

Land Revenue.—The collection of Land Revenue amounted to Rupees 4,44,66,935, or more than 24 lakhs less than in 1872-73. This decrease was the result of smaller arrears outstanding under Permanently Settled Estates and of adverse seasons. The charges incurred in collecting this portion of the revenue amounted to Rupees 43,57,350 or 9·3 per cent.

SOURCES OF IMPERIAL REVENUE OTHER THAN LAND.

Customs.—The Sea Customs collections amounted to Rupees 31,43,085, or Rupees 3,60,146 more than in 1872-73, and the largest sum yet realized in this way. The increase is due to greater imports, (Rs. 17,40,587), and greater exports, (Rupees 33,91,400). The amount spent in collecting the revenue was Rupees 1,59,429, or Rupees 28,601 more than in 1872-73.

Land Customs.—The collection amounted to Rupees 2,19,313, or Rupees 23,196, more than in 1872-73, and the charges were Rupees 15,522.

Salt.—The collection amounted to Rupees 1,29,50,200, or Rupees 1,41,748 more than in 1872-73. The charges were Rupees 15,51,586, or Rupees 1,22,006 more than in 1872-73, but this increase was simply the cost of increased manufacture.

Abkari Revenue.—The abkari collections amounted to Rupees 60,99,460 or Rupees 69,033 less than in 1872-73. The diminution is in part the necessary result of bad seasons and high

prices, and in part the result of smaller arrears being left outstanding at the beginning of the year. The charges which with the exception of a few small sums, are incurred only in the town of Madras amounted to Rupees 2,27,084, or Rupees 40,826 less than in 1872-73.

Stamps.—The collections of Stamp Revenue amounted to Rupees 47,14,545, or Rupees 4,48,998 more than in 1872-73. The charges were Rupees 1,33,323, or Rupees 9,895 less than in the previous year.

The cash balance on the 31st March 1874 was Rupees 2,68,07,759, the total remittances during the year on account of other Presidencies being Rupees 3,54,05,076 exclusive of copper and uncurrent silver coins to the value of Rupees 5,03,810. The opening and closing balances in the several treasuries for the last five official years are as follow :—

Years.	Cash Balance at the beginning of the year.	Cash Balance at the close of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.
1869-70	2,22,31,500	2,45,75,300
1870-71	2,43,75,300	2,90,96,000
1871-72	2,90,96,000	2,94,40,000
1872-73	2,94,40,000	3,25,77,400
1873-74	3,25,77,400	2,68,07,700

The exchange transactions with the public during the year were greater than in the previous year, as exhibited in the following statement, save in the cash received for Notes issued, which was Rupees 4,29,210 less than the former year :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.
Notes issued in exchange for Cash or other Notes ...	4,48,41,500	5,18,41,620
Cash issued in exchange for Notes	39,79,830	79,52,895
Notes received for cash or other Notes	4,42,71,920	5,56,74,315
Cash received for Notes issued	45,49,410	41,20,200

The number of Notes of each circle received and issued in exchange for Cash or other Notes during the past year, as

compared with the previous year, is shown in the following statement :—

	NOTES RECEIVED.			
	1872-73.		1873-74.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Madras... ..	329,500	4,36,23,500	429,680	5,49,51,765
Calicut... ..	56,105	42,26,925	68,269	46,44,135
Cocanada	13,150	10,07,160	18,391	19,05,315
Total ...	398,755	4,88,57,585	516,340	6,15,01,215

NOTES ISSUED.

		Rs.		Rs.
Madras... ..	78,578	4,52,53,630	502,906	5,42,80,715
Calicut... ..	67,451	44,60,310	98,189	51,01,280
Cocanada	17,697	19,07,160	32,978	21,49,660
Total ...	463,726	5,09,61,955	634,073	6,15,31,655

The coin reserve at the beginning of the year was Rs. 66,51,703-7-6.

At the close of the year, viz., on the 31st March 1874, it was Rs. 55,14,738-7-6.

Money Order Offices.—The Agencies in working order at the opening of the past official year were 65 in number, including the Money Order Office at the Presidency. Two new offices were opened during the year—one at Erode in the Coimbatore District, and the other at Tindivanam in the District of South Arcot. The total number of Agencies at the close of the year was 67.

The transactions of the past as compared with those of the previous year, summarized, stand thus:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
Number of offices open	65 against	67.
Do of orders issued	80,086 "	27,518.
Amount of orders issued	Rs. 13,31,162 14 2 "	10,95,819 9 0
Average amount of orders issued	Rs. 44 3 11 "	39 13 2
Number of orders paid	38,940 "	36,033
Amount	Rs. 16,85,994 10 2 "	13,95,390 4 0
Average amount of orders paid	42 0 2 "	38 11 7
Number of overland orders issued	207 "	647
Amount of	Rs. 18,339 14 8 "	34,798 8 3
Number of paid	44 "	74
Amount of	Rs. 1,941 11 8 "	2,538 8 4
Commission realized .. .. .	.. .. . 15,024 12 0 "	12,783 8 0
Second commission .. .. .	.. .. . 227 4 0 "	153 0 6
Amount of lapsed orders .. .. .	.. .. . 227 12 0 "	283 15 0
Charges .. .. .	.. .. . 8,481 8 7 "	5,797 1 8
Profit .. .. .	.. .. . 7,048 3 5 "	7,249 9 7

REVENUE AND FINANCE, OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Provincial Services.—The estimated and approximate income and expenditure under Provincial Services is shown in the following statement:

Hheads of Revenue.	Estimated Revenue.	Approximate Actual Revenue.	Increase.	Decrease
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Provincial Services.</i>				
Imperial allotment	81,58,000	81,58,000	.....	...
<i>Departmental Receipts.</i>				
Jails	1,56,200	2,59,359	1,03,159	...
Registration	3,20,000	3,31,153	11,153	...
Police	30,000	26,940	.....	3,060
Education*	1,10,000	1,20,005	10,005	...
Medical*	9,000	11,118	2,118	...
Printing	28,000	27,409	.....	591
<i>Miscellaneous Receipts.</i>				
Fees and Fines	59,300	55,858	.....	3,442
Sundry Receipts	30,000	29,222	.....	778
Public Works	50,000	68,921	18,921	.. *
Total	89,50,500	90,87,985	1,45,366	7,871

* Excluding the recoveries from Local and Municipal Funds.

Heads of Expenditure.	Estimated Expendi- ture.	Approxi- mate Actual Expendi- ture.	Increase	Decrease.
<i>Provincial Services.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Refunds ...	....	4,657	4,657	...
Jails ...	9,86,200	9,53,500	....	32,700
Registration ...	2,30,935	2,30,106	....	829
Police ...	36,00,000	34,59,478	....	1,40,522
Education* ...	10,16,710	9,66,568	....	50,142
Medical* ...	5,26,018	4,81,547	....	44,471
Printing ...	2,52,122	2,50,981	....	1,141
Marine ...	9,724	8,394	....	1,330
Minor Establishments ...	1,79,990	1,78,670	....	1,320
Office Rent, Rates and Taxes ...	70,000	58,364	....	11,636
Miscellaneous ...	2,85,128	3,55,054	69,926	...
Public Works ...	26,85,569	26,18,391	....	67,177
Total ...	98,42,395	95,65,710	74,583	351,268

Local Funds.—The following statement shows the receipts and charges of the Local Fund raised under Act IV of 1871 :—

Balance on 31st March 1873		Rs.	Rs.
		... 17,09,029	
RECEIPTS.			
1.	Allotment from General Revenue	... 15,88,020	
2.	Rates and Taxes	.. 37,97,879	
3.	Fees in Schools and Training Institutions	9,359	
4.	Contributions from the Funds of other circles and Municipalities	... 24,147	
5.	Receipts of Endowed foundations	... 2,63,913	
6.	Miscellaneous Items	... 2,62,861	
Total including balance...		59,46,178	76,55,207
CHARGES.			
1. Public Works	New Works	Communications...	14,86,531
		Educational ..	8,944
		Sanitary and Miscellaneous ...	76,659
			15,72,134
	Repairs	Communications...	18,77,228
		Educational ...	2,479
		Sanitary and Miscellaneous ...	90,189
			19,69,896
	Establishment and Miscellaneous ...		3,86,360
	Tools and Plant...		21,714
	Contingencies ...		32,071
Total		4,40,145	39,82,175

* Excluding the recoveries from Local and Municipal Funds.

2. Education	8,64,888
3. Sanitation, Medical Services, and Public and Charitable Institutions	4,78,856
4. Miscellaneous	1,36,160
Total	49,62,079
Balance	26,93,128

Municipal Revenues. Madras Municipality.—The following were the Revenue and Expenditure of the Madras Municipality for 1873-74 :—

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.
Tax, Rates, and Cesses	... 4,08,145
Miscellaneous Receipts	... 1,04,846
Debt Account	... 2,22,279
Total	... 7,35,270
Opening balance	... 9,547
Grand total	... 7,44,817

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Rs.
Collection of Taxes and Cesses	... 85,185
Education	... 11,916
Medical	... 45,569
Minor Establishment	... 13,117
General Management	... 21,816
Conservancy	... 1,42,167
Lighting	... 23,720
Refunds	... 2,703
People's Park	... 11,487
Miscellaneous	... 13,444
Debt Account	... 1,38,205
Public Works	... 1,60,656
Water Supply Project	... 73,840
Total	... 6,91,855
Closing balance	... 52,962
Grand Total	... 7,44,817

Provincial Municipalities.—The total Municipal revenue from all sources, and the expenditure on the more important objects of the Act (III of 1871), are shown in the statement given below :—

RECEIPTS.

Current Taxes, &c.

	Rs.
Rates on Houses and Lands	2,28,697
Tax on Arts, Professions, &c	1,38,412
Tolls	3,34,544
Tax on Vehicles with springs and animals	60,374
Registration of carts	22,868
Licence Fees	14,561
Fines	10,839
	<hr/>
	8,08,295

Arrear Taxes, &c.

Rates on Houses, &c.	18,449	
Tax on Arts, &c.	14,746	
ILLS	8,426	
Other Items	2,278	
	<hr/>	43,899
Allotments by Government		24,564
Miscellaneous Receipts		1,71,100
Recoveries		14,217
Contributions from Local funds		55,367
		<hr/>
		11,20,442
Opening Balance		2,32,580
		<hr/>
		13,53,022

EXPENDITURE.

		Rs.
Public Works	{ New Works	2,63,203
	{ Repairs	1,36,173
	{ Other Items	48,361
		<hr/>
		4,47,736
Education		61,390
Sanitation and Medical Service	{ Hospitals and Dispensaries	1,28,192
	{ Vaccination	10,103
	{ Registration of Births and Deaths	10,140
	{ Contraception	2,79,075
		<hr/>
		4,27,510
Miscellaneous	{ Lighting	58,933
	{ Markets	2,506
	{ Chaultries (rest houses)	15,390
	{ Miscellaneous	44,850
		<hr/>
		1,21,679
Management and collection		1,05,487
Advances		10,205
Refunds other than of current taxes		1,392
		<hr/>
		11,75,399
	Balance	1,77,623
		<hr/>
		13,53,022

North West Provinces.

The revenue year to which this section refers begins on the 1st October 1872, and ends on the 30th September 1873.

Imperial Revenue and Finance.—The following table exhibits at a glance the total revenue raised from all sources during the year :—

No.	Items.	1871-72	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
		£	£	£	£
1	Land revenue (including revenue not on the roll), ...	4,091,708	4,136,102	54,836	16,413
2	Outstanding balances, ...	12,245	8,942	...	3,303
3	Excise, ...	219,343	215,550	...	3,793
4	Stamps, ...	307,553	335,848	28,295	...
5	Miscellaneous revenue (sayer) net receipt, ...	9,670	9,231	...	439
6	Surplus process fees (talabana)...	2,305	2,005	...	300
7	Sale of confiscated estates, ...	12	3,844	3,832	...
8	Sale of waste land in fee simple, ...	477	5,263	4,786	...
9	Income-tax, ...	112,126	...	...	...
10	Canal revenue, ...	195,215	211,283	16,068	...
11	Forest Revenue, ...	103,313	104,286	60,973	...
12	Customs, ...	490,291	536,254	45,963	...
13	Local cesses, ...	539,285	587,232	47,947	...
14	Commutations of rent-free holdings of village watchmen, ...	4,004	15,292	11,288	...
	Total, ...	6,087,547	6,225,132	...	...

The two last mentioned items in the above statement belong to Provincial Revenues.

The land revenue demand for the year, including revenue not on the roll, was £4,169,664, against £4,112,692 in 1871-72, and the collections £4,136,102, against £4,091,708 in the same year.

Excise.—The excise revenue of the North-Western Provinces is derived from four sources :—(1) opium ; (2) intoxicating drugs made from hemp and opium, and tari, the juice of the date palm ; (3) spirits made by native process of distillation ; and (4) spirits (i. e., rum) distilled after the English method.

The gross receipts of the year were £189,698, and the net receipts £189,313. In 1871-72 the gross receipts were £204,014,

and the net receipts £192,392. The following are the detailed items which make up this total :—

				1871-72.	1872-73.
				£	£
Still-head duty,	...	...	...	83,511	79,035
Distillery fees,	...	...	...	73	89
License fees for retail vend of country spirits,	...	...	...	30,431	29,090
Payments for right of manufacture and vend of country spirit.	...	...	...	11,155	11,935
License fees for vend of English liquors	{	Wholesale,	...	183	148
		Retail,	...	1,183	1,224
Drugs,	...	...	...	34,947	34,534
Maddak,	...	...	...	2,576	2,612
Tari,	...	...	...	7,985	8,008
Opium,	...	...	...	31,442	32,590
Fines and forfeitures,	...	...	...	301	104
Miscellaneous,	...	...	...	227	328
Total,				204,014	199,698

Stamps.—The stamp revenue is derived from the sale of stamps under (1) the General Stamp Act, which prescribes certain stamps for mercantile and other documents; and (2) the Court Fees Act, which prescribes stamps to be used in litigation.

The former of these two sources yielded £88,892, or £1,263 more than in 1872-73.

The charges against receipts under the General Stamps Act were £4,789, against £4,450 last year.

The revenue derived from the sale of judicial stamps to be used in the Courts was £279,528, against only £241,756 the year before.

The gross charges under this head were much less than in 1872-73, being £2,048, instead of £4,497.

The entire receipts including miscellaneous items were thus £371,556. The entire charges, including the salary and travelling expenses of the Commissioner of Stamps, were £8,701, and the net gain £362,855.

Currency.—On the 31st March, 1873, the value of the paper currency of the Allahabad Circle was £1,285,215, of which a great part was due to the large demand for notes which was made by the Bank of Bengal towards the end of the year for the purpose of remittances to Calcutta. As the notes thus

remitted were gradually withdrawn by the Calcutta Currency Office after encashment, the value of notes in circulation sank in May to £876,441. A similar alternation was observed in the last four months of the year, when demand for notes to be remitted to Bengal again raised the circulation in December to £1,244 904 (the maximum of the year), and were followed by a gradual decrease to a circulation representing £646,698, with which the year closed. The minimum of the year (£779 991 in September) was more than double the minimum of 1872-73, (£308,100), and the value of the average monthly circulation was £969,517, against £629,588—a much higher average than has been attained in any previous year.

The value of notes issued during the year was £2,526,781, against £1,994,652 in 1872-73. The value of notes presented by the public for encashment was £2,041,818, against £1,123,180 in 1872-73.

The number of notes issued during the year was 101,421, against 81,598 the year before. Of this number 5-rupee notes contribute very nearly one-fourth, 10 and 20-rupee notes one-half, 50 and 100-rupee notes more than a fifth, and the remainder is made up of notes for Rs. 500 and higher sums. The 5 rupee notes were first issued last year, and attained a circulation of 18,950 pieces, which in the year rose to 25 056. At the same time, the number of 10-rupee notes in circulation, which the issue of notes for Rs. 5 reduced last year to 13,495, this year increased to 30,627, the figure of 1871-72. This year also saw the introduction of a new note, of the value of Rs. 10,000, of which 403 pieces issued since January, 1874.

The number of notes received during the year was 135,131.

The cash reserve was £1,168,156 at the opening of the year, and fell to £184,784 at the close.

Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.—In the year 1872-73 the receipts were £1,682 805, and the expenditure £1,663,566, leaving a surplus of £19,238. The balance in the hands of Government at the close of the year, inclusive of outstanding advances, was £546,539.

In the year 1873-74 the receipts were £1,706,979, and the expenditure £1,755,570, or £48,590 in excess of receipts. The balance was therefore reduced to £497,949, of which £493,943 was in the hands of Government, and £4,005 were outstanding advances.

The income and expenditure of 1873-74, under the heads of Municipal, Appropriated, and Provincial, were as follows:—

	1872-73.		1873-74.	
	Receipts. £	Charges. £	Receipts. £	Charges. £
Municipal,	246,652	244,355	247,313	255,796
Appropriated,	192,733	20,4289	188,042	209,581
Provincial	1,243,420	1,217,923	1,271,624	1,290,193
Total	1,682,805	1,663,567	1,706,979	1,755,570

Provincial receipts increased by more than 2½ lakhs over the previous year. A moiety of this increase is under Local Rates and Taxes; Public Works and the Government Press contribute about half a lakh each; and about another lakh is made up under the heads shown in the margin. Against this is to be set a reduction of about half a lakh in the Imperial allotment, as well as smaller decreases in other departments.

The expenditure exceeded that of 1872-73 by more than seven lakhs. Of this excess 4½ lakhs are under Public Works (nearly two lakhs of this being due to the relief works which Government was forced by the famine to undertake, and to the Hathras Railway, which was not estimated for in the Budget), and more than a lakh under Jails. The remainder is mainly due to increased expenditure under the heads of account shown in the margin.

	Increase. £
Jails,	... 300
Registration,	... 1,000
Police,	... 2,000
Medical,	... 500
Model Farms,	... 1,300
Miscellaneous,	... 2,500
Police,	... 7,000
Education,	... 2,100
Printing,	... 1,400
Medical,	... 3,300
Model Farms,	... 1,603
Refunds,	... 2,000

The expenditure of 1873-74 exceeded the receipts of the year by £18,569, or nearly two lakhs; so that making allowance for the two lakhs of exceptional and unexpected expenditure, the normal expenditure of the year under review was just within the income. The balances, including some loss by rectification of accounts, were reduced by £22,663, and stand now at £267,114, instead of £289,777. This 26½ lakhs is the reserve which the province possesses to meet any financial difficulty, or to enable the Government to undertake any great public work of more than local, but less than Imperial importance. Such a work is the Hathras and Muttra Railway, which was entered upon during the current year.

Bombay.

Revenue and Finance.—The general financial transactions of all departments during the year as compared with those of the previous year are here shown :—

Revenue and Receipts.	Actuals for 1872-73.	Actuals for 1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Imperial, ...	9,51,28,170	9,40,90,343	...	1,37,827	
Provincial Services (Net Receipts, ...)	14,19,494	15,37,743	1,18,249	...	
Military Department, ...	21,60,069	22,08,316	48,247	...	
Public Works Department,	2,59,596	2,82,458	22,862	...	
Do. Irrigation Department,	24,271	64,615	40,344	...	
Telegraph Department, ...	8,33,104	8,42,351	9,247	...	
Total,...	9,98,24,704	9,99,25,826	2,38,949	1,37,827	1,01,122

Expenditure.	Actuals for 1872-73.	Actuals for 1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.*	Rs	Rs.
Civil Imperial, ...	4,31,00,355	4,18,02,005	...	1,27,01,50	
Provincial Services (minus Imperial allotment), ...	1,91,518	2,19,44,63	2,00,29,45	...	
Military Department, ...	2,53,95,130	2,46,34,704	...	7,60,426	
Public Works Department,	87,77,593	8,05,13,51	...	7,26,242	
Irrigation Department, ...	24,04,320	2,18,42,53	...	2,20,067	
Telegraph Department, ...	15,27,853	14,13,836	...	8,45,17	
Total,...	8,13,96,769	8,03,38,312	2,00,29,45	3,06,14,02	1,05,84,57
Surplus, ...	1,84,27,935	1,95,87,514	1,15,95,79		
Total, ...	9,98,24,704	9,99,25,826			

Imperial Revenue and Finance.—The principal sources of Imperial revenue are separately treated below.

General Financial Results.—The actual receipts and expenditure under the major heads of Imperial services for the past two years are contrasted in the following statement :—

Heads of Revenue.		1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land Revenue, ...	...	87510504	36834611	...	675893
II. Tributes and Contributions from Native States, ...	...	923370	940728	17358	...
III. Forests, ...	...	1146404	1188089	41685	...
IV. Excise on Spirits and Drugs, ...	...	4187467	3880697	...	806770
V. Assessed Taxes, ...	...	1100980	62536	...	1038144
VI. Customs, ...	...	6678259	7242297	564038	...
VII. Salt, ...	...	6850134	7317771	497637	...
VIII. Opium, ...	...	26148979	27418954	1269975	...
IX. Stamps, ...	...	5273829	5009521	...	26430
X. Mint, ...	...	386519	385025	...	1494
XI. Post Office, ...	...	1450518	1419913	...	30635
XIII. Law and Justice, ...	...	296770	353384	56614	...
XIV. Marine, ...	...	644757	788818	144061	...
XV. Interest, ...	...	1032092	538459	...	493603
XVI. Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances, ...	...	1201022	1200016	...	1006
XVII. Miscellaneous, ...	...	296536	379524	82988	...
Total ...		95128170	94990343	2674356	2812183
2. Interest on Service Funds and other accounts ...	...	* 960356	971920	11564	...
3. Refunds and drawbacks ...	...	770250	788545	18295	...
4. Land revenue ...	...	6490302	6441074	...	49228
5. Forests ...	...	711476	710274	...	8202
6. Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	...	451503	32099	...	419404
7. Assessed Taxes ...	...	44391	9246	...	35145
8. Customs ...	...	819865	799315	...	20550
9. Salt ...	...	409152	457001	47849	...
10. Opium ...	...	36365	35553	...	812
11. Stamps ...	...	173449	155101	...	18348
12. Mint ...	...	300978	248702	...	52276
13. Post Office ...	...	1320040	1617720	297680	...
15. Administration ...	...	1589024	1662592	73568	...
16. Minor Departments ...	...	253862	183383	...	70479
17. Law and Justice ...	...	4089319	4050035	...	39284
18. Marine ...	...	1571749	1641157	69408	...
19. Ecclesiastical ...	...	305861	313624	7763	...
20. Medical Service ...	...	283047	279707	...	3340
21. Political Agencies ...	...	1208097	868261	...	339836
22. Allowances and Assignments ...	...	7498943	7363813	...	135180
24. Superannuation ...	...	1244988	1276885	31897	...
25. Loss by Exchange ...	...	1889204	1822931	...	66273
26. Miscellaneous ...	...	138872	223954	84482	...
27. Allotments for Provincial Services ...	...	10532262	9877913	...	654349
Total ...		43100355	41830205	642506	1912656

Mint.—The value of Mint certificates issued was Rs. 1,65,63,778, and the amount of new coin paid into the General Treasury was Rs. 1,48,17,973.

Paper Currency.—Bombay Circle.—The number of notes received and issued in 1873-74 was greater than that of 1872-73 by 1,90,390 pieces, and their value exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 5,19,34,800.

The gross circulation stood at Rs. 4,19,89,455 on 31st March 1873, and at the close of the year under review represented a value of Rs. 2,41,13,120 only. In the Sind Circle of Issue the average circulation during the year was Rs. 24,79,367 in value against the average of the past year of Rs. 20,30,310, showing an increase of Rs. 4,49,057. The highest circulation was Rs. 54,17,365 during the month of June 1873 against Rs. 52,15,090 in the month of July 1872. The circulation at the commencement of the year was Rs. 45,54,275, and at the close of the year Rs. 32,98,480. The lowest circulation was in the month of January 1874, being Rs. 31,71,635.

Of the value of notes (Rs. 32,98,480) in circulation on 31st March 1874, Rs. 2,35,930 were held by the treasuries in Sind and Rs. 11,31,420 by other offices of issue, leaving Rs. 19,31,130 actually in the hands of the public.

Deposit and Remittance Transactions.—The amount deposited in the Savings Bank during 1873-74 exceeded the amount of withdrawals by Rs. 21,82,259. The result as compared with that of 1872-73 is an increase of Rs. 9,36,283, which is attributable to numerous deposits of the mercantile community in consequence of stagnation in trade and the high price of Government paper.

The following statement gives a comparative view of the transactions relating to Money Order Offices (Inland) in this Presidency for the years 1872-73 and 1873-74 :—

Years,				Total number of Orders issued.	Value of Orders issued.	Commission realized.	Total number of Orders paid.	Value of Orders paid.*
					Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1872-73	...	...	...	29,350	16,20,771	17,656	30,404	19,44,062
1873-74	...	...	..	26,920	13,29,484	14,655	26,040	15,43,659
Decrease				2,430	2,91,287	2,991	4,364	4,00,403

Land Revenue.—The following abstract shows the general results in the several divisions:—

Divisions.	Gross Land Revenue.				Revenue to be realized by Government.				Realizations up to 31st July.			
	1873-74.		1873-74.		1872-73.		1873-74.		1872-73.		1873-74.	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Northern Division	1,78,04,657	7 10	1,76,44,049	13 6	1,49,51,957	14 5	1,45,50,139	3 11	1,48,17,868	8 4	1,44,51,215	15 0
Southern Division	1,44,13,603	3 3	1,43,42,613	6 1	1,15,33,770	2 9	1,12,85,122	11 9	1,13,82,890	8 0	1,10,66,683	11 6
Sind	49,09,338	8 6	44,51,286	10 0	42,16,560	7 7	37,65,226	6 6	40,00,589	13 5	35,07,017	8 5
	3,71,27,599	3 7	3,64,37,949	13 7	3,07,02,288	8 9	2,96,00,488	6 2	3,02,01,348	13 9	2,90,24,917	2 11

Canal Revenue from Irrigation was Rs. 35,62,096. The expenditure on new works was Rs. 9,79,579, and on repairs Rs. 6,66,412.

Sources of Imperial Revenue other than the Land. Sea Customs, Port of Bombay.—The Customs revenue of the Port of Bombay in 1873-74 was £62,390 more than in the preceding year (1872-73), and £46,623 more than in 1871-72, as the following figures show :—

		1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Imports.</i>				
On General Trade	...	53,53,106	53,03,752	57,26,371
On Spirits	...	3,79,105	3,42,763	5,03,265
On Tobacco	...	15,484	14,833	16,020
Total		57,47,695	56,61,348	62,45,656
Exports	...	4,03,132	3,31,781	3,71,403
Grand Total		61,50,827	59,93,129	66,17,059

The following statement shows the declared value of the liquor imported in each of the three years, and the duty collected.

			Rs.
1873-74	...	...	3,71,403
1872-73	...	...	3,31,781
Difference, Rs.			39,622

The export duties realized during the year show an increase of about £4,000 as compared with those of 1872-73.

Continental Ports.—The customs revenue collected by the Salt Department at continental ports is made up of the items shown in the following table. Particulars are given for the last five years for purposes of comparison :—

	1873-74.			1872-73.			1871-72.			Average of 5 years ending 1872-73.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Imports Sea Customs ...	33,530	8	11	43,849	8	1	33,848	9	2	30,164	9	2
Exports ditto ...	34,928	0	5	25,612	2	9	35,203	4	8	35,043	10	0
Anchorage Fees...	375	12	8	397	1	5	385	9	9	462	1	5
Registry Fees ...	4,549	10	9	4,087	5	6	4,181	0	6	5,452	0	10
Warehouse Rent and Wharfage Fees ...	654	8	1	677	6	0	910	12	7	585	7	4
Fees for amendment and duplicate copies of documents ...	595	10	9	565	6	0	597	0	0	536	15	5
Sale proceeds of derelict articles	145	7	2	101	9	1	.....			220	3	6
Miscellaneous ...	301	1	3	...			.....			.....
Total ...	75,080	12	0	75,290	6	10	75,126	6	8	72,464	15	7

Sind Ports.—The total receipts at Sind ports on account of customs dues on goods imported and exported in the year under review amounted to Rs. 3,74,961-13-0 against Rs. 4,35,413 in the preceding year, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 60,451-13-4.

The details are shown in the following comparative statement :—

Items.	1873-74.			1872-73.			Increase in 1873-74.			Decrease in 1873-74.		
<i>Customs.</i>	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Import duty ...	2,34,492	1	6	2,31,346	4	4	3,145	13	2	...		
Export duty ...	1,40,469	11	6	2,01,067	6	5	...			63,597	10	6
Total ...	3,74,961	13	0	4,35,413	10	4	3,145	13	2	63,597	10	6
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>												
Customs receipts	3,453	15	9	5,773	10	3	...			2,319	10	6
Other sources ...	36,059	4	7	33,069	4	9	2,989	15	10	...		
Grand Total...	4,14,475	1	4	4,71,256	9	4	6,135	13	0	65,917	5	0
<i>Deduct.</i>												
Refunds and Drawbacks ...	5,182	13	7	4,075	0	10	1,107	12	9	...		
Refunds of Port Dues ...	...			11	12	0	...			11	12	0
Total ..	5,182	13	7	4,086	12	10	1,107	12	9	11	12	0
Net collections from all sources	4,09,292	3	9	4,70,169	12	6	5,028	0	3	65,905	9	0
Net Decrease ...									60,877	8		

The collections on account of export duty were less by Rs. 63,597-10-6.

Land Customs.—These are chiefly derived from Frontier duties and amounted to Rs. 69,234-12-0 against Rs. 71,850-2-7 in the previous year.

Opium.—There was a considerable increase in the number of chests of opium brought under passes from Málwa and Gujarát during the year, and the amount realized on account of passes likewise increased :—

Years.	Málwa or Indur.	Gujarát or Ahmed- ábád.	Total.	Pass Fees.	Pass Fees on Opium brought for use in Ahmed- ábád.	Total.
	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a p.
1871-72	37,979	1,246	39,225	2,35,35,000	.....	2,35,35,000 0 0
1872-73	42,379	1,163	43,542	2,61,25,200	.....	2,61,25,200 0 0
1873-74	42,653	2,998	45,651	2,73,90,600	17,071 5 10	2,74,07,671 5 10

The revenue derived from the fees for selling opium during 1871-72 amounted to Rs. 1,66,312, in 1872-73 it was Rs. 1,58,265, and in 1873-74 the sum of Rs. 1,50,725 was realized. To this last figure must be added Rs. 14,757, which were credited in the Panch Maháls on account of the transit duty on opium levied there.

Salt.—The number of maunds of Salt weighed for excise or free export or for import on payment of duty was 56,74,006; the gross receipts were Rs. 80,90,432, and charges Rs. 7,51,119.

The salt revenue collected during the year amounted to Rs. 72,96,139, exceeding that of the previous year by Rs. 4,76,040, that of 1871-72 by Rs. 9,42,274, and the average of the five years ending 1872-73 by Rs. 8,14,045.

Excise.—Exclusive of the distilleries under the control of the Salt Department, the whole revenue from liquor and intoxicating drugs other than opium amounted to Rs. 27,87,222-1-1 against Rs. 27,47,340-0-2 in 1872-73. There was thus a net increase of Rs. 39,882-0-11.

The net income from *Stamps* was Rs. 48,05,249 against Rs. 50,75,651 in 1872-73.

REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Provincial Services.—The following tables exhibit the actual income and expenditure under the several heads of Provincial Services of the year under review as contrasted with the results of the previous year :—

Heads of Revenue.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial allotment for Public Services,...	10514422	9877913	...	636509
Provincial, Local Rates, and Taxes, ...	431209	...	...	431209
1. Jails, ..	117032	330752	213720	...
2. Registration, ...	307933	276010	...	31923
3. Police, ...	181571	428120	246846	...
4. Education, ...	142982	227257	84275	...
5. Medical, ...	38221	45919	7698	...
6. Printing, ...	15158	31084	15876	...
7. Cemeteries, ...	2611	2055	...	536
8. Miscellaneous, ...	21352	61602	40250	...
9. Public Works, ...	161422	134694	...	26728
Total,...	11933916	11415656	608665	1126925

Heads of Expenditure.	1872-73	1873-74	Increase	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial and Local Rates and Taxes, ...	16963	..	..	16956
1. Refunds, ..	18375	34540	16165	..
2. Jails, ..	681174	809167	127993	..
3. Registration Department, ..	246930	246541	..	489
4. Police, ..	3861887	4014541	152654	..
5. Education, ..	1064875	1012995	..	51880
6. Medical, ..	876132	824977	..	51145
7. Printing, ..	364571	260521	..	104050
8. Cemeteries, ..	5675	5335	..	340
9. Office-rent, Rates and Taxes, ..	228880	242803	13923	..
10. Minor Departments, ..	24785	59031	34246	..
11. Marine, ..	..	6541	6541	..
12. Miscellaneous, ..	168714	186554	17840	..
13. Public Works, ..	3146679	4002128	855449	..
* 14. Allotments to Local Funds, ..	..	366802	366802	..
Total,...	10705940	12072376	1591618	225177

Municipal Revenues.—The total receipts of the mofussil municipalities outside Bombay are set down as Rs. 30,56,468-10-11 but this includes the balance of the previous year and debt. The actual income of the year was Rs. 20,59,847-11-1, of which Rs. 12,44,471-2-3 were yielded by octroi duties, Rs. 1,67,118-4-11 by house-tax, Rs. 1,35,526-4-1 by tolls and wheel-tax, Rs. 1,77,900-0-1 by assessed taxes, and Rs. 3,34,831-15-9 by miscellaneous sources. The average incidence per head of all municipal taxation was Rs. 1-0-18.

The total expenditure of municipalities, exclusive of that of Bombay, was Rs. 18,95,763-8-10, of which Rs. 2,81,952-10-4 were spent on public safety, Rs. 6,10,812-9-11 on public health, Rs. 69,753-0-3 on public instruction, and Rs. 7,10,361-13-5 on public convenience. Establishment cost Rs. 2,22,883-6-11, the gross debt amounted to Rs. 1,45,014-10-1, and the balance at the end of the year was Rs. 10,15,690-8-0.

The finances of the Bombay municipality are fully given in the Chapter on municipalities.

The Punjab.

IMPERIAL RECEIPTS AND CHARGES.*Comparative Statement of Imperial Receipts*

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.		1872-73.	1873-74.
		Rs.	Rs.
I. Land Revenue ...	...	20056658	19899633
II. Tributes and contributions from Native States ...	...	300465	280469
III. Forest ...	...	652905	732539
IV. Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	...	876333	882336
V. Assessed Taxes ...	...	302766	5205
VI. Customs ...	...	984757	1086179
VII. Salt ...	...	8111902	8672755
IX. Stamps ...	...	2323023	2338341
XI. Post Office ...	...	...	1356869
XII. Law and Justice ...	...	408788	436674
XIV. Marine ...	...	10751	101566
XV. Interest ...	...	35406	14752
XVI. Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances ...	...	6336	10778
XVII. Miscellaneous Receipts ...	...	57938	128191
Rupees ...		34127418	35946287
Public Works gain by exchange ...	...	118696	5715728
Debt Accounts ...	...	57686077	85210178
Remittance Accounts...	...	35833687	95762260
Opening Balance, 1st April ...	...	12769870	9961338
TOTAL ...		140535748	232586791

and Disbursements in the Punjab for 1872-73 and 1873-74.

DISBURSEMENTS.		1872-73.	1873-74.
		Rs.	Rs.
2	Interest on Service Funds and other accounts ...	500	6809
3	Refunds and Drawbacks ...	168426	90115
4	Land revenue ...	2190103	2388970
5	Forest ...	795942	597162
6	Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	61512	60449
7	Assessed Taxes ...	705	20
9	Salt ...	801125	797823
10.	Opium ...	12023	47
11.	Stamps ...	25450	32961
14	Post Office ...		1502913
15.	Administration and Public Departments ...	1096055	1130002
16	Minor Departments ...	46110	52104
17	Law and Justice ...	1719956	1720499
18.	Marine ...	61479	36469
19.	Ecclesiastical ...	209721	210238
19A.	Medical Service ...	198264	223696
20	Political Agencies ...	366113	442262
21.	Allowances & Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ...	816696	1301043
23.	Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances ...	254012	241406
24.	Loss by exchange on transactions with London ...		1
25.	Miscellaneous ...	159415	43382
26.	Allotments for Provincial Services ...	5543985	5461483
	Rupees ...	14521886	16339854
	Public Works loss by exchange ...	118696	5715728
	Debt Accounts ...	57192621	85313036
	Remittance Accounts ...	58741207	115282625
	Closing Balance, 31st March ...	9961338	9744548
	TOTAL ...	140535748	232595791

The net profits derived from Canal Revenue were Rs. 9,95,607, or 4·3 per cent. on the capital outlay over and above the interest thereon. In the previous year the profit amount to 6·6 per cent.

Provincial and Local Funds.—The following statement gives the figures for this account :—

FUNDS.	Opening Balances 1st April 1872.	1872-73.		1873-74.		Closing balances 31st March 1874.
		Income.	Expen- diture.	Income.	Expen- diture.	
Provincial	49198	7487181	7510407	6444051	6462535	7488
General Local	2530501	2910702	2613597	2873221	3953153	1747674
District	...	...	...	2000654	1243404	757290
Local. Municipal	524679	2064417	1914905	1903972	1938601	639562
Cantonment	51853	165645	149656	193136	198337	62641
Police Gen- ral	11988	10772	3590	13125	5472	26823
Unadjusted Items	19240	2009649	2016381	1034746	1008774	...
Total	3148979	14648366	14208536	14462945	14810276	3241478

Oudh.

FINANCE.

*Account of the Gross and net Revenues of the Province of
Oudh for the year 1873-74.*

Sources of income.	Gross receipts.	Refunds and drawbacks.	Charges against income.				Net receipts.
			Charges, collection, including cost of salt and opium and cost of maintaining and cost of maintaining reproductive works	Allowances and assignments payable under treaties and engagements.	Allowances to district and village officers.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue ..	13307783	13495	845057	...	..	..	..
Forest ..	303181	19519	199534	...	..	..	..
Excise on spirits and drugs ...	601582	81	31761	...	...	...	...
Total Territorial	14212546	33495	1076352	774578	5600	1856530	12322521
Assessed taxes ...	21137	591	231	...	..	231	20315
Salt ...	22000	...	67074	...	...	67074	...
Stamps ...	916722	18346	11378	...	...	11378	891998
Post Office ...	155070	..	102616	...	...	102616	52454
Law and Justice	108435	13191	..	...	...	..	95244
Interest ...	13019	...	...	...	...	...	18019
Receipts in aid of superannuation, retired, and compassionate allowances ...	18064	...	...	...	...	..	18064
Miscellaneous ...	30085	8624	..	...	...	..	26461
Total Imperial...	15437076	64247	1257651	774578	5600	2037829	13395002
Provincial Services ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	7846743
Local Funds ..	...	...	...	..	...	...	1251480
							22493225

Account of the expenditure from the net income of the Oudh province for the year 1873-74.

Subject of expenditure.	Amount.	
	Last year.	Present year.
	Rs.	Rs.
Civil and Political establishments, ...	3,26,674	3,32,108
Civil contingencies, ...	22,232	23,892
Minor departments, ...	3,680	9,592
Judicial charges, Courts, &c., ...	6,21,393	6,74,139
Ecclesiastical, ...	36,380	39,818
Medical Services, ...	85,857	87,615
Superannuations, &c., ...	83,051	82,231
Miscellaneous, ...	7,355	8,232
Allotments for Provincial Services, ...	21,56,900	22,27,690
Total Imperial, ...	33,43,522	34,85,317
Provincial Services, ...	} 60,11,612	73,84,276
Local Funds, ...		16,36,349
Grand Total, ...	93,55,134	125,05,942
Surplus, ...	...	...
Deficit, ...	31,50,808	...

Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.—The principal heads of expenditure during the two past years are compared in the following table :—

	1872-73	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment and contingencies, ...	49,441	45,880
Police, ...	1,29,828	1,32,001
Conservancy, ...	76,869	68,252
Public Works, ...	1,22,912	1,25,123
Education, ...	3,900	3,864
Dispensaries, ...	3,800	4,019
Special objects, ...	16,268	16,023
Gardens, ...	12,617	12,446
Transfers, ...	8,199	10,932
Total, ...	4,23,834	4,18,540

Central Provinces.

The following statement shows the Revenue and Expenditure on all accounts:—
A vount of the Gross and Net Revenues of the Central Provinces for the year 1873-74.

SOURCES OF INCOME.

SOURCES OF INCOME.	Gross receipts.		Refunds and drawbacks.		CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.			Total.	Rs.	Net receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Charges for collection, including cost of salt, opium and maintaining productive works.	Allowances and assignments payable under treaties and engagements.	Allowances to District and Village Officers and charitable grants.			
Land Revenue ..	6087278	12153	656654	628493	...	...	...	1297800	4789978
Tributes and contributions from Native States...	138874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188874
Forest ..	568367	743	283558	...	...	...	...	284301	284066
Excise on spirits and drugs ..	1128221	1899	59188	...	...	...	...	61087	1067134
Total Territorial ..	7922740	14795	990400	628493	...	...	...	1642688	6280052
Assessed Taxes—Income Tax ..	958	199	8	...	...	...	...	207	751
Customs duty on Sugar ..	112599	13	...	...	...	...	...	13	112586
Do. duty on Salt ..	1180376	...	387910	...	...	...	...	387910	792466
Total Customs ..	1292975	13	387910	...	...	...	...	387923	905052

Opium,	...	959428	14554	14173	...	...	29027	...	929401
Stamps,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mints,	...	183534	...	...	...	...	...	...	183534
Post Office,	...	24047	2447	...	...	...	2447	...	22600
Electric Telegraph,	...	115799	45618	...	...	...	45618	...	69172
Law and Justice,	{ Refunds--Miscellaneous, General Fees, fines, and for- feitures,... }	26879	...	...	...	...	...	...	26879
Military Funds,	Interest,	3885	...	...	...	...	...	...	3885
Receipts in aid of superannuation and compen- sation allowances,	...	40976	...	...	...	...	...	...	40976
Miscellaneous,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Imperial,	...	2647472	62831	402391	...	...	465222	...	2182250
PROVINCIAL.									
Allotment from General Revenue,	...	2775000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2775000
Jail,	...	433766	3	...	...	...	...	...	433763
Registration,	...	42802	76	...	...	...	...	...	42726
Police,	...	108944	...	...	...	...	...	...	108994
Education,	...	12365	487	...	...	...	...	...	11878
Medical,	...	878	...	...	...	...	...	...	878
Printing,	...	1206	...	...	...	...	...	...	1266
Miscellaneous,	...	164	66	...	...	...	...	...	98
Public Works,	...	49092	140	...	...	...	...	...	48952
Total Provincial,	...	3424277	772	...	...	...	...	...	3423505

Accounts of the Gross and Net Revenues of the Central Provinces for the year 1873-74,—continued.

SOURCES OF INCOME.	Gross receipts.	Refunds and drawbacks.	Charges against income.				Total.	Net receipts.
			Charges for collection, including cost of salt, opium, and maintaining productive works.	Allowances and assignments payable under treaties and engagements.	Allowances to district and village officers and charitable grants.			
LOCAL FUNDS.								
Phandri fund, ...	Rs. 143469	Rs. 10403	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 133066	
Road fund, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ferry and Pound fund, ...	298408	..	..	..	..	..	298408	
Nazul fund, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education fund, ...	118070	..	..	..	..	..	118070	
District Post fund, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patwari or Village Accountant's fund, ...	199907	..	..	..	..	..	199907	
Customs fund, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dispensary fund, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malikana fund, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Police Remount fund, ...	62201	..	..	..	..	..	62201	
General Police fund, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Police clothing fund, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Local funds, ...	822055	10403	...	...	...	...	811652	
Municipal fund, ...	568134	...	...	...	...	...	568234	
Total Provincial Services, ...	4814566	11175	...	...	...	...	11175	4803391
Gross Receipts, ...	15384778	88801	1401791	623493	...	...	2119085	13265693

Account of Expenditure from the net income of the Central Provinces, for the year 1873-74.

Subject of Expenditure.	Amount.	
	Last year.	Present year.
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil and Political Establishment ...	5,28,680	5,46,047
Civil Contingencies ...	1,19,700	95,227
Judicial Charges, Courts, &c. ...	6,94,624	6,79,579
Military ...	..	..
Marine ...	..	..
Deficit Post Office ...	..	1,67,373
Do. Electric Telegraph ...	..	..
Superannuation and retired allowances ...	1,16,549	1,09,754
Public Works ..	Civil .. { New	..
	.. { Repair	..
	Military .. { New	..
	.. { Repair	..
Miscellaneous ...	6,280	9,338
Allotments for Provincial Services ...	27,68,500	27,75,000
Total Imperial ...	42,34,283	44,02,318

Subject of Expenditure.	Amount.	
	Last year.	Present year.
PROVINCIAL SERVICES.	Rs.	Rs.
PROVINCIAL.		
Jails ..	4,68,605	6,10,148
Registration ..	30,324	28,118
Police ..	12,44,062	12,14,967
Education ..	2,54,832	4,32,568
Medical services ...	1,43,247	1,66,013
Printing ..	68,923	47,445
Miscellaneous ..	76,371	68,846
Public Works ..	12,05,319	10,15,637
Rent, Rates and taxes ..	...	8,425
Total Provincial ..	34,91,693	35,92,167
LOCAL FUNDS.		
Road Fund ..	2,52,443	2,66,284
Ferry and Pound Funds ..		
Nazul Fund ..	1,49,927	...
Education Fund ..	40,651	1,48,857
District Post Charges ..	1,612	
Malikana Fund ..	1,16,470	
Patwari or Village Accountant's Fund ..	21,332	
Cantonment Fund ..	15,452	95,764
Dispensary Fund ..	18,320	
Police General Fund ..	16,990	
Police Remount Fund ..	..
Police Clothing Fund ..	..
Total Local Funds ...	6,33,197	5,46,905
Municipal Funds ...	5,94,900	5,05,318
Total Provincial Services ..	47,19,790	46,44,385
Grand Total ..	89,54,073	90,46,703
Surplus ...	....	32,18,990
Deficit ...	...	...

British Burma.

The income and expenditure on all accounts is given in the following statements :—

*Account of the Gross and Net Revenues of the Province of British Burma
for the year 1873-74.*

SOURCES OF INCOME.	Gross receipts.	Refunds and drawbacks.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.				Net receipts.
			Charges of collection, including cost of salt and opium and cost of maintaining reproductive works.	Allowances and assignments payable under treaty and other engagements.	Allowances to district and village Officers and Emdamars and charitable grants.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue ...	7523336	12830	1019827	...	...	1032657	6480679
Forests ...	1068621	113	474531	...	...	474644	593977
Excise on Spirits and Drugs* ...	1250892	1683	2624	...	...	4307	1246585
Tributes and Contributions from Native States ...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...
Total Territorial...	9812349	14626	1496982	...	...	1511608	8331211
Income tax ...	1284	78	200	...	...	278	1006
Customs ...	4140673	84165	199503	...	...	283968	3856705
Salt { Duty on imported salt ...	66670	3681	...	...	...	3681	62989
Excise duty ...	59070	..	5463	...	...	5463	53607
Govt. sales ...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4267697	83224	205166	...	...	293390	3971307
Opium { Export duty ...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
Govt. sales ...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
Stamps ...	453474	2614	9804	...	...	12418	441056
Post Office ...	180176	..	86279	...	...	86279	43897
Electric Telegraph ...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
Mint ...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
Law and { Refund Justice. { Real fines, &c. ...	229773	54886	...	...	...	54886	174887
Public Works ...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
Marine { Refund Real ...	79971	...	..	...	...	...	79971
Interest { Refund Real ...	40	..	..	...	...	...	40
Military Refund ...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	7148	300	...	...	...	300	6848
Total ...	900582	57800	96088	...	...	153883	746699
Total, Imperial ...	5011128	160650	1798231	...	...	1958881	18052247
Provincial Services ...	3555819	..	...	...	...	...	3555819
Local Funds ...	1406291	..	...	...	...	...	1406291
Gross Receipts	10073238	160650	1798231	...	...	1958881	18014357

*Account of the Expenditure from the Net Income of the Province
of British Burma for the year 1873-74.*

SUBJECT OF EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.	
	Last year.	Present year. or 1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts ...	772	1436
Civil and Political Establishments, &c. ...	444394	499143
Minor Department Charges ...	15425	17330
Judicial Charges ...	607977	625389
Military do. ...	...	...
Marine do. ...	162798	185717
Deficit Post Office ...	...	...
Do. Electric Telegraph ...	...	...
Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances ...	58846	60729
Public Works... {	Civil ... {	New ... {
Military ... {	New ... {	Repairs ... {
Ecclesiastical ...	40647	38423
Medical ...	68243	71584
Allotments for Provincial Services ...	3262000	3020000
Miscellaneous ...	10072	...
		27590
Total Imperial ..	4671169	4497641
Provincial Services ...	...	3703224
Local Funds ...	4414265	1383349
Grand Total ...	9085434	9584214

(For Berar, see annexed Table.)

Ajmere and Mhairwarrah.

Imperial Revenue and Finance.—The entire Imperial Revenue of the year was Rs. 5,71,507-7-7. The land Revenue demand was Rs. 4,03,511, the collection Rs. 3,99,050, and the balance Rs. 4,461. The Excise Revenue yielded Rs. 30,767-11-3. The Stamp income amounted to Rs. 1,35,418-12-6. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,66,425-6-11.

Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.—The income from Local Funds was Rs. 1,26,866-0-3, and the expenditure Rs. 1,61,857-10-9.

PART VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL
SERVICES.

PART VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Bengal.

Births and Deaths.—Sir George Campbell, recognizing that the collection of accurate statistics over the enormous areas which compose our districts, with their vast populations and uneducated agencies, was hopeless, while not relinquishing the attempt at a complete registration, had resolved to perfect the system on a smaller scale in certain small selected areas in every district. The areas were chosen, as far as possible, with reference to their situation, so as to be accessible and easily supervised, and it was arranged beforehand that the census should be taken in them with particular care.

At least one town area and one country area were selected in each district, the town area being generally the head-quarters station of the district. The rural areas were limited to a number of villages, compactly situated, with a population of from 10 to 30,000 inhabitants.

The areas under registration in the last year were 101 in number, comprising a population of nearly two millions (1,922,608). Of these, the town areas had an average population of 21,461 persons each, and the rural ones an average of 26,305. The number of the areas has now considerably increased, and on the 30th June last, the date to which the last reports come down, the total population under registration in these selected areas was as follows:—

Hindus	...	1,904,982
Mahomedans	...	717,838
Christians	...	12,700
Buddhists	...	7,715
Other classes	...	81,739
		<hr/> 2,724,973 <hr/>

This population was grouped in 142 areas, 65 of which were rural and 77 urban:—

	No.	Square miles.	Population.
Town areas	...	77 380	1,281,586
Rural "	...	65 3,160	1,443,387

Thus the average population of the town areas on the 30th June last was 16,665, and of the rural areas 22,206. The urban tracts covered a mean area of about 5 square miles, and the rural tracts of about 49 square miles.

The following comparative statement shows the mortality of the different months in a few special areas in which the registration is believed to have been made with a fair degree of success :—

Mortality per thousand in each month of the year in special areas, 1872-73.

NAME OF MONTH.	Calcutta : population 447,601.		Suburbs of Calcutta : population 257,140.	Town of Burdwan population 32,321.	Barnagore or North Suburban town near Calcutta : population 27,263.		Natore town, district, Rajshahye : population 9,674.	Rural Tract, Nowhatta, in Rajshahye : population 22,080.
	1872.	1873.	1873.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1873.	1873.
January ...	28.2	32.6	45.6	66.4	...	54.1	28.5	35.3
February ...	21.2	25.4	37.8	51.9	...	38.2	31.0	29.8
March ...	22.3	26.7	44.6	64.6	...	32.5	32.2	57.0
April ...	22.9	24.5	34.9	55.6	...	34.7	45.8	120.1
May ...	21.8	22.2	32.8	60.1	...	32.5	40.9	66.3
June ...	16.5	20.2	26.2	50.8	...	22.4	26.0	25.0
July ...	21.0	19.4	25.7	42.3	...	18.4	12.3	21.7
August ...	27.1	24.4	32.3	51.9	..	32.5	19.8	19.0
September ..	26.1	23.4	34.7	47.5	...	25.5	28.5	23.9
October ...	28.5	25.3	29.6	56.0	89.7	45.3	42.2	42.3
November...	38.5	33.0	52.3	45.2	114.4	65.3	35.9	36.9
December...	44.3	26.4	69.9	37.7	88.0	...	35.1	17.6

Over the whole of the area of special registration the rate of mortality per thousand during the year 1873 is given at 28.3 in the town areas, and at 22.6 in the rural areas, showing a rate in the combined areas of 25.2 per thousand. Detailed returns showing the rate of the mortality in each of the areas will be found in the appendix to this report.

The total number of the population under ordinary registration was 63,498,831, the deaths in which during the last three years are returned as follows :—

1871	..	263,104	=	4.10 per thousand.
1872	..	374,891	=	5.86
1873	...	492,740	=	7.75

The figures, although they evince a slight progressive improvement, are manifestly incorrect, and it is unnecessary to comment on them.

During the year 11,557 deaths were registered in Calcutta, against 11,825 in the year preceding. If, therefore, we might accept the total population as 447,600 according to the census of 1872, the death-rate was 25·82 per 1,000. But the census is not absolutely to be accepted. The deaths are attributed to the undermentioned diseases :—

From zymotic diseases	..	..	7,792
" constitutional diseases	..	..	684
" local	..	..	1,809
" developmental	..	..	327
" violence	..	..	175
" diseases not specified	..	..	770

The number who died during the year :—

		Population.	
673 were Christians	...	21,356	31·5 per thousand.
7,593 " Hindus	...	291,147	26·1 "
3,279 " Mahomedans	...	132,571	24·7 "
3 " Jews	...	....	" "
9 " Chinese	...	....	" "

It would appear from these figures that the Christian part of the population is the least healthy, and as the deaths include the garrison, the shipping, and the floating population of Calcutta, this might have been expected.

The mortality according to sex was as follows :—

	No. of deaths.	Population per census.	Ratio per mille.
Males	6,916	299,857	23·1
Females	4,641	147,744	31·4

Cholera was chiefly fatal in the month of March, when the mortality was 0·49 per 1,000 of population. The next highest rate occurred in February and April, the lowest mortality from this disease occurring in October. Fever prevailed with great virulence in November, a mortality of 1·37 per 1,000 being recorded in that month. The mortality from the same cause was also high in January, August, and October. The lowest ratios were in June and July. Dysentery was rife in January: during other months the deaths from this cause were far less numerous, and lowest in July, rising again in November and December. The highest death-rate from all diseases was registered in January, November, and December; the lowest in June and July; these two months having been the healthiest of the year.

According to the municipal registers, there are but four or five thousand births in Calcutta per annum, while it is estimated that they ought to show about eight or nine thousand.

According to the registers, moreover, the births have declined from 5,642 in 1868 to 4,572 in the last year (1873). The truth is that the statistics of the municipality are open to doubt. The constant and heavy preponderance of male over female births admits of no satisfactory explanation. There seems reason to fear that a large proportion of births in the city is never recorded.

Emigration.—The prevalent scarcity throughout the greater part of the Lower Provinces, and in some parts of Oudh and the North-West Provinces, naturally affected emigration, though it cannot be said to have done so in a remarkable degree. From 8,231 in 1871-72, and 17,171 in 1872-73, the number of emigrants despatched from Calcutta rose in 1873-74 to 24,569. Of these 343 were for the island of Nevis, to which emigration was only opened during the year. The majority of the remainder were for Demerara and the Mauritius.

There were during the year under notice ten agencies conducting recruitment for as many colonies, six of them British, one Dutch, and three French; only one additional dépôt was established during the year—that for the reception of emigrants recruited for the French colonies. The emigrants for Nevis and Natal were accommodated in part of the Demerara dépôt.

The following table gives particulars as to mortality, detention, &c. :—

DÉPÔTS.	MORTALITY IN DÉPÔT.		DETENTION IN DÉPÔT. (DAYS.)			MORTALITY ON THE VOYAGE.		
	Number of persons admitted.	Percentage.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Number of Emi- grants des- patched.	Percentage of deaths.	Average duration of voyage (days).
Mauritius ..	6,782	1 01	48	2	17½	5,387	1 59	33
Demerara ...	10,143	1 00	116	3	24	8,497	5 18	88
Nevis ...	399	...	20	4	13	343	...	...
Trinidad ...	2,523	1 42	195	12	43	2,138	4 04	86
Jamaica ..	2,133	0 98	56	2	29	1,463	7 37	89
Surinam ...	3,063	1 89	120	1	35	3,523	3 17	78
Guadaloupe ...	4,224	1 18	73	5	14	3,218	2 95	84
Cayenne ...								
Martinique ...								

The percentage of the death-rate both in depôt and on the voyage is unequally high, and is due to the prevalence, more or less, during the year, in nearly all the depôts, of diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera, and measles, fostered by the depressing influence of scarcity in some of the recruiting districts.

It is noteworthy that of the 8,497 emigrants despatched to Demerara, 84 were return emigrants who had volunteered to re-emigrate to that colony. Their circumstances were evidently very good, judging from the fact that 18 of that number deposited for remittance to the colony the sum of Rs. 5,040; and it may be inferred that Demerara affords very favourable opportunities for improving the condition of Indian emigrants. Besides the 84, there were 12 others, also return emigrants, who proceeded to the colony as private passengers, paying Rs. 1,848 for their passage.

The chief sources whence the emigrants forwarded to the colonies were drawn were North-West Provinces (11,999), Oudh (5,823), Behar (5,196), and Bengal, including Orissa (1,172).

The prescribed proportion of 40 women to every 100 men in the case of the British and Dutch colonies, and of 25 women to every 100 men in the case of the French colonies, has been more than fully met in nearly every case.

The subjoined table shows the number of emigrants who returned from the colonies during the year (833 less than in the previous year), the number of vessels engaged in their transport, the percentage of the mortality on the voyage, and the aggregate amount of savings brought by the coolies from each colony :—

COLONIES.	Number of ships.	Number of souls.	Average percentage of mortality	SAVINGS.					
				Aggregate amounts.			Average amounts.		
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Mauritius ..	6	1,522	1.05	23,709	0	0	15	9	3
Demerara ..	1	473	2.32	1,38,920	0	0	293	11	2
Trinidad ..	1	376	7.71	1,07,294	7	3	285	5	9
Grenada ...	1	110	.00	16,091	8	0	14	4	6
Total ...	8	2,481	...	2,86,014	15	3	.....	

The number of emigrants despatched to the tea districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet during the past three years was as follows.—

		To Assam.	To Cachar and Sylhet.	Total.
1871-72	....	5,979	3,363	9,342
1872-73	....	8,640	6,271	14,911
1873-74	....	15,351	10,460	25,811

The labour returns submitted annually for the calendar year show that the total number of labourers remaining employed under contract at the end of 1873 was 54,870, against 44,576 at the end of 1871.

State emigration from the distressed districts of Bengal to British Burmah was undertaken partly, as a means of alleviating the scarcity, and partly to promote the cultivation of waste land in that province. The following table shows the results of the scheme to the latest date up to which figures are available :—

Return of Emigrants to British Burmah up to the 30th Nov. 1874

PLACE OF RECRUIT- MENT.	TOTAL SHIPMENTS TO THE										Grand total of all ages and sexes.
	Adults.		Aged between 16 and 10 years.		Aged between 10 and 7 years.		Aged under 7 years.		Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Calcutta	3,409	216	39	4	33	13	60	47	3,541	280	3821
Hazareebagh	57	11	4	...	1	...	8	6	70	17	87
Monghyr	289	73	11	5	14	15	41	31	355	124	479
Patna	553	90	17	10	11	4	37	17	618	121	739
24-Pergunnahs	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	7
Saran	109	37	3	1	4	3	12	12	128	53	181
Delhi	73	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	74	1	75
Total	4,4696	429	75	20	63	35	158	113	4,792	597	5389

Medical Relief.—The total number of persons treated during the year 1873 at the Medical College Hospital was 48,439. Of these, excluding those in the eye-infirmary, 4,203 were in-patients, 540 of whom died, giving a mortality of 128·5 per thousand. This result is less favourable than in the pre-

ceding year, when the rate of mortality was 115·8 per thousand. While 108 European and Eurasian patients died out of 1,813 treated, no less than 432 natives succumbed out of 2,390 treated. The total number of persons treated at the Presidency General Hospital was 2,723, or some 720 less than in 1872, which was marked by the prevalence of dengue fever. There were 106 deaths only, including 18 fatal cases of cholera, out of 53 treated. The death-rate was 38·9 per thousand, which is very considerably below the average (60·46) of eight preceding years. The daily average of sick in hospital was 163·89. The number of days for which, on an average, each patient was detained in hospital was 21·9, against 19·3 in the previous year.

In the Mayo Native Hospital and in its various dispensaries no less than 1,503 in-patients and 129,925 out-patients were treated. The rate of deaths among in-patients was only 49·3 per thousand treated. Of major surgical operations, 14·4 per cent. proved fatal.

The death-rate at the Sealdah Hospital was 288·7 per thousand,—a painful contrast to the alleged rate prevailing at the Mayo Hospital (49·2); even deducting moribunds, the ratio was distressingly high. It labours under a great difficulty in this respect as long as it is used as the last refuge of those in the final stages of disease and suffering. The average number of patients under treatment daily was 295, and the average time spent by each patient in hospital was 22 days.

A great deal has been done to improve the sanitary condition of the Police Chowkeedar Hospital, at which 1,985 patients received treatment during the year. The daily average number of sick was 99·08, slightly less than in the preceding year. The death-rate was only 21·6 per thousand—a surprisingly low figure, but accounted for by the fact that many men feeling their health giving way leave the force altogether.

Each of the institutions marginally noted confers extensive benefit on the poor in its neighbourhood, especially the North Suburban Hospital, where 682 in-patients were treated.

In the course of the year 1,493 in-patients and 13,364 out-patients were treated at the Howrah General Hospital, the numbers being considerably in excess of those in the previous year. This Dr. Bird attributes to a renewed connection with the shipping, to the admission of moribund patients under the orders of last year, and to the increasing attention shown to native out-patients. The average number of in-patients under treatment in the hospital daily was 70, the number of Euro-

peans and of natives being pretty equally divided. While the death-rate among Europeans, however, was unusually low (40 per thousand), that among the natives was very high (227·7 per thousand); excluding moribund cases, it was somewhat higher than in the previous year.

One hundred and seventy-six charitable hospitals and dispensaries remained open from 1872—80 main, 71 branch, 25 sub-divisional, an increase of ten over the previous year. During the year 29 new dispensaries were established—15 main, 13 branch, 1 sub-divisional. One was abolished and 204 remained open on the 31st December—95 main, 84 branch, and 25 sub-divisional. These are exclusive of the temporary dispensaries established for the relief of unusual sickness. There was thus an increase of 28 institutions. This increase is very satisfactory; and with the exception of 1867, when 32 dispensaries were founded, it has not been exceeded, or even approached, in any of the previous seven years.

Of the above number six (Calcutta medical institutions) have been alluded to above, and 10, which have failed to submit the required information, are excluded from the following statistics.

Of the remaining 188, 72 per cent. treated in-door patients and 28 per cent. out-door, against 65 and 35 per cent. respectively in 1872.

The daily average number of in-door patients under treatment during the year was 974, and the daily average attendance of out-patients was 6,683, against 869 and 5,254 respectively in 1872. Of the total treated, 64·1 per cent. were males, 19·7 per cent. females, and 16·2 per cent. children, against 66·45, 18·51, and 15·04 in the previous year.

As the result of treatment of out-door patients cannot be accurately ascertained, it would be fruitless to comment upon it. Of the in-patients treated, 70·07 per cent. were cured, 16·22 per cent. died, and 13·71 per cent. were otherwise accounted for. The corresponding ratios for the previous year were 70·05, 16·07, and 13·88. The death-rate for the past five years has been in 1868, 18·34 per cent; 18·69, 16·94; 1870, 16·17; 1871, 15·41; and 1872, 16·07. So long as dispensaries in so many instances are mere lazar-houses, the general rate of mortality must necessarily be high.

The subject which calls for most prominent remark in connexion with the Bengal Lunatic Asylums is the rapidly progressive increase of numbers in the Native insane asylums. The extent to which in successive years the accumulation of insanes has progressed, is best seen by a reference to the figures showing the total population of the asylums on the 1st January of each year. In 1868 the number was 662 only.

The average of the five years 1868—1872 amounted to 739; while at the close of the past year it amounted to 1,003, compared with 972 at its commencement.

The total number of criminal lunatics who remained in confinement at the close of 1872 was 209.

While, on a comparison with 1872, there was in the past year a slight decrease in the number of admissions, there was an improvement in the death-rate and in the number of recoveries. Of the total number of persons under treatment, 278, or 18 per cent., were discharged cured.

The total number of deaths during the year was 119, or 8 per cent. of the total number treated, and 12 per cent. of the average daily strength. The corresponding ratios, on an average of 5 preceding years, were 9·2 per cent. and 13·9 respectively. The mortality in the Bengal asylums compares not unfavourably with that in those of some other provinces, as will be observed from the following table :

	Daily average strength.	Deaths	Percentage of deaths to strength.
Bengal	... 991·4	119	12
North-West Provinces	... 499·9	55	11
Central Provinces	... 232·4	26	11·2
Oudh	... 136·3	22	16·1
Punjab	... 283·5	61	21·5
British Burmah	... 129	11	8·5
Madras	... 307·47	42	13·6

The total expenditure of the asylums amounted to Rupees 1,01,641, against Rs. 88,057 in 1872. The average cost of of each patient, after deducting Rs. 1,824-5-6 (the amount realized from friends of patients), was thus Rs. 100-10-7.

Sanitation.—The supply of wholesome drinking water is of the greatest sanitary consequence to the villages of Bengal. It is unfortunately not possible to assist the people much in this respect; but full advantage was taken of the opportunity afforded by famine relief labour to dig new wells and tanks wherever possible, and to clean out and repair old ones. Much has been done in this way throughout the distressed districts by native and other persons locally interested; and where they have failed to come forward, the Government has provided the necessary funds. It is believed that in some parts the country has been permanently benefited by the means which have this year been afforded for supplying drinking water in the villages and near the houses of the people.

It is, however, within the limits of municipal areas that pains have been especially taken to effect sanitary improvements, and in these cases a very fair measure of success has been achieved. In all municipalities much importance is now

attached to conservancy measures. Calcutta and some of the larger towns in Bengal that were lately notorious for their unhealthiness are now free from all complaints on that score.

The Contagious Diseases' Act was worked in Calcutta during the past year without any change. The number of women on the register at the close of the year was 6,455 compared with 6,871 at the close of 1872, and 7,087 at the close of 1871. The reports of the Cantonment Lock-Hospitals are also favourable to the working of the system.

The reports received of the further history of the endemic fever of Burdwan during the current year (1874) are altogether more hopeful, and they seem to indicate that the disease is gradually dying out. There has been a great improvement in the health of the population of most parts of the fever-stricken districts, so far as fever itself is concerned, as compared with the conditions which existed at corresponding periods of the last two or three years. As yet no account of any special outbreaks in hitherto unaffected places has been received, and it is satisfactory to learn that in some villages visited by the inspecting officers the children presented a plump and healthy appearance, and the amount of spleen disease generally is said to have diminished. The figures below, which give the attendance of sick at the different dispensaries for each month of the year to the end of September, are to a certain extent, evidence of progressive amelioration in the health of the population of the Burdwan district this year—at any rate, up to the beginning of the worst months.

	Endemic dispensaries open.	Daily sick.
15th January	.. 44	5151
31st "	... 46	5302
15th February	... 46	5899
28th "	... 46	5668
15th March	... 46	5789
31st "	... 46	5164
15th April	.. 46	4281
30th "	... 41	3849
15th May	... 41	3487
31st "	... 41	3057
14th June	.. 39	3233
30th "	... 43	3980
15th July	... 45	3478
31st "	... 45	3856
15th August	... 46	3534
31st "	... 46	4011
15th Sept.	... 47	3821
30th "	... 47	3821

Although the endemic fever diminished, there was a very considerable and unusual amount of cholera and small-pox, as well as measles and bowel affections, this year, and scarcity and distress were much felt, more especially in the Bood-bood and Munglecote sub-divisions.

Returns of Vaccine Operations.

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Returns of Vaccine Operations in Bengal during the year 1873-74.

DISTRICTS.	Number of operators.	PERSONS TREATED.				Cost of operations.	Total number of successful operations recorded up to date.
		Successful.	Unsuccessful including doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.		
In the town and suburbs of Calcutta, ...	27	20,052	18,540	216	38,808	Rs. 10,060	332,158
1st.—Metropolitan Circle, Burdwan, Nuddea, and 24 Pergunnahs, ...	30	80,456	145	10	80,621	A. P. 1	5
2nd.—Ditto ditto Hooghly, ...	30	57,711	187	39	57,937	35,626	15
3rd.—Ditto ditto 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea, Burdwan, Hooghly and Beerbhoom, ...	30	167,791	279	48	168,118	1	1,070,906
Darjeeling Circle, ...	49	94,128	4,171	790	99,089	18,827	6
Ranchee Circle, ...	23	35,177	3,561	1,329	40,067	11,008	10
Sonthal Pergunnahs, ...	6	14,456	578	5	15,039	2,707	8
Eastern Bengal Circle, ...	56	78,075	465	10	78,550	9,503	13
Civil stations and dispensaries in these { Presidency, Dacca, Circles of medical superintendence, ... { Dinapur, ...	94	58,455	7,686	296	66,437	4,246	0
	97	28,355	4,379	693	33,427	2,745	0
	63	82,383	7,572	2,292	92,247	4,483	0
Total, ...	445	717,049	47,563	5,728	770,340	98,207	6
						3	3,253,348

Madras.

Births and Deaths.—The actual registration during 1873 of the births and deaths for the whole Presidency gives the results of 17·7 and 16·9 per mille respectively on the population of 1871, but these results are manifestly very imperfect, and there appears to have been little general improvement in the record of these important vital statistics during the year.

It is calculated by the Sanitary Commissioner that, at the present time, taking one district with another, not much more than *one-half* of the actual births, and probably not more than *two-thirds* of the deaths are registered.

The registry of births somewhat fell off. The numbers recorded annually since 1870 are shown below :—

1870	...	..	439,063
1871	..	..	517,109
1872	..	..	554,379
1873	..	..	538,123

Of the 538,123 births registered, 277,153 were males and 260,970 were females.

During the year, the municipalities made great efforts to secure a more accurate record of their vital statistics, and in a large number of these towns, the results are, it is believed, now fairly recorded. Taking the average of the whole of the municipal towns, which have a population of 1,561,771 persons, the registered birth-rate was 26·5 per mille, against 17·2 per mille for the rural circles and zemindaries.

The total number of deaths registered during the year 1873 was 513,232, or 5,050 in excess of the registration of the previous year, and more than in any year since 1866.

But while the registered mortality in the rural districts of the Presidency shows only a death-rate of 16·9 per thousand and in zemindary estates of 13·4 per thousand, the registration in 45 municipal towns shows an average death-rate of 27·7 per mille, and from this fact it is almost beyond doubt that the provincial registration is still falling short of the actual truth.

Of the deaths registered, 267,756 were of males and 245,476 females. The male deaths are in the ratio of 109 to 100 females.

The main causes of death in 1873 are shown in the following table, compared with the results of the previous seven years:—

Years.	Total Deaths.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevors.	Bowel-complaints.	Other Causes.
1866	600106	200961	23106	110102	...	265937
1867	372026	83205	27907	112511	...	198403
1868	390959	8036	34330	105692	...	242901
1869	451981	21034	17448	132346	...	281153
1870	451020	55867	11252	151027	...	232874
1871	444371	17656	20823	192469	38928	174495
1872	508182	13247	93074	214148	39387	202326
1873	513232	840	51782	222843	36392	201375

The following table shows the numbers of the population at different ages, with the registered mortality, and the proportion of the latter to the former, in all classes of the population:—

Ages.	Population.	Deaths.	Proportion per Mille.
Under 6 years	6580599	165244	25.1
6 to 12	4812372	28532	5.9
12 to 20	4851742	28347	5.8
20 to 30	5702078	46800	8.2
30 to 40	3778993	44183	11.6
40 to 50	2527838	48498	17.2
50 to 60	1598982	50481	31.6
Above 60	983749	55887	96.9
Unknown Ages*	449824	...	...

* These figures relate chiefly to the population of the Hill tracts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam of whom no registration of deaths is attempted.

Emigration.—The following statement, prepared by the Board of Revenue, shows the number of emigrants who left the Presidency and returned to it in 1873-74 :—

Districts.	NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS.						Number of Immigrants.
	To Mauritius and Bourbon.	To Ceylon.	To British Burmah.	To the West Indies.	To other places.	Total.	
Ganjam	53	...	...	...	93	146	...
Vizagapatam	1217	...	1848	...	974	4039	2604
Godavry	331	...	...	...	31	362	...
Nellore	6	...	...	6	...	12	...
Madras	3121	...	...	1783	...	4904	2604
North Arcot	...	...	...	...	5	5	...
South Arcot	506	...	...	754	...	1260	1328
Trichinopoly	13	...	...	...	...	13	...
Madura	...	70042	...	...	...	70042	57566
Tinnevelly	...	17876	...	...	...	17876	18012
Coimbatore	84	...	...	9	...	93	...
Salem	30	500	...	...	...	530	...
Total	5361	88418	1848	2552	1103	99282	82114

MEDICAL RELIEF.

Table showing the Number Treated and Died, of In and Out-patients in Civil Hospitals for the official year 1873-74.

	IN-PATIENTS.				OUT-PATIENTS.				TOTAL.			
	Treated.	Died.	Average Daily Sick.	Percentage of Deaths to Treated.	Treated.	Died.	Average Daily Sick.	Percentage of Deaths to Treated.	Treated.	Died.	Average Daily Sick.	Percentage of Deaths to Treated.
Presidency	11970	776	865	6.48	151186	135	1021	0.08	163156	911	1886	0.55
Northern	1743	122	127	6.99	56851	120	475	0.21	58594	242	602	0.41
Southern	7005	597	409	8.52	211075	115	1773	0.05	218080	712	2182	0.32
Ceded Districts	1948	137	90	7.03	59913	17	599	0.04	61861	164	689	0.26
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force	227	21	14	9.24	6056	1	66	0.01	6283	22	80	0.35
Nagpore Force	224	49	15	21.87	10180	6	150	0.05	10404	55	165	0.52
Total	23117	1702	1520	7.36	495261	404	4084	0.08	518378	2106	5604	0.40
Total of 1872-73									427179			
Increase, 1873-74									91199			

There are at present only three asylums in existence, viz., Madras, Vizagapatam, and Calicut.

The percentages of recoveries and deaths in the three asylums during 1873-74 are here stated for ready reference.

	ASYLUMS.		
	Calicut.	Madras.	Vizagapatam.
Percentage of cured to admissions ...	14.58	42.72	36.84
Do. of deaths to average daily Sick ..	28.08	12.36	5.22

Vaccination.—The total number of operations during the year amounted to 367,445, being an increase of 23,843 on the previous year and of 86,824 on the average of the past six years as shown in the table below.

1867	...	270,749
1868	...	264,697
1869	...	255,685
1870-71	...	273,520
1871-72	...	280,477
1872-73	...	338,602
Total	...	1,683,730
Average	...	280,621

North West Provinces.

Medical Relief.—During the year there were opened two first class sudder, eight first class branch, and three second class branch dispensaries, making a total increase of thirteen. The total number of dispensaries has thus increased from 135 in 1872 to 148 in 1873. There has been an increase of 1,055 in-door patients over 1872. The number of patients treated in the Government dispensaries in these Provinces during the past three years is as follows :—

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Out-door patients, ..	696,196	799,346	742,552
In-door " ..	19,664	21,927	22,982
Total ..	715,860	761,273	765,534

While the total number of out-door patients has increased by 3,206, the number of cases treated in the old dispensaries

decreased by 20,035, *i. e.*, from 739,346 in 1872 to 719,311 in the present year.

Surgical operations generally increased from 53,707 in 1872 to 56,661 in 1873, and capital and important operations from 2,367 to 2,731.

The financial position was satisfactory. At the end of the year the invested capital of the dispensaries stood at £29,331, against £28,630 in 1872 and £27,680 in 1871, and it yields an annual income of £1,480, or a little over 5 per cent. The total income of the year was £22,519, against £21,331 in 1872, while the total expenditure was £20,145, against £21,075. The contributions made by natives increased by £575 over last year. Municipal contributions increased by £593, while European subscriptions decreased by £535.

Sanitation.—The new system of entrusting the duty of reporting deaths to the village chaukidars and the registration of deaths to the clerks at police stations continues to result in fuller and more accurate mortuary returns. The total number of deaths registered during the year was 704,924, against 703,248 in the preceding year. The returns are gradually improving, though still very imperfect. The average duration of life as deduced from them for the past four years is as follows:—

1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
61 years.	— 51 years.	— 44 years.	— 43½ years.

Summing up the general results of the mortuary registration, it is found that the rate per thousand for the 804 rural circles was 22·20, while that for 66 towns was 32·07; that for 47 municipalities being 33·7; total for the province 22·91 against 22·77 last year.

The rate of mortality of male infants under one year is registered as being 104, and of female, 92·6; total 98·5. It is noticeable that more deaths of male than female infants are reported, the proportion being 54·8 to 45·2. The infanticide returns give a rate of 51·7 female deaths to 48·3 male deaths under one year, against the English proportions of 43·6 to 53·6. The total deaths of children are 4·5 per thousand of total population. Deaths in the villages proclaimed under the Infanticide Act during the first half of 1873-74 were at the rate per annum of 10·8 per thousand, and in some districts rose to 14·5. In 1872-73 the deaths were 7·8 per thousand. The English rate may generally be taken to be five to six per thousand of population, so that it may be concluded that about 100,000 deaths of infants were not registered.

Vaccination.—The following table shows the work done by the establishment :—

Number.	Circle.	Total number vaccinated.	Primary.					Secondary.				
			Total.	Successful.	Doubtful and unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Percentage deducting unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Doubtful and unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Percentage deducting unknown.
1	Kumaun and Rohilkhand, ..	156835	128756	108145	12371	8210	89.7	28109	7168	17163	3778	29.4
2	Agra and Meerut, ..	159553	158137	131110	10455	10572	88.8	1416	802	464	150	63.3
3	Allahabad and Jhansi, ..	90206	88374	65135	13712	9527	82.6	1832	1162	376	354	74.6
4	Benares, ..	57639	55328	42753	7105	5470	85.7	2311	1145	447	719	71.9
	Total, ..	464233	430595	347143	49043	33779	87.5	33068	10277	1845	5071	35.6

The percentage of vaccination of children under one year stands thus :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
Kumaun, ..	25.3	27.6
Rohilkhand, ..	26.3	25.9
Agra and Meerut, ..	30.1	27.9
Allahabad and Jhansi, ..	24.7	23.9
Benares, ..	8.7	8.9

The proportion of vaccinated persons to total population in the different circles (excluding secondary operations) stands thus :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
Kumaun and Rohilkhand, ..	1.9	2.0
Agra and Meerut, ..	1.4	1.5
Allahabad and Jhansi, ..	1.0	1.3
Benares, ..	0.6	0.6

Lunatic Asylums.—There are three Lunatic Asylums in these Provinces—Bareilly, Benares, and Agra. The last was

opened in the end of 1871, and the year under review has been the second complete year of its working.

The results of the year are as follows:—

			1873.		1872.
			Admis- sions.	Total.	Total.
Bareilly,	...	...	106	372	346
Benares,	...	...	55	172	206
Agra,	...	...	111	170	97
Total,			272	714	649

The results of the treatment of the year are thus shown:—

			Bareilly.	Benares.	Agra.
Total treated,	...	...	372	172	170
Cured,	...	...	44	26	41
Improved,	...	...	2	10	13
Discharged as not insane,	...	...	4	...	...
Transferred,	...	...	1	...	...
Escaped,	...	...	1	1	1
Died,	...	...	30	16	6
Remaining,	...	...	290	119	106

Bombay.

Births and Deaths.—In 1873 the number of births registered was 290,319—more by 23,376 than in 1872, and by 37,710 than in 1871. The proportion of male births to female was 100 to 90.

In 1873 there were registered 290,972 deaths from all causes, the annual average of 7 years being 239,209.43. Of these deaths 157,040 were of males and 133,932 of females, a proportion of 100 to 85.3. Of males dying to males living the ratio per 1,000 was 18.51, and of females dying to females living it was 17.28. The mean death-rate for the 8 years from 1865 to 1872 is 18.2 per 1,000: so the rate for 1873 is just below the mean. For the 7 years ending with 1872 the annual average number of deaths was 239,309.43: so the number for 1873 exceeds the average by 51,762.57.

Of the 290,372 deaths registered 6,075 were those of children "born dead," and for the last 3 years the number of these "still-born" averaged 21.14 per 1,000 births.

Taking the deaths by ages it is found that out of every 1,000 children born 77.60 died before completing their first year. On the total of deaths one out of every six is that of a child under 1 year. Excluding "still born" the mortality under 6 years is rather more than one-third of the total mortality, from 6 to 20 it decreases, from 20 to 30 it is nearly doubled, from 30 to 50 there is no very marked difference, but after 50, although the record of age is lost, the death-rate is 82.86 per 1,000. Between 12 and 20 the mortality is higher amongst females than amongst males of the same age, but at all other periods it is less. For those years it is about as much higher as at other times it is lower, and the causes are obvious.

Medical Relief.—In the year 1873-74 the number of civil hospitals was as follows:—Presidency division 17, Poona Division 13, Northern Division 5, Sind Division 5, total 40.

The total number of sick treated was, as compared with 1872-73, as follows:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase in 1873-74.	Decrease in 1873-74.
In-patients, ...	19572	18949	...	623
Out-patients, ...	174727	190083	15356	...
Total, ...	194299	209032		

In the year under review there were 102 dispensaries, classified as follows:—85 Grant-in-aid, 10 Government, 7 Endowed.

Local Funds contributed Rs. 78,208 and Government Rs. 1,36,681, or Rs. 58,473 in excess of local grants.

The death-rate of in-patients was 8.1 per cent. compared with 9.4 per cent. in the previous year.

The total number of insanes under treatment was as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In asylums, ...	676	134	810
In civil-hospitals, ...	808	65	876
Total, ...	984	199	1,186

The total number in 1873-72 was 1,080, giving an increase

in the year of 106. Out of the total, however, 87 in 1872-73 and 71 in 1873-74 must be deducted, who were transferred to asylums, and have, therefore, been counted twice over. The net results are, therefore, 993 and 1,115 respectively, with an increase in 1873-74 of 122.

As regards kinds of insanity, it is noticed that the form assumed in the vast majority of cases was mania, which is one of the most capable of cure. The results of the treatment were as follows :—

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Cured,	...	81	17	98
Improved and removed,	...	32	3	35
Not improved and removed,	...	12	4	16
Escaped,	...	2	...	2
Sent to Europe,	...	74	3	77
Died,	...	47	11	58
Remained,	...	428	96	524
Total,	...	676	134	810

Sanitation.—It is hardly possible to estimate how much of the immunity from disease in any year is attributable to improved sanitation, but as many diseases are generated by filth, it is desirable to show the course of the chief diseases in connection with the sanitary measures referred to. The following facts show that the year under review was a healthy one, and that there was a great diminution in epidemic diseases in particular.

Amongst the general population the total number of deaths registered as caused by cholera in 1873 was only 283, whilst in 1872 it was 15,642. In 1872 out of every 23·46 deaths 1 was from cholera, and in the year under review it was 1 out of 1,028·17. In 1872 it carried off 1 out of every 963·35 living, but in the year under review it carried off only 1 out of every 57,369·65. The following are the results in the several divisions :—

Division.	1873.	1872.	Average of 7 years, 1866 to 1872.
Deccan, ...	123	14414	11276·48
Konkan, ...	107	711	1311·14
Gujarāt, ...	53	517	1589·71
Sind, ...	...	...	1699·29
Total, ...	283	15642	15876·57

From small-pox the deaths were 9,935 against 26,699 in 1872, and they were distributed as follows:—

		1873.	1872.
Deccan	...	4317	21635
Konkan	...	3111	4272
Gujarāt	...	2427	522
Sind	...	80	720
Total	...	9935	26999

The recorded total of the deaths from fever in 1873 was 188,201, distributed as follows:—

Deccan	...	81029	101583
Konkan	...	35547	38362
Gujarāt	...	53918	48474
Sind	...	17707	17328
Total	...	188201	206747
		*	188201
			18546 in 1872

It will be seen that in 1872 the mortality was higher by 18,546, and the respective death-rates for that year and for 1873 were 14·19 and 11·59. In Dr. Reynolds' tables the mean rate for 13 years is 4·98, but this is for British troops, well housed, well fed, well clothed, well cared for.

Under the heading of bowel complaints deaths from diarrhoea and dysentery were registered; the total for the year was 16,259 against 33,664 in 1872. They were distributed as follows:—

Deccan	...	16479	24144
Konkan	...	4107	4129
Gujarāt	...	5316	5103
Sind	...	857	288
Total	...	26259	33664

Vaccination.—The number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations during the year was 652,223, being 63,866 more than that of the previous year.

There was a large increase (37,059) in the vaccination of infants.

The success in primary vaccinations among the civil population was 94·8; in the army it was only 90·9. For re-vaccinations it was 65·7 in the general returns, 48·2 in the army.

The Punjab.

Vital Statistics.—The registered birth-rate in many of the towns of the Punjab is very high—much higher than the average birth-rate in England, which is 35 per mille. On the other hand, in some towns the rate is so low as to indicate defective registration.

The rates, both of births and deaths, in the 8 most populous towns of the Province are as follow :—

			Birth-rate per mille.	Death-rate per mille.
Dehli	...	...	43	55
Amritsar	...	..	37	47
Lahore	...	...	15	25
Pesháwar	..	...	37	40
Jálaudhar	...	...	41	38
Multán	..	...	46	30
Ludíánah	..	...	26	19
Bhiwáni	...	...	44	36

Thus it will be seen that in the 4 largest towns of the Punjab the deaths are largely in excess of the births; while in the next 4 towns the reverse is the case. There are reasons to believe, however, that in most towns more accuracy has been arrived at in the registration of deaths than of births, and, in the matter of females especially, that many births are not reported. The mortality of the Province during 1873 from all causes was 357,153; compared with the 4 previous years, this indicates an unusually healthy season.

		Total Deaths.	Death-rate per mille.
1869	...	453,821	26
1870	...	418,926	24
1871	...	363,878	21
1872	...	430,608	25
1873	...	357,153	20

Medical Relief.—At the close of 1873 there were 120 hospitals and dispensaries in the Province, or about 1 to every 867 square miles, and to 146,000 persons. Of these, 17 were maintained entirely from funds raised locally, and 103 received grants-in-aid from the State.

The leading statistics for the past 8 years are as follows :—

YEAR.	No. of Dispensaries.	No. of Patients treated.	INCOME.			
			From Government.	From Local and Municipal Funds.	Private Subscriptions and Interest on Funds invested.	TOTAL.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. *
1866 ...	69	3,69,609	78,839	40,453	19,760	1,39,052
1867 ...	82	4,39,785	64,425	62,720	21,024	1,48,169
1868 ...	92	4,71,511	58,711	83,340	29,392	1,71,443
1869 ...	99	6,04,385	61,777	87,440	33,446	1,82,663
1870 ...	106	6,42,616	74,675	68,699	36,236	1,79,610
1871 ...	110	6,60,022	83,675	67,283	39,093	1,90,051
1872 ...	116	7,82,798	92,058	87,640	53,031	2,32,729
1873 ...	120	8,25,885	97,181	1,11,510	26,060	2,34,751

There are two Lunatic asylums in the Province, situated at Lahore and Delhi respectively, both supported entirely from Provincial Funds.

In the *Lahore* Asylum the number of inmates on the 1st January 1873 was 229, and the number of admissions during the year 104, making a total of 333 insanes under observation and treatment. of whom 267 were males and 66 females.

In 121 cases the cause of insanity is recorded to be the excessive use of spirits, opium, ganja and other intoxicating agents. The death-rate, 22·27 per cent., though high, is much lower than that of the previous year, viz., 361·21; but in 1872 cholera attacked the inmates of the asylum.

In the smaller establishment at *Delhi* there were 40 patients in the beginning of the year, and 39 were admitted during the year, making the total population 79, of whom 62 were males and 17 females.

Vaccination.—The following table shows the total number of operations performed during the year, and the percentage of successful cases :—

	TOTAL NO. OF OPERATIONS.		PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL CASES.	
	Primary Vaccination.	Re-vaccination.	Primary Vaccination.	Re-vaccination.
By Punjab Vaccine Establishment ...	340,228	3,094	98.45	62.19
By Dispensary Establishment ...	43,160	1,742	82.37	75.09
By Municipal and other Vaccinators ...	83,517	2,194	80.63	71.52
Total ...	466,905	7,030	94.87	58.55

Oudh.

Births and Deaths.—No register of births is kept up in Oudh, and the record of deaths is not trustworthy. The deaths are reported at police-stations; but as the death-rate for the past year was, according to the returns, something under 13 per thousand, it is manifest that a very great number of deaths have not been recorded.

Emigration.—The number of persons who were registered as intending emigrants was 7,568, being 2,462 more than during the preceding year.

Years.	Adults.		Children.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1870-71 ...	904	204	22	7	1,137
1871-72 ...	926	418	74	10	1,428
1872-73 ...	3,006	1,309	516	275	5,106
1873-74 ...	4,859	1,825	612	272	7,568

Medical Relief.—Besides the Bulrampur and King's Hospitals at Lucknow, there were open during the year 12 sadr and 29 branch dispensaries, one of the latter was, however, closed before the end of the year.

In the following table the figures of the two past years are compared :—

	1872.	1873.
Number of persons treated, ...	144,712	188,291
Do. do. cured, ...	115,444	158,378
Do. do. relieved, ...	9,588	8,806
Do. do. incurable, ...	586	197
Do. do. died, ...	1,269	1,075
Result unknown, ...	15,786	18,753
Remaining under treatment, ...	2,039	2,262

The Lucknow Lunatic Asylum is the only institution of the sort in the province. The figures for 1872 and 1873 are given below :—

	1872.	1873.
Remaining at the close of the previous year, ...	134	125
Admitted, ...	96	91
Total, ...	230	216
Cured and discharged, ...	35	55
Died, ...	70	22
Remaining, ...	125	139
Total, ...	230	216

The death-rate, 10·18 per cent. is still high, but it is a great improvement on the percentage of former years as, for some time past the mortality in this asylum has been very great. The daily average number of inmates was 135·28, against 152·8 in 1872.

Vaccination.—From the following figures it will be seen that the number of operations increased :—

Year.	Number of vacci- nators.	Number vaccina- ted.	Success- ful.	Unsuccess- ful and un- known.	Percentage of successful operations.
1872-73, ...	54	19,170	14,579	4,594	81
1873-74, ...	55	30,409	22,903	7,506	79·27

Central Provinces.

Births and Deaths.—The registered results of the year compared with those of the preceding year, stand as follows :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
Population under registration, ...	7,266,373	7,126,604
Births, ...	204,809	224,210
Deaths, ...	181,357	189,617

In other words, the number of births increased by nearly 20,000, while the number of deaths fell by nearly 42,000.

The Provincial birth-rate of the year is shown to be 30·19 per 1,000 of population, and the death-rate 18·80, or an excess of births over deaths of 11·39 per 1,000. This represents an annual increase of 84,593 persons to the population according to the figures of the last Census. The excess of the births over the death-rate in 1872-73 was only 3·22 per 1,000.

The proportion of the sexes in the population is 103·49 males to 100 females; and the returns show that 115 males were born during the year to every 100 females, while the proportion of deaths among males to deaths among females was as 122·6 to 100.

As in the previous year, the death-rate of the urban population is shown to be considerably in excess of that of the rural population.

Medical Relief.—The institutions at which relief is administered to the sick number 80, of which 2 are Lunatic Asylums, and the remainder Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Excluding the Asirgarh and Kamthi dispensaries, the attendance at which is put down at upwards of 11,000 persons, the figures for the years 1872 and 1873 may be thus compared :—

	1872.	1873.
Males ...	224,112	230,645
Females ...	78,719	79,866
Total ...	302,831	310,511

The two Lunatic Asylums are situated at Nagpur and Jabalpur and are under the charge of the Civil Surgeons of those places. The daily average number of lunatics in the Nagpur Asylum was 109·52, and in the Jabalpur Asylum, 112·23; the total number of persons who passed through the two institutions severally being 129 and 176. The health of the lunatics at Nagpur was good, the daily average sick being only 2·96, and the deaths in the year 9; while at Jabalpur 17 deaths were recorded, and the daily sick list was 14·67.

At Nagpur the daily average of criminal lunatics was 11·5, and at Jabalpur 5·58.

Vaccination.—The total number of operations performed during the year was 130,999, compared with 124,249 in the previous year. Local establishments take credit for 89,734 operations, of which 74,406 were successful, and the operations of the special agency numbered 41,265, with a successful percentage of 935.

British Burma.

Births and Deaths.—According to the returns furnished from the several towns and districts of the province, the number of births registered during 1873 was 49,894, and of deaths, 41,159. Taking the population at 2,818,573, these figures give a birth-rate of 17·70 per thousand, and a death-rate of 14·60 per thousand; whilst in the previous year the rates are stated to have been 17·25 and 12·10 respectively.

Medical Relief.—During the year 1873 there were fifteen civil dispensaries, exclusive of jails and lock hospitals, in British Burma, one of which was established during the year. The dispensaries afforded medical relief to 48,815 persons, as detailed in the following statement :—

DISPENSARIES.	ATTENDANCE.			
	1872.		1873.	
	In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.
Total,	4,104	41,456	4,553	44,262

In addition to the civil dispensaries, there were, as in 1872, six lock hospitals—at Rangoon and Thayetmyo under the Cantonment Act, and at Akyab, Bassein, Prome and Moulmein under the Contagious Disease Act (XIV. of 1868). Great good is being done by the registration and examination of prostitutes in these stations, and a considerable reduction in the number of cases of venereal disease, occurring both among the military and civil population, has been made. Amongst the European troops in the Cantonment of Rangoon, the ratio of admissions

to hospital on account of this disease further decreased in the year of report to 9·36 per 1,000 of strength, and the Act has proved a greater success with the civil population than with the military, if the attendance at the civil hospital may be taken as a guide: the number of in-patients in 1873 was 64, against 80 in 1872 and 93 in 1871; and the number of out-patients diminished from 1,420 in 1871 and 900 in 1872, to 430 in the year of report. At Thayetmyo also there has been a great decrease: in 1872, with 528 European troops, there were 24 admissions to hospital from primary venereal disease; and in 1873, with 583 men, only 14 were admitted; whilst in the year previous to the establishment of the hospital the admissions were 111 out of a strength of 500 men. The cases in the civil hospital at Moulmein fell off to a considerable extent since the establishment of the hospital: in 1871, 405 cases were treated; in 1872, 281; and in the year of report, only 150.

In the Lunatic Asylum at Rangoon 172 persons were treated in 1873, against 151 in 1872. There were 50 criminal lunatics. The average daily number under treatment was 114 males and 13 females. The number of admissions into the asylum was 52 in 1873 and 39 in 1872, and the numbers discharged as cured, improved, or otherwise were 29 and 25 respectively. The death-rate was somewhat in excess of that in 1872—8·52 against 5·12 per cent.; but of a total of eleven deaths in 1873, nine were in bad health when first admitted, and, looking to the causes of death as recorded, it is apparent that the mortality cannot in any way be connected with the residence of the insanes in the asylum.

The annexed statement will show the working of the department as compared with the three preceding years:—

OPERATIONS.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Total number of people vaccinated ...	23,144	14,076	16,377	18,469
Number of successful cases ...	18,101	9,569	11,565	13,921
Number of unsuccessful cases, including doubtful ...	4,762	3,991	4,367	4,141
Number of cases the result of which is unknown ...	281	...	445	407
Percentage of successful cases to total operations ...	78·68	67·98	70·22	75·37

Berar.

Births, deaths, and marriages.—The number of births registered during the year was 61,516, or an increase of 3,692 or 6 per cent. over 1872. Of this total, 53 per cent. were male, and 47 per cent. female infants. The ratio of births per *mille* of the population was 28.1, against 26.4 in the previous year. This ratio judging from the statistics of the last four years, is subject to no very startling variation. It ranged from 50.1 in the Akola district to 20.2 per *mille* in the Basim district.

On the other hand, the number of deaths registered was 49,896, against 81,108 in 1872, showing a decrease of 38 per cent. Of the 49,896 deaths, 55.7 per cent. occurred among the male, and 44.3 among the female population. The provincial death-rate was 22.8 per *mille* of the population in 1873 and 37.1 in 1872. In 1871 it was returned at 17.7 and in 1870 at 24.6.

Classification of deaths according to age :—

	No.
Born dead	.. 1,497
Infants—children unable to walk	.. 10,256
Boys from 1 to 20 years of age	... 10,903
Girls from 1 to 12 years of age	.. 7,797
Adults { male 20 to 50 years of age	... 5,038
{ females 12 to 40 years of age	.. 3,605
Old people { male above 50	.. 5,406
{ female above 40 years of age	... 5,334
Total	49896

The number of marriages registered was 2,578: less than in the previous year by 8,188. 897 are returned from the Akola district, 564 from Oomraottee, 481 from Buidana, 303 from Ellichpur, 212 from Wun and 121 from the Basim district.

Medical relief.—One new Dispensary having been opened during the year at Sheagaon, there were altogether in the Province 3 Civil Hospitals and 21 Dispensaries.

In these the total number of patients treated was 52,005, or 9,408 more than in the previous year. An improved average daily attendance is thus shown :—

Years.	PATIENTS.					
	In-door.			Out-door.		
	Male.		Female.	Male.		Female.
1872	... 20·6	...	2·5	... 333·2	...	106·5
1873	... 29·7	...	1·9	... 459·9	..	131·1

On an average, each charitable institution treated 2,167 persons. The deaths among in-door patients of the several Dispensaries numbered 47, and among out-door 75. This return compares very favourably with that for the preceding year, mainly because there was no cholera in Berar during the past year—a very unusual immunity.

Vaccination.—The total number of persons vaccinated and the results of the operations, so far as they are known, are shown as follows in comparison with the previous year :—

		Successful.	Unsuccessful in cluding doubtful.	Result unknown.	Total.	Percentage of successful cases.
Vaccinations performed by the Berar Vaccine Establishment.	1872-73	33,734	7,102	2,317	44,153	76·4
	1873-74	29,932	9,173	2,545	41,650	71·8
Ditto by Civil Surgeons attached to Dispensaries.	1872-73	2,002	364	9	2,375	84·3
	1873-74	2,180	422	37	2,639	82·6
Total ..	1872-73	35,736	7,466	3,326	46,528	76·8
	1873-74	32,112	9,595	2,582	44,289	72·5

Ajmere and Mhairwarrah.

Deaths.—The deaths registered in the district in 1873 amounted to 4,657 against 6,981 the year before. Of those who died 55·10 per cent. were males, and 44·9 per cent. were females, against 56·99 and 43·01 per cent. respectively in 1872. Out of a population of 316,032 souls (including European troops) the mortality amounted to 1·47 per cent. against 2·21 in 1872.

Medical Relief.—Medical relief was afforded during the year to 23,511 persons, or 137 less than in the previous year. Of this number 22,913 were out-door patients and 598 in-door.

Out of the total number treated, 21,623 are said to have been discharged cured, 83 died, in 1,647 the result was unknown, and 158 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

Vaccination.—The total number vaccinated was 14,024 against 10,876 in 1872-73. The percentage of successful cases for each year was 72·63 and 83·72, respectively.

PART VII.
INSTRUCTION.

PART VII.

E D U C A T I O N.

Bengal.

The returns and reports of the year show that Sir George Campbell's scheme of primary village schools continued to make great progress during the last twelve months.

Excluding the districts transferred to the new Chief Commissionership of Assam, the returns of the previous year show that on the 31st March, 1873, there were in operation 8,253 primary schools of different descriptions receiving support from Government, with an attendance of 205,939 pupils; and that of these, 5,775 were patshalas aided under the new scheme, having an attendance of 137,717 pupils.

On the 31st March, 1874, the corresponding returns show*

* <i>Primary Schools, 1873-74.</i>		
	Schools.	Pupils.
Government lower schools ...	22	644
Grant-in-aid lower schools ...	820	9194
Circle lower schools ...	202	7835
Patshalas under the old scheme ...	2040	54441
Total under old systems ...	2584	72114
Patshalas under the new scheme ..	9645	231323
Grand total of primary schools	12229	303437

that the schools maintained under the old systems numbered 2,584, and their pupils 72,114; while the number of patshalas aided under the new scheme rose from 5,775 to 9,645, and the pupils attending them from 137,717 to 231,323. There

were added to the lists in Bengal no fewer than 3,976 primary schools and 197,498 pupils during the twelve months ending the 31st March 1874.

In 1872-73 the State expenditure on all kinds of primary schools, exclusive of those in Assam, was Rs. 1,80,592; of which Rs. 1,33,069 were spent on primary schools under the old systems, and Rs. 47,523 on patshalas subsidized under the new scheme.

The corresponding expenditure during 1873-74* was Rs.

* Primary Schools, 1873-74.		Rs.	
Government lower schools	3926		1,42,497 for primary schools under the old systems, and Rs.
Grant-in-aid lower schools	16995		2,44,336 for the newly subsidized patshalas.
Circle lower schools	11506		Hence the average expenditure was little more than Rs. 25 for each patshala, or not quite Rs. 2-2-0 a month.
Patshalas under the old scheme	110070		This is, however, below the average rate of subsidy actually allowed, in consequence of many of the patshalas included in the returns of the 31st March having received subsidies for less than the full period of twelve months.
Total expenditure on primary schools under old systems	...	142497	
Patshalas under the new scheme	...	244336	
Grand total of expenditure of primary schools	..	386833	

The foregoing statements show that much success has attended Sir George Campbell's scheme, and that his encouragement of primary instruction has given a marked and beneficial impulse to educational progress in Bengal. The scheme is at work in every district, and may without difficulty be improved and developed into a valuable system of national primary education for the people. The improvement of the teachers is the great object to which attention is now being directed.

The "middle" and "higher" schools providing secondary instruction are intermediate between the elementary schools, which give primary instruction only, and the colleges which offer instruction to students who have passed the University Entrance Examination and are preparing for the higher examinations in arts. It must be remembered, however, that both "middle" and "higher" schools begin with nearly the earliest rudiments of education in their lowest classes, and that the great majority of their pupils are really in the primary stage of instruction.

The form of return which classifies the pupils according to their attainments contains three principal heads. The *upper stage* comprises pupils who have reached a standard equivalent to that of the first and second classes of a school teaching the University Entrance course; well-prepared pupils are usually two years in this stage. The *primary stage* comprises pupils who have not attained the standard of the third class of a "middle" school teaching the vernacular scholarship course. Pupils are usually four years in this stage, which is again subdivided into two sections—(1) for those who can read, write, and understand easy sentences in their mother tongue; (2)

for those who cannot yet read, write, and understand easy sentences in their mother tongue. The *middle stage* comprises all pupils whose attainments are intermediate between those in the higher stage and those in the primary stage; well-prepared pupils are usually four years in this stage.

The three stages are thus supposed to extend over ten years for pupils up to the age of 16, when they become eligible for admission to the University Entrance Examination.

The statistics for the year under this form of return include 449,783 pupils.* Of these, 5,446 only are shown under the *upper stage*, and 39,260 under the *middle stage*. No fewer than 405,077 are in the *primary stage*, and of these, again, only 158,406 can as yet read, write, and understand easy sentences in their mother tongue; the rest, to the number of 246,671, are below this standard, and are still engaged in acquiring the earliest rudiments of school instruction.

The returns of the year, as shown below, give 1,325 Government and aided middle schools, with an attendance on the 31st March of 65,732 pupils. Excluding the Assam districts, the corresponding figures for the previous year are 1,344 schools and 64,876 pupils.

MIDDLE SCHOOLS.		1872-73.		1873-74.	
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS—					
English	...	4	487	7	727
Vernacular	...	181	10030	186	10428
AIDED SCHOOLS—					
English.	...	421	21232	416	21632
Vernacular	...	738	33127	716	32945
Total	...	1344	64876	1325	65732
UNAIDED SCHOOLS—					
English	...	95	5550	97	5785
Vernacular	...	97	3932	122	5768
Total	..	192	9401	219	11535
GRAND TOTAL	..	1536	74367	1544	77285

The standard aimed at in the middle English schools is that laid down in the course for minor scholarships, representing a stage of progress from two to three years short of that reached in the higher schools, which educate up to the standard of the University Entrance Examination; and the standard of the middle vernacular schools is in the same way defined by the vernacular scholarship course, the standard of both courses being the same in all subjects except English.

The gross expenditure of the "middle" schools receiving State aid fell from Rs. 7,19,138 to Rs. 6,95,733, and the State expenditure from Rs. 2,92,747 to Rs. 2,74,010, as shown below :—

MIDDLE SCHOOLS.	1872-73.			1873-74.		
	State funds.	Local funds.	Total.	State funds.	Local funds.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS—						
English ...	3789	8775	12564	7615	10448	18363
Vernacular ...	50659	27884	78543	49376	30112	79488
AIDED SCHOOLS—						
English ...	133747	238749	372496	120054	234702	354756
Vernacular ...	104552	150983	255535	96965	146161	243126
Total ...	292747	426391	719138	274010	421723	695733

The average cost of a pupil in the Government schools was about Rs. 8-12, and in the aided schools Rs. 10-15; the cost to the State being Rs. 5-2 in the Government schools, and Rs. 4 in the aided schools.

The number of Government higher schools fell from 50 to 46 in consequence of the reduction of the standard of three schools, and a change of classification in the case of another school. On the other hand, the returns show a gain of 531 pupils. The aided higher schools are returned at 76 schools and 7,516 pupils, against 77 schools and 7,694 pupils at the same date in the year before. There is, therefore, on the whole, a loss of five higher schools, but a gain of 353 pupils.

HIGHER SCHOOLS.		1872-73.		1873-74.	
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools	Pupils.
Government Schools	...	50	10245	46	10776
Aided Schools	...	77	7694	76	7516
Total	...	127	17939	122	18292
Unaided Schools	..	44	11779	43	10168
GRAND TOTAL	...	171	29718	165	28460

The gross expenditure on the higher schools receiving State support remained nearly stationary, being Rs. 5,64,830 in 1873-74, against Rs. 5,66,430 in 1872-73; but the expenditure from State funds is less by Rs. 16,076, having fallen from Rs. 2,06,897 to Rs. 1,90,821.

HIGHER SCHOOLS.		1872-73.			1873-74.		
		State funds.	Local funds.	Total.	State funds.	Local funds.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Schools	...	156254	224084	380338	141511	239728	381239
Aided Schools	...	50643	135449	186092	49310	134281	183591
Total	...	206897	359533	566430	190821	374009	564830

The cost per head to the State in the Government schools is Rs. 13, against Rs. 16-7 in 1872-73; and in the aided schools Rs. 6-9, against Rs. 6-10.

Within the present limits of Bengal there are now 10 Government colleges and high schools which prepare matriculated students for the University Examinations in Arts. The course of instruction at six of these institutions is limited to the subjects laid down for the First Examination in Arts; and four colleges only, viz. the Presidency College and the colleges at Hooghly, Dacca, and Patna, are at present allowed to prepare candidates for the final examinations for the degrees in Arts.

There was a further fall in the attendance at these institutions, the number of their pupils at the end of the year being

returned at 803, against 854 at the same date in the year preceding.

The aided colleges are five in number, but in these also the attendance fell off from 305 pupils on 31st March 1873 to 280 on 31st March 1874. Thus, on the whole, there is a loss of 76 undergraduate students, the Government colleges losing 51 and the aided colleges 25. These losses are, however, explained and more than counterbalanced by the great accession of undergraduate students in the Medical College and the Civil Engineering Department of the Presidency College, where the attendance increased by 624 in the medical classes and 92 in the engineering classes. The new Civil Service classes were also very full; their pupils having increased from 117 to 203, many of these being undergraduates of the University.

The following tables give the statistics of attendance and expenditure in the general colleges, both Government and aided:—

Statement of Attendance in the Colleges for General Educational.

COLLEGES—GENERAL.	Monthly fee.	NUMBER ON THE ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				
		1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
<i>Government—</i>	<i>Rs.</i>					
Presidency College ..	12	397	405	442	385	353
Sanskrit " ...	5	29	26	23	26	26
Hooghly " ...	5	144	152	142	120	93
Dacca " ...	5	117	112	102	124	146
Krishnaghur " ...	5	127	116	96	52	46
Berhampore " ...	5	56	41	21	24	20
Patna " ...	5	65	84	79*	97†	92
Cuttack High School ..	3	22	22	19	14	17
Midnapore " " ...	5	...	...	...	...	13
Baulcah " " ...	3	..	...	...	...	27
Total ...	...	957	958	924	854	803
<i>Aided—</i>						
St. Xavier's College ...	5	32	36	36	31	39
Free Church " ...	5	103	120	107	108	74
General Assembly's, " ...	5	86	62	89	74	80
Cathedral Mission College, Bho- ...	5	148	131	93	74	60
wanipore " ...	5	44	45	32	18	27
Total ...	...	413	394	357	305	280
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	1370	1352	1281	1159	1083

* Inclusive of four out-students.

† Inclusive of seven out-students.

Statement of Expenditure in the Colleges for General Education.

COLLEGES—GENERAL.	Average daily attendance	EXPENDITURE IN 1873-74.			COST PER ANNUM OF EACH STUDENT.		
		From State Funds.	From fees, &c.	Total.	From State funds.	From fees, &c.	Total.
<i>Government—</i>		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Presidency College ...	318	66865	49052	115917	210	154	364
Sanskrit " ...	24	12230	1023	13253	509½	42½	552
Hooghly " ...	74	1965	38596	40561	26½	521½	548
Dacca " ...	97	23483	7386	30869	242	76	318
Krishnaghur " ...	38	18862	2719	21581	496	71	567
Berhampore " ...	17	18751	1182	19933	1103	69	1172
Patna College, " ...	66	32860	5230	38090	498	79	577
Cuttack High School ...	12	4895	652	5547	408	54	462
Midnapore " ...	8	...	2606	2606	...	325	325
Bauleah " ...	15	...	5557	5557	...	370	370
Total ...	669	179911	114003	293914	269	170	439
<i>Aided—</i>							
St. Xavier's College, Calcutta ...	30	3600	14172	17772	120	472	592
Free Church College, Calcutta ...	80	5060	17380	22440	63	217	280
General Assembly's College, Calcutta ...	62	4200	10622	14822	68	171	239
Cathedral Mission College, Calcutta ...	50	6750	24050	30800	138	481	619
London Mission College, Bhowani-pore ...	23	2288	9900	12188	99	430	529
Total ...	245	21898	76124	98022	89	311	400
Grand Total ...	914	201809	190127	391936	220½	207½	428

The higher branches of professional instruction taken cognizance of by the University of Calcutta are Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering.

Law is now taught in only six of the Government colleges and high schools, and at the end of the year the classes contained 299 pupils, distributed as follows :—

Presidency College ...	...	182
Hooghly " ...	...	32
Krishnaghur " ...	...	4
Dacca " ...	...	27
Patna " ...	...	34
Midnapore High School ...	...	20
Total ...	...	299

This is less by 126 than the number returned in the preceding year, when there were law classes in nine colleges, with an attendance of 425 pupils. The falling off is due partly to the new rules promulgated by the High Court for the qualifications of pleaders, which make the First Arts test the standard for admission to the Pleadership examination instead of the Entrance test, and partly, as explained last year, to the overstocking of the legal profession.

The total cost of the Law Departments was Rs. 26,404, and the receipts from fees were Rs. 26,374, so that the nett cost of the law classes to Government was Rs. 30.

In the English Department of the Medical College, for which the standard of admission is at present the University Entrance test, the roll number on the 31st March last was 319, against 295 in the preceding year.

The cost of the Department was Rs. 1,09,815, of which Rs. 86,197 were defrayed out of the public revenues, and Rs. 23,618 were met by fees. In the preceding year the fees amounted to Rs. 17,914, and the charge to Government was returned at Rs. 1,23,030.

The cost per head to Government was Rs. 326-8, as calculated on an average daily attendance of 264 students.

Three years after entering the College the students are eligible for admission to the University's first examination in medicine and surgery, and after passing this test, they are admitted two years later to the final examination for the license in medicine and surgery, or for the M. B. degree.

The Bengali medical classes, which were removed from the Medical College in the course of last year and attached to the Pauper Hospital at Sealdah, have again received a considerable accession of pupils. On 31st March last the roll number of classes shows an attendance of 506 students, against 451 in the preceding year.

Their total cost has been Rs. 25,320, of which Rs. 16,900 were covered by fee receipts and Rs. 8,420, were defrayed from the public revenues. In the preceding year the fee receipts were Rs. 12,732, and the cost to Government was returned at Rs. 16,509.

In the Hindustani classes the attendance fell from 101 on 31st March 1873 to 72 at the same date in the present year. The Hindustani students are stipendiaries, and pay no fees. The cost of the classes to Government was Rs. 31,672. Of these students, 34 passed their final examination and were declared qualified for employment as hospital assistants. In the preceding year the number that qualified was 29.

The new medical school at Patna was opened after the expiration of the year under report. It is hardly yet in working order, but it is intended that the Hindustani classes shall be transferred to it when the necessary arrangements have been completed.

Civil engineering is taught in a special department of the Presidency College.

The following table shows the number of students on the rolls of this department on 31st March during the last four years :—

	1871.		1872.		1873.		1874.	
	Regular students.	Out students.	Regular students.	Out-students.	Regular students.	Out-students.	Regular students.	Out-students.
Third year class ...	13	5	15	...	20	...	27	1
Second " ...	26	1	31	1	39	1	39	2
First " ...	56	2	66	3	73	2	133	25
Total ..	95	8	112	4	132	3	199	28

The gross expenditure for the year was larger than for the previous year by Rs. 5,328, owing to the appointment of the two native assistants on Rs. 125 each per mensem; the addition of Rs. 100 a month to the salary of the professor of drawing; and the advance of the professors in the steps of their grades. The nett expenditure by the State was, however, less by Rs. 2,342 than in the previous year, owing to the large increase in the fee collections.

There was again a large increase in the number of students at the School of Art, which has risen from 94 in March 1873 to 129 at the same date in 1874.

The attendance for the last five years was as follows :—

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Number of students on 31st March ...	48	72	76	94	129

Of the 129 students on the rolls on the 31st March last, 122 were Hindus, two Muhammadans, four Christians, and one Buddhist, and nearly all belonged to the middle classes, 119 being returned under that head; only one belonged to the higher classes and nine to the lower classes.

There are now 41 Government normal schools for the training of schoolmasters, organized under the Resolution of the 31st July 1873, and there are besides 15 aided normal schools—11 for masters and 4 for mistresses—most of which are in connection with missionary bodies.

At the end of the year the Government schools contained 1,686 pupils, and the aided schools 664 pupils, of whom 95 are young women in training for mistresses. Of the Government schools, nine are first grade schools, which prepare teachers for vernacular schools of the middle class, as well as gurus for primary schools; the remainder are at present intended to supply gurus for village schools only, and for these the standard of instruction is very low. Measures are under consideration for raising this standard and otherwise improving the condition of the schools.

The following statements give a general view of educational statistics for the year :—

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	GOVT. IN-STITUTIONS.		AIDED INSTNS.		UNAIDED IN-STITUTIONS UNDER IN-SPECTION.		Grand total of scholars on 31st March 1874.
	Number of Institutions	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March 1874.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March 1874.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March 1874.	
Colleges or Departments of colleges affiliated to the University in							
Arts ...	10	803	5	280	2	152	1235
Law ...	6	299	...	...	...	...	299
Medicine ...	1	319	...	...	...	...	319
Engineering ...	1	227	...	...	...	...	227
Colleges not affiliated to the University							
Civil Service Departments ...	3	203	..	...	...	...	203
Madrassas ...	3	314	..	...	...	...	314
Medical schools, vernacular ...	2	578	..	...	...	...	578
Normal Schools.							
For Masters ...	41	1686	11	569	...	...	2255
For Mistresses ...	...	...	4	95	...	...	95
School of Arts ...	1	129	...	...	...	...	129
Other Technical schools ...	2	42	...	...	2	89	131
Schools for Boys.							
High schools (English) ...	46	10776	76	7516	43	10168	28160
Middle schools (ditto) ...	7	727	416	21632	97	5785	28144
Ditto (vernacular) ...	186	10428	716	32945	122	5768	49141
Lower primary schools ...	22	644	12224	302923	1566	39234	342801
Schools for Girls.							
For Natives of India ...	1	74	238	6628	60	1299	8001
For Europeans and others ...	...	...	12	884	...	...	884
Mixed schools (Boys and Girls) .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	332	27249	13702	373472	1892	62495	463216

Receipts and expenditure of Educational Establishments in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year beginning 1st April 1873 and ending 31st March 1874.

NATURE OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	RECEIPTS.		EXPEN- DITURE.
	Grants from provincial revenue.	Total.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University	...	78074	73834
Direction	46291	46291	46291
Inspection	282012	282012	282012
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University—			
Arts { Government	179911	294590	293914
{ Aided	21898	98022	98022
Law Government	1319	26978	25699
Medicine Ditto	86197	109815	109815
Engineering Ditto	27384	44674	44674
Colleges or Departments of Colleges not affiliated to the University—			
Civil Service Department, Government	8559	14937	14937
Madrasah ditto	9594	15035	15035
Medical Schools (vernacular), ditto	40092	57065	57065
<i>Normal Schools—</i>			
For Masters { Government	127497	131533	125391
{ Aided	9546	24230	21170
For Mistresses { Government	...	...	...
{ Aided	7337	20317	20317
School of Art, Government	18600	19634	19634
Other technical schools, Government	2218	4017	3578
<i>Schools for Boys—</i>			
Higher English { Government	141511	381239	355156
{ Aided	49310	183590	183020
Middle English { Government	7615	18363	18079
{ Aided	120054	354756	348685
Ditto vernacular { Government	49376	79488	71690
{ Aided	96965	243126	240533
Lower Class and Primary { Government	3926	7010	6911
{ Aided	384921	708727	704160
<i>Schools for Girls—</i>			
For Natives of India { Government	5905	7246	7246
{ Aided	40397	117637	117025
For Europeans and others—Aided	16689	41526	39895
Mixed Schools—(Boys and Girls)	...	...	...
Charges for schools abolished during the year	38610	41973	41973
<i>Scholarships—</i>			
In Colleges { Government	108238	108238	108238
{ Endowed	...	7020	7020
In Schools { Government	47633	47633	47633
{ Endowed	...	1130	1130
Buildings	263763	274372	274372
Miscellaneous	36251	40604	40604
Service Tables	6862	6862	6862
Total	2281511	3938694	3871404

Madras.

The total number of schools in connexion with the department increased during the year by 1,435, and the total number of scholars by 38,766; in 1872-73 the increases were 2,379 schools and 56,862 scholars. The following table shows that the numerical advance belongs almost entirely to Lower-class education.

Classification by Standard of Instruction.	Number of Schools		Number of Scholars.	
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Colleges ...	13	14	480	511
Higher-Class Schools ...	52	50	11,902	12,456
Middle-Class do. ...	444	435	24,217	24,912
Lower-Class do. ...	5,707	6,545	129,282	146,310
Mixed Middle-Class Schools	18	33	911	1,736
Do. Lower-Class do.	339	880	13,729	31,319
Girls' Schools, Higher Class	1	1	88	100
Do. Middle do.	41	32	3,134	3,152
Do. Lower do.	144	194	6,070	7,941
Normal Schools ...	17	16	1,929	1,813
Professional Schools ...	4	5	312	447
Total	6,780	8,215	192,054	230,820

The subjoined table compares for 1873-74 and 1872-73 the number of schools in the several districts:—

Distribution of Schools in three Great Classes.	1872-73.		1873-74.			
	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Increase.	
					Schools.	Pupils.
Government Colleges and Schools ...	123	9,363	130	10,003	7	640
Aided Schools ...	4,537	142,341	5,646	172,978	1,109	30,637
Schools under inspection, but not receiving aid ...	2,120	40,350	2,439	47,839	319	7,482
Total ...	6,780	192,054	8,215	230,820	1,435	38,766

	Schools	Pupils.
Aided entirely from Local Funds	... 5,168	137,549
From Provincial Funds ...	... 392	31,137
Do. do. as well as Local Funds	... 83	4,292
	<hr/> 5,646	<hr/> 172,978
Total Increase...	1,435	38,766

Nearly four-fifths of the increase of scholars pertains to aided schools, and the far larger portion of the remainder attaches to schools at present unaided, but under improvement with the view of qualifying for grants. The action of Local Fund and Municipal Boards is evidenced by the fact that 5,168 schools with 137,549 pupils are supported by or draw their whole aid from such Boards; in 1872-73 the corresponding numbers were 4,081 schools and 110,078 pupils.

The table below shows the Inspecting Agency as it stood at the close of the year. The additions made in 1873-74 comprise two Deputy Inspectors and nine Inspecting School masters.

<i>Inspecting Agency.</i>		
Inspectors of Schools	...	6
Deputy Inspectors	...	36
Inspecting Schoolmasters	...	85
Superintendent of Hill Schools	...	1
		<hr/>
	Total	128

The net cost to Government of the University was Rupees 14,392 as shown by the statement beneath:—

Receipts other than from Government.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Fees from candidates	25,800	Establishment	4,368
Sale of calendars	127	Fees to Examiners	29,720
		Contingencies, including all other charges	6,231
Total Receipts...	25,927	Total Disbursements ...	40,319

On the 31st March 1874, there were 510 Middle-class Schools attended by 29,800 pupils, being an increase during the year of 7 Schools and 1,538 Scholars.

The Ganjam Hill Schools, 16 in number, are on the whole favorably reported on. At the close of the year they contained 777 pupils against 749 in 1872-73.

The Schools marginally noted were established by Government with the special object of affording an elementary education to Mussulman children through Hindustani. Elementary classes for Mahomedans were also set on foot in connexion with the Government Schools at Chicacole, Kassimkotah, and Madura. The schools at Rajamundry and Ellore were inspected and appeared to be progressing satisfactorily. The special advantages given to Moplahs seem to have had the desired effect. There were at the close of the year in Malabar 96 Moplah Schools, with 3,631

Schools.	Number of Masters.	Number of Pupils.
Rajamundry ...	2	56
Ellore ...	2	50
Masulipatam ...	2	64
Adoni ...	1	20
Kurnool ...	2	36
Cuddapah ...	2	11
Nagore ...	2	34
Arcoot ...	2	48
Vellore ...	3	71
Trichinopoly ...	2	55
Total ..	20	415

pupils; and the total aid given is stated to be Rupees 5,523-6-7. In the Municipality of Madras, 44 Elementary Mussulman Schools, with 758 pupils were brought under improvement.

A hopeful account of the progress of education among the Uriyas, is given. There are now 100 Uriya pupils in Government Schools alone in Ganjam, and 2,022 in Results' Schools. In 1872 two Uriyas passed the General Test Examination, and in 1873 two more were successful.

The schools for which grants were sanctioned rose from 3,218, with 80,820 pupils, to 4,541, with 124,547 pupils, and the unaided schools under improvement by Inspecting Schoolmasters from 2,463, with 45,846 pupils to 2,677 with 50,131 pupils. The grants sanctioned increased from Rs. 1,46,077-15-11 to Rs. 2,05,748-0-6.

The following table summarises the working of the system in each of the several Educational Divisions:—

Divisions.	Number of Schools for which Grants were sanctioned.	Attendance.	Grants sanctioned.		Average Grant per School.	
			Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
First Division ...	736	16,053	28,960	2 8	39	5 6
Second do. ...	754	14,956	19,078	3 9	25	4 10
Third do. ...	730	20,847	30,896	6 0	42	5 2
Fourth do. ...	751	21,902	42,360	8 0	56	6 7
Fifth do. ...	1,243	35,536	58,726	14 1	47	3 10
Sixth do. ...	327	15,253	25,725	14 0	78	12 7

As regards schools, attendance, and grants, every division has advanced. The Fifth Division, which had already the largest number of schools and scholars last year, shows the greatest increase under both heads, and the Second Division the least. The average grant has fallen in all the divisions except the Second and Fourth, and, although it is still considerably higher in the Sixth than in any other division, the difference is much less marked than it was.

The number of pupils that passed under each standard is shown below:—

	Standard.	Number of Schools that passed pupils	Number of Pupils presented for Examination.	VERNACULAR.					English or Extra Language.			Remarks.
				Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	Reading.	Writing.	Grammar.	
*1,541 schools passed pupils.	I.	4,109	36,874	26,082	27,811	26,019	...	...	...	...	...	Girls. 1,700
	II.	2,987	14,189	14,040	15,513	13,451	...	...	...	...	...	807
	III.	1,388	8,012	5,437	6,577	5,586	2,521	3,733	1,619	1,839	46	391
	IV.	536	4,941	2,397	3,713	1,297	1,456	1,609	1,221	1,235	689	243

The number of schools which presented pupils, the number of pupils presented, and the number passed, all show increases for each standard, with the exception of a trifling falling off under the head of Vernacular Grammar under the third standard. The number of schools which presented pupils for the fourth standard rose from 431 to 536, and of pupils presented from 2,604 to 4,941. In the three lower standards the percentage of pupils who passed in Reading ranged between 67.7

* Several schools passed pupils in more than one standard, and beside the above, several female pupils in fair and creditable needle-work.

and 73.1, and in Arithmetic between 69.4 and 70.5, but in the fourth standard the percentage was as usual much lower, viz., 48.5 per cent. in Reading and 26.2 in Arithmetic. In Writing the percentage under all four standards was much more nearly on a par, ranging between 75.1 and 80.8. The number of girls presented for examination rose from 2,770 to 3,141. The following table shows the number of pupils who passed in Reading alone, in Writing as well as in Reading, and in all three conjointly:—

Divisions.	Presented for Exami- nation.	PASSED IN		
		Reading alone.	Both Read- ing and Writing.	Reading, Writing, & Arithmetic.
First Division	10,215	452	1,913	4,936
Second do.	5,950	284	1,176	3,896
Third do.	11,419	281	1,214	5,370
Fourth do.	14,508	690	1,937	6,592
Fifth do.	18,992	274	1,517	5,949
Sixth do.	7,962	71	461	3,611
Total	69,046	2,052	8,248	30,354

A peculiar feature in the working of Results' Schools in the Tinnevely district is thus noticed. "Several ex-teachers have undertaken voluntarily the work of Inspecting Schoolmaster. They travel about organising and working up certain selected schools, of which they style themselves 'Managers,' and on examination they receive a stipulated portion of the grant, or rather they receive the whole and pay the teacher according to previous agreement. One of these men has nearly 100 schools under his management and has given the title of 'Chippiparai District' to his range. The plan is not only admissible under the rules, but is decidedly advantageous to the cause of elementary education, the persons in question doing much of the work of an Inspecting Schoolmaster without any pay from Government."

Owing to the abolition of the house-tax, the schools hitherto known as Union Schools are now designated Local Fund Schools, and were maintained during the year from unallotted balances of the general fund of the various circles, supple-

mented by special grants from Provincial Funds. The total expenditure returned is Rs 1,25,774-3-5, and the receipts from Provincial and Local Funds are shown below.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Provincial Funds	...	28,765	3	1
Special grant from Government for Local Fund Schools in the	...	23,168	0	0
Calicut and Tellicherry Circles	...	90,321	10	5
Local and Municipal Funds	...			
Total	...	1,42,254	13	6

The total number of Local Fund and Municipal Schools is now 490 against 323 last year.

The number of Girls' Schools rose from 186 to 237, and the number of girls in those schools from 9,292 to 11,193. The number of girls under instruction in all schools connected with the department increased from 14,330 to 17,113.

The accompanying table gives a summary of the chief results in connexion with Government Normal Schools during the year :—

Schools.	Fourth Grade.		Fifth Grade.		Appoint-ments.		Normal Stu- dents on the 31st March.	
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1873.	1874.
Madras	...	...	...	...	12	14	28	20
Vizagapatam	7	9	12	6	9	10	32	38
Mangalore	4	9	1	...	10	11	19	32
Calicut	7	2	5	1	5	14	22	16
Vellore	...	3	9	10	9	15	24	22
Trichinopoly	4	8	21	11	9	6	27	7
Nursapur	1	2	5	4	...	10	12	4
Russelcondah	...	...	2	4	1	Not stated	8	8
Total	23	33	55	36	35	80	172	147

The following table gives the amounts realised in school fees during the last five years :—

Institutions	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Institutions	73462 12 8	75869 3 3	92457 13 7	101962 14 0	108396 10 9
Private Institutions	24116 0 3	251568 8 8	290563 11 7	436954 11 8	502712 4 7
Total...	318578 12 11	327437 11 11	383021 9 2	538917 9 8	611108 15 4

The following is a summary of the educational expenditure of Government during the year :—

Charges.	EXPENDITURE DURING 1873-74.	
	From Imperial Funds.	From Subscriptions, Donations, &c.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Direction and its subsidiary charges ...	39678 11 3	...
Inspection and its subsidiary charges ...	164135 2 11	...
Instruction, including all educational expenditure not coming under the above charges ...	753364 0 5	112479 5 10
Total ...	957477 14 7	112479 5 10

Bombay.

The following tables give a statistical account of the schools in the Bombay Presidency for 1873-74 :—

EXPENDITURE.

Nature of Establishment.	Provincial Funds.			Total from all sources.
	Grants from Provincial Revenues.			
1	2			3
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs. A. P.
University, ...	41978	8	9	41978 8 9
Direction, ...	38137	6	0	38137 6 0
Inspection, ... { Government, ...	169629	3	3	196504 11 0
... { Foreign, ...	...			7272 12 5
<i>Colleges and Lower Departments of Colleges.</i>				
Arts, ... { Government, ...	81809	5	2	119612 11 2
... { Aided, ...	1200	0	0	25775 0 0
Law, ...	7239	11	1	12519 3 9
Medicine, ...	42506	11	10	46596 11 10
Engineering, ...	46945	10	4	50617 10 4
School of Art, ...	23710	7	8	26834 2 8
Other Technical Schools, ... { Government, ...	3022	1	2	3487 8 8
... { Aided, ...	12687	11	9	16352 3 10
... { Inspected, ...	...			...
<i>Schools for Boys.</i>				
Higher Class, English, ... { Government, ...	124764	14	0	223192 15 1
... { Aided, ...	51408	0	0	219975 4 9
... { Inspected, ...	...			15254 8 6
Middle Class, English and Vernacular, ... { Government, ...	66072	11	4	192661 11 4
... { Aided, ...	16182	0	8	91359 5 2
... { Inspected, ...	...			42969 13 2
Lower Class and Primary, ... { Government, ...	182327	13	0	861362 7 7
... { Aided, ...	6520	8	0	24559 8 4
... { Inspected, ...	...			113655 1 8
<i>Schools for Girls.</i>				
Government, ...	1851	10	3	46171 9 4
Aided, ...	14271	12	2	58370 5 1
Inspected, ...	...			10498 7 8
<i>Normal Schools.</i>				
For Masters, ... { Government, ...	38062	2	9	72557 11 7
... { Inspected, ...	...			4423 13 2
For Mistresses, ... { Government, ...	11422	1	9	15448 11 0
... { Government, ...	13843	12	9	211616 4 0
Buildings, ... { Aided, ...	7000	0	0	7000 0 0
... { Inspected, ...	...			154915 0 3
Miscellaneous (Translators, Book Depôts, Pension Fund, Rewards to Authors, &c) ...	58749	13	11	79756 0 1
Total, ...	1061374	1	7	3061437 4 2

Return of Colleges and Schools and the Scholars attending them for the Official Year beginning April the 1st, 1873, and ending March the 31st, 1874.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.		AIDED INSTITUTIONS.		UN-AIDED INSTITUTIONS UNDER INSPECTION.		Grand Total of Institutions.	(Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on 31st March.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on 31st March.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on 31st March.		
<i>Colleges and Lower Departments of Colleges.</i>								
Arts, ...	2	384	2	87	...	...	4	441
Law, ...	1	80	...	...	...	...	1	80
Medicine, ...	1	309	...	...	...	...	1	309
Engineering, ...	1	154	...	...	...	...	1	154
School of Art, ...	1	92	...	...	...	...	1	92
Other Technical Schools, ...	2	85	1	128	...	...	3	138
<i>Schools for Boys.</i>								
Higher, Schools, English, ...	19	3101	22	3796	2	251	43	7148
Middle Class Schools teaching through English and Vernacular, ...	105	11470	26	2585	33	2527	164	16582
Lower and Primary Schools, ...	3176	169218	108	6992	398	15320	3682	191730
Schools for Girls, ...	171	7217	28	2765	42	1303	241	11285
<i>Normal Schools.</i>								
For Masters, ...	7	510	...	...	2	29	9	539
For Mistresses, ...	3	43	...	...	...	...	3	43
Total, ...	3189	192583	187	16318	477	19630	4153	228561

The grand total of expenditure comes to Rs 30,61,437. The expenditure from the private funds of aided institutions, and the cost of education in those Native States which consult the Government Inspectors and place their schools under inspection, but administer their own funds, amounted to Rs. 7,10,036; and if this sum be deducted from the grand total the actual expenditure from funds administered by Government officers will be Rs. 23,51,401.

The whole expenditure of 1873-74 shows an increase of Rs. 1,67,292 over the grand total of the previous year.

Roughly divided, the total expenditure of Rs. 23,51,401 from funds controlled by Government officers gives the following percentages as the approximate shares of the establishments entered in the table :—

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ University.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Technical Schools.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Girls' Schools
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Direction.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ High Schools. ♦	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Normal do.
$\frac{1}{2}$ Inspection.	9 Middle Class Schools.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ Buildings.
9 $\frac{1}{2}$ Colleges.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Primary Schools.	37 Miscellaneous

The figures given in the table below show the number of schools and scholars as compared with 1872-73 :—

	Number of Schools.			Number of Scholars at the end of the year.		
	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase	1872-73.	1873-74	Increase.
Grand Total for all Institutions ...	4,088	4,153	65	2,18,466	2,28,561	10,095
Total Increase—Schools ..			65	Scholars ...		10,095

The average monthly number on the rolls throughout the year rose from 2,17,370 to 2,23,786, and the average daily attendance from 1,65,916 to 1,73,165, and the ratio which the average daily attendance bears to the average monthly number on the rolls was 77 in the year under report against 76 in the previous year.

The increase of 10,095 scholars is divided between Government, aided, and inspected scholars, as under :—

		Schools.	Scholars.
Government Institutions	...	18	6,963
Aided do.	...	14	1,700
Inspected do.	...	33	1,432
		65	10,095

The increase now shown is chiefly due to the development of old schools—very few new schools having been established, as the charges are now up to or above the estimate of annual receipts.

Classified according to the quality of instruction, the schools of the Presidency give the following return :—

	Number of Schools.				Number of Scholars at the end of the year,			
	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.
Colleges	8	7	...	1	797	984	187	..
School of Art	1	1	...	...	129	92	...	37
Technical Schools	2	3	1	..	127	158	31	...
High Schools	41	43	2	...	7167	7148	...	19
Middle Class Schools	176	164	...	12	16612	16582	...	30
Primary Schools	3595	3682	87	...	182147	191730	9583	...
Girls' Schools	253	241	...	12	10885	11285	400	...
Normal Schools	12	12	...	...	602	582	...	20
	4088	4153	90	25	218466	228561	10201	106
	Deduct	De-	...	25	Deduct	Decrease	...	106
	crease	crease	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Net Increase		65		Net Increase		10095	

The requirements of the University in the entrance or Matriculation Examination regulate the whole school course in English schools, and have a considerable influence on the course prescribed for vernacular schools in so far as that course is preparatory for the higher or English schools. In other words, the subjects of instruction in the first four vernacular standards, and in the whole of the six English standards which must be passed before a boy is considered fit for matriculation, are so arranged as to lead a Native student up to the University entrance standard after eleven years of school work.

The returns for all high schools connected with Government show a decrease of 19 scholars, notwithstanding an increase of 2 schools. And the averages of attendance in the Government schools are either stationary or lower than in the previous year.

Under middle class schools the returns for the whole Presidency show a decrease of 12 schools and 30 scholars. The de-

crease is due to the closing of some of the smaller Government schools, where the attendance of pupils was below the mark. The aided and inspected middle class schools show an increase, and nearly make up for the loss in Government schools.

The Government schools of this class are divided into two grades according to their size and importance. The schools of the first grade are borne upon the Provincial Budget; while the second grade schools, which are generally small English classes attached to vernacular schools, are supported out of popular contributions and fee receipts.

The number of vernacular schools for boys amounted to 3,682 schools with 191,730 scholars, the increase of the year being 87 schools and 9,583 scholars. These figures may be divided as under:—

			Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Increase of Schools.	Increase of Scholars.
Government	..	..	3176	169218	39	7272
Aided	..	...	108	6992	14	897
Inspected	..	...	398	15520	34	1414
Total			3682	191730	87	9583

Towards the expenses of the Government vernacular schools the State makes a contribution of about two lakhs yearly. This sum is divided between the different subdivisions, and credited to the various district funds. Some of the large towns such as Bombay and Surat, and many of the Sind municipalities, pay yearly grants, which with a fair share of the Government grant cover the cost of their schools. But outside the boundaries of these towns the main support of vernacular education is the local cess fund, which during the year bore an expenditure of Rs. 8,15,919.

	Second grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools or Vernacular Schools with English Classes.			Vernacular Schools.		
	Total number on rolls.	Cess-payers.	Proportion per cent.	Total number on rolls.	Cess-payers.	Proportion per cent.
Central Division, ...	825	497	60	45518	31690	69
North-East Division, ..	956	528	55	30416	18626	61
Northern Division, ..	99	53	53	40281	25721	63
Southern Division, ...	1327	711	53	21954	14104	64
Sind, ...	1168	42	3	10818	348	3
Total, .	4375	1831	41	148997	90189	60

The number of girls' schools entirely supported by Government is 171 schools with 7,217 scholars, the decrease of the year being 13 schools and 97 scholars. The cost of these Government schools is returned at Rs. 46,171.

The number of Government institutions for the training of masters is 7 colleges and schools, with 510 students. Throughout the Presidency the proportion of trained teachers is increasing, and numbers of untrained men have been displaced by those who have passed at these schools and colleges.

The number of aided schools was 187 schools with 16,348 scholars, the increase of the year being 14 schools and 1,700 scholars.

The expenditure from the private funds of these institutions is returned at Rs. 3,60,637-10-7, and the grants paid by Government were—

		Rs.	A.	P.
Grants according to results, ..	..	70,937	0	8
Fixed Grants, ..	..	31,332	15	11
Total, ..	..	1,02,270	0	7

The grants according to results show an increase of Rs. 6,500 over the payments for the previous year, while the fixed grants show a nominal decrease of Rs. 13,000, caused by the transfer of the School of Art to the Provincial Budget.

The grant according to results was divided between 102 schools as under :—

				European	Missionary.	Native.	Amount of Grant.		
							Rs.	A.	P.
Colleges,	..	..	..	2	...	...	1,200	0	0
High Schools,	..	..	7	8	5	5	40,128	0	0
Middle Class,	..	..	11	11	3	3	16,182	0	8
Lower do.	..	..	27	27	6	6	4,017	8	0
Girl's Schools,	..	..	7	7	8	8	9,409	8	0
Total,..				25	55	22	70,937	0	8

The Punjab.

Educational Institutions.—The number of Government and aided private educational institutions during the year as compared with the previous year, was as follows :—

	1873-74.	1872-73.
Government institutions	... 1,421	1,207
Grant-in-aid institutions	... 499	488

The above included—

(1.)—2 Government colleges (exclusive of the Punjab University College), affording instruction to students who have passed the University Entrance Examination,—being the same number as in the previous year.

(2.)—7 Government district schools of the higher class, teaching up to the standard of the University Matriculation Examination,—an increase of 1 over the previous year.

(3.)—9 Aided schools of a similar grade,—1 less than in the previous year.

(4.)—129 Government district and town schools of the middle class (25 English and 104 Vernacular),—an increase of 7 over the previous year.

(5.)—51 Aided district and town schools of the middle class (38 English and 13 Vernacular),—an increase of 3.

(6.)—1,152 Government lower and primary schools,—an increase of 106 over the previous year.

(7.)—201 Aided lower and primary schools,—an increase of 13.

(8.)—101 Government female schools,—an increase of 10.

(9.)—233 Aided female schools,—a decrease of 2.

(10.)—3 Government normal schools,—the same number as in the previous year.

(11.)—6 Aided normal schools,—the same number as in the previous year.

The average daily attendance of scholars during 1873-74 was in Government schools 56,687, against 51,251 in the previous year, and in aided schools 21,956, against 20,825 in the previous year, namely—

In Government colleges, 67,—a decrease of 17.

In Government schools of the higher class, 253,—an increase of 51.

In aided ditto, 1,665,—a decrease of 68.

In Government schools of the middle class, 11,062,—an increase of 1,488.

In aided ditto, 4,931,—an increase of 676.

In Government schools of the lower class, 39,466,—an increase of 4,306.

In aided ditto, 9,897,—an increase of 830.

In Government female schools, 2,020,—a decrease of 33.

In aided ditto, 5,256,—a decrease of 318.

In Government normal schools, 194,—an increase of 24.

In aided ditto, 207,—an increase of 11.

The following two tables show,—*the first*, the annual cost of educating a pupil in the various Government and aided institutions; *the second*, the expenditure on each class of educational institutions during 1873-74 :—

I.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.			Total cost.	Cost to Government.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Colleges ...	...	...	854 12 5	737 12 7
Higher class schools	...	...	229 13 5	217 10 3
Middle ditto ditto	...	...	15 0 2	7 10 5
Lower ditto ditto	...	...	4 11 8	0 2 6
Female schools	...	...	5 0 0	0 1 1
Normal ditto	...	...	141 3 6	92 8 1
AIDED INSTITUTIONS.				
Higher class schools	...	...	44 11 6	18 12 9
Middle ditto ditto	...	...	21 5 9	10 9 0
Lower ditto ditto	...	...	7 2 9	2 12 2
Female schools	...	...	14 15 7	5 7 9
Normal ditto	...	...	135 4 7	78 15 9

II.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.	From Provincial Services, General Local Fund, and District Funds.	From other Sources.	Total Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges	49432	7838	57270
Higher class schools	55792	2357	58249
Middle ditto ditto	146538	19485	166023
Lower ditto ditto	175544	11049	186593
Female schools	7906	2199	10105
Normal schools	27396	..	27396
AIDED INSTITUTIONS.			
Higher class schools	31293	43168	74461
Middle ditto ditto	57285	62832	120117
Lower ditto ditto	32580	38103	70683
Female schools	33221	45492	78713
Normal ditto	17517	10487	28004

Of Government Schools of the Higher Class, there were 7 at the close of the year,—2 at Lahore, and the others at Delhi, Amritsar, Hoshiárpur, Gujrát and Derah Gházi Khán, the last named have been raised to the higher class during the year.

Government Schools of the Middle Class are of two classes,—Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular. The attendance in the former (25 in number) increased from 2,202 to 2,683 during the year.

The number of Middle Class Vernacular Schools rose from 97 to 104 during the year, and the attendance in such schools from 9,834 to 11,497.

The Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanáwar, near Kasauli, contained 250 boys and 185 girls at the close of the year. During the year 6 boys and 6 girls from the school obtained situations, 2 boys enlisted in the Army, 4 girls were married, 16 boys and 7 girls went to England, and 15 boys and 28 girls were removed by their friends.

Government Schools of the Lower Class are all District Vernacular Schools, with the exception of the lower departments of the Lahore, Dehli, and Amritsar Zila Schools, and that of the Anglo-Arabic School at Dehli. The number of these primary schools increased from 1,042 to 1,148 during the year, and the attendance in them from 45,178 to 52,511.

Thus, the reduction in the number of Vernacular schools which occurred during the past few years, being necessitated

by want of funds and the need of raising the salaries of the teachers in these schools, has at length been remedied, and now that under the decentralization system of finance additional funds are placed at the disposal of the District Authorities, it may be confidently expected that the means of primary instruction will be steadily increased.

Private Aided Schools.—There are 11 aided schools in the Punjab maintained specially for children of European descent. They are attended by 667 pupils. The Lawrence Asylum at Murree contains the children of soldiers only, and the majority of the children in the Roman Catholic Female Orphanage at Simla are of the same class. Of the remaining institutions, 3 are at Simla, 4 at Lahore, 1 at Dehli, and 1 at Gujranwālah.

The Lawrence Memorial Asylum at Murree is a boarding school for the children of soldiers and non-commissioned officers, and is supported by the proceeds of endowments, subscriptions, and fees paid by sergeants and soldiers drawing Rs. 60 per mensem and upwards, supplemented by a Government grant. This school contained 130 children, 70 boys and 6 girls, at the close of the year. Considerable improvements were effected during the year, both in the general management of the institution and in the tuition. The Roman Catholic Orphanage at Simla contained 127 girls, being an increase of 18 over the previous year. Of these, about 100 were soldiers' daughters.

The Bishop Cotton School and the Punjab Girls' School, both at Simla, provide education for the higher class of European children who attend schools in India. The former contained 133 boys, nearly all of whom were boarders. It sent up 10 candidates for the Calcutta University Entrance Examination, only 2 of whom were successful. The Punjab Girls' School contained 43 girls.

The remaining European school at Simla is the Mayo Industrial School, the object of which is to supply for the civil European population what has been done by the Lawrence Asylums for the children of soldiers. This school contained 38 pupils at the close of the year.

The European school at Dehli is under the superintendence of the Missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. It contained 24 children.

The European school at Gujranwālah is for girls. The number of children attending it slightly increased and the progress in studies is reported to have been satisfactory. The 4 European schools at Lahore are—

(1.) The High School.—The number of scholars increased from 36 to 52 during the year. This school is divided into 3

parts,—upper, middle and lower. The standard of education has been raised much higher of late, and boys are now taught either for the examination of the Calcutta University, or the Engineering Classes at Rurki.

(2.) The Anárkalli Girls' School.—This school has not increased in numbers, but is reported to have otherwise progressed favourably during the year. Many of the girls can read and write English very well, and have made fair progress in Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography.

(3.) The Naulakha and Donald Town Girls' School, which is intended chiefly for the daughters of the Railway employés. The number of children increased from 20 to 30 during the year, but the school was reported to be not altogether in a satisfactory condition.

(4.) The St. James' School, which contains both girls and boys. There were 17 girls and 26 boys at the time of inspection. The expenses of the Girls' School are met from Church offertory fees, and a Government grant of Rs. 50 a month. The Boys' School is supported from a voluntary poor rate.

Of Aided Schools for Natives there are 8 of the higher class,—7 of which are Mission schools, and the 8th is a high school. These schools contained at the close of the year 1,965 boys. The average attendance during the year was 1,541, against 1,441 in the preceding year.

Of aided schools of the middle class there are 49, of which 21 are Anglo-Vernacular Mission schools; 1 is an adult school under native management; 1, at Firozpur, is virtually a zila school; 2 are branches of the Lahore and Amritsar zila schools; 1, an Anglo-Sanskrit school at Dehli, is maintained by subscriptions and a grant-in-aid, and is partly under Native management; 8 are Anglo-Vernacular schools under the management of local officers; 13 are Vernacular schools under local officers; and 2 are Regimental schools.

Aided schools of the lower class comprise the lower departments and branches of Government zila schools (which are generally supported from municipal contributions, fees, and grants-in-aid); branches of Mission schools, the primary schools of the Derah Ghazi Khan district, and a few others.

The number of boys attending the lower departments and branches of zila schools and of the Firozpur school increased during the year from 6,943 to 7,524, exclusive of 350 boys in lower departments not on the grant-in-aid system. The branches of Mission schools contained 3,091 boys.

The primary aided schools in the Derah Ghazi Khan district

are 26 in number. They contained 887 boys at the close of the year, against 834 at the close of the previous year.

The number of Government female schools rose from 91 to 101 during the year, and the number of girls in them from 2,303 to 2,599. The number of aided female schools was reduced from 226 to 223 during the year, but the number of girls in them rose from 6,061 to 6,444.

There are 3 Government normal schools, at Lahore; Dehli, and Rawalpindi, which contained 240 students at the close of the year.

There are 6 aided normal schools,—1 for men and 5 for females. The male school is that belonging to the Christian Vernacular Education Society at Amritsar. The number of students increased from 24 to 32 during the year.

The female normal schools are at Dehli, Jalandhar, Lahore, Amritsar and Sialkot. The most successful of these schools is that at Amritsar, which has contributed, since its re-organization in 1868, a considerable number of teachers to the primary schools of the city.

North-West Provinces.

The number of Government schools has increased by 225, and the number of aided schools by 14, while the average attendance in the former has risen by 13,000, and in the latter by 1,500. The following table gives a general view of the educational statistics of the year :—

(See next page.)

	Number of Schools.		Average attendance.		Cost to Government.		Cost per head.	
	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.
<i>Government.</i>								
Colleges, English ...	4	5	114	153	£ 7844	£ 13779	£ s 68 16	£ s 90 1
Ditto, Oriental ...	1	1	238	258	3401	2110	14 6	8 4
Schools, High, English ...	12	12	2208	2425	19191	13890	8 7	5 14
Ditto, Middle, ditto ...	14	14	956	1050	3857	4000	4 1	3 17
Ditto, ditto, Oriental ...	...	2	...	225	...	275	...	1 4
Ditto, ditto, Vernacular ...	569	482	25127	21676	8770	9749	0 7	0 9
Ditto, Lower, (Male) ...	3336	3637	87456	103241	31267	33230	0 7	0 6
Ditto, ditto, (Female) ...	420	427	6327	6374	2856	3004	0 9	0 9
Ditto, Normal, (Male) ...	4	4	222	225	3081	3339	13 18	14 18
Ditto, ditto, (Female) ...	3	4	32	36	840	621	29 8	17 10
Total ...	4363	4588	122770	135663	81110	84046	0 13	0 12
<i>Aided.</i>								
Colleges, English ...	2	2	24	22	1503	382	62 13	17 7
School, High, European ...	17	2	3252	243	5114	900	1 12	3 14
Ditto, ditto, Native ...	...	19	3773	6158	...	...	...	1 13
Ditto, Middle, European ...	159	9	8018	474	9491	1672	1 4	8 11
Ditto, ditto, Native ...	...	148	8329	7438	...	...	...	0 18
Ditto, High, Oriental ...	2	2	340	138	80	120	0 5	0 18
Ditto, Middle, Vernacular ...	17	6	781	300	236	180	0 6	0 12
Ditto, Lower, (Male) ...	32	42	1020	1532	192	420	0 4	0 2
Ditto, ditto, (Female) ...	140	164	2533	2855	1491	1671	0 12	0 17
Normal, Schools ...	4	2	136	105	418	288	3 2	2 15
Total ...	373	387	16104	17771	38525	19229	1 3	1
Indigenous ...	4754	5135	46361	...	50	80	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	9490	10110	185135	...	99685	103375	...	...

The total expenditure (exclusive of grants for the encouragement of literature and of the cost of the Government Book Depôt) was £124,827, against £130,038 in the previous year. Of this £110,401 were paid from Provincial Revenues, and £14,426 were made up as follows:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
	£	£
Contributions from municipalities, ...	4,499	5,348
Ditto from private persons, ...	2,020	1,081
Fees ...	4,544	3,717
Endowments and interest on invested funds ...	1,313	1,448
Sale of Books ...	3,784	2,822
Total ...	16,160	14,426

The total number of boys on the rolls of Government schools of all kinds was 159,770 in 1872-73 and 170,542 in 1873-74. The average attendance, too, was better this year than it was the year before, and rose from 122,419 to 135,253.

The list of middle vernacular schools contains 216 tahsili or town schools, with 14,464 scholars, and 245 village schools, with 12,407 scholars. These village schools are such as are qualified to retain a considerable number of boys under instruction other than elementary.

The number of lower village schools has increased from 3,385 to 3,509, and the average attendance from 91,879 to 98,539. These schools give gratuitous instruction in the elements of reading, writing, and arithmetic, taught in the vernacular.

The following table gives a bird's-eye view of the classes taught and the kind of education afforded in Government, middle and lower vernacular schools :—

	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF ALL KINDS.					MIDDLE AND LOWER VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.							
	Number of boys studying.					Class of boys per cent.		Occupation of parents per cent.					
	English with another language.	Hindi.	Urdu.	Hindi and Sanskrit.	Urdu and Persian.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Landowners and cultivators.	Priests.	Bankers and traders.	Professional and artisans.	Laborers and mental servants.	
1st Circle,	1,245	20,758	37,524	295	11,854	74.6	25.4	53.1	4.4	12.8	9.7	12.5	
2nd "	3,427	42,994	2,922	177	1,623	94.0	6.0	49.2	5.4	12.6	12.4	12.7	
3rd "	1,681	44,946	7,295	69	4,238	81.5	18.5	67.3	3.0	5.7	10.0	6.5	
4th "	...	8,946	69	24	12	99.1	.9	91.4	2.1	...	2.3	2.3	
Total...	6,353	117,644	47,801	565	17,727	83.8	16.2	59.7	4.0	9.5	10.5	9.8	

The number of municipal schools (120) and the number of boys in them (5,799) more than doubled. These schools give free elementary education to the poor of our towns. Only nine of them rise above the primary grade,

The number of pupils in the four Normal schools are shown

	1872-73.	1873-74.
Meerut	51	61
Agra	75	75
Benares	82	80
Almora	21	24

in the margin. These institutions are very useful in supplying certificated teachers for schools of the middle and lower grades. For teachers of the higher grades the usual qualification is the passing of one of the University examinations.

There are 443 schools, with 8,551 girls.

In 1873-74, 21,948 children received instruction in 387 aided schools, at a cost to Government of £19,229. The numbers both of schools and pupils are greater than they were last year.

The middle schools which teach English may be divided

	Schools.	Boys.
(1) ..	43	3814
(2) ...	86	4579
(3) ...	3	716
Total ...	132	9109

into (1) Mission Schools; (2) Subscription Schools, *i. e.*, schools got up by Government officers; and (3) schools got up by independent committees of natives. The number of schools and boys under each class is shown in the margin. The standard of

English teaching in these schools is on the whole very low.

For boys there are 42 aided elementary vernacular schools, and for girls 154; the number of children in these schools are 1,532 boys and 2,855 girls. The cost per head is greater than in Government schools of the same class. There are also two Normal schools for girls, with 115 pupils.

The following table shows the average fees per head and average cost to Government of each boy in Government and aided schools for natives :—

			AVERAGE PER HEAD.		AVERAGE NET COST TO GOVT. PER HEAD.	
			Government.	Aided.	Government.	Aided.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
High Schools, A	..	...	4 9 7	4 7 10	51 6 10	16 5 2
Middle ditto, A	...	...	2 5 1	2 7 0	36 0 6	8 14 10
Ditto ditto, B	..	...	0 6 4	0 10 6	4 0 10	6 0 1
Lower ditto, (Male)	...	...	...	..	3 3 5	3 9 0

The number of aided schools for Europeans is shown below :—

					Schools.	Average attendance.
For Boys,	...	{ High School	...		2	243
		{ Middle ditto	..		4	158
For Girls,	...	{ Middle ditto	..		4	226
		{ Orphanages	..		1	90
Total					11	717

Besides these there are some 15 unaided institutions. All these schools together educate some 1,300 European and Eurasian children. The number of Europeans and Eurasians in these Provinces is between 15,000 and 20,000, and as many of these as are in the middle rank of life have no difficulty in finding good schools for their children. For the classes who are not so well off the expense of an education in an English school is almost prohibitive.

The indigenous schools in the plains are 5,099 for boys and 25 for girls, and the number of scholars respectively 61,287 and 222. Ten schools, with 483 boys, afford some kind of primary instruction in English. It is generally open to these schools to receive State aid by accepting the Government class books and submitting to requisite inspection and examination.

Oudh.

Since the close of the year 1872-73 the number of schools of all kinds connected with the Educational Department rose from 1,290 to 1,326; the number of scholars attending (reckoning only the average daily attendance, and not the average enrolment) from 39,826 to 43,651; and the average daily attendance per school from 31 to 33. Thus, schools increased by 36, scholars, 3,715, and attendance per school by 2. The increase occurred chiefly in Government village schools; while in female schools and in primary town schools there was some little falling off. With these three exceptions, the number of schools of each class remained much the same as in the preceding year.

Institutions for general instruction consist of schools and colleges; and schools are divided into two grades, primary and secondary, the latter being sub-divided into middle and higher. Last year there were 1,320 institutions for general instruction,

of which 1,264 were Government, 37 aided, and 19 unaided. Besides these, there were 6 schools for special instruction, including 4 Government normal schools or classes for training masters and mistresses, and 2 special branches at the Canning College. The following table shows the aggregate number of Government, aided, and unaided schools of each class, and the number of scholars attending, for the last two years :—

		Number of institutions.		Average daily attendance during the year.	
		1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Primary Instruction	{ Village schools ...	955	1,010	25,208	28,591
	{ Town schools ...	122	112	4,037	3,953
	{ Middle schools, Vernacular ...	55	53	3,616	3,810
Secondary Instruction	{ Middle schools, Anglo-Vernacular ...	27	26	2,184	2,274
	{ Higher schools ...	16	16	2,343	2,358
Superior instruction (Canning College)	...	1	1	55	63
Special instruction	...	6	6	308	334
Female schools	...	108	102	2,075	2,238
Total ..		1,290	1,326	39,826	43,651

Besides these, there is another class of schools unconnected with the department, which are known as indigenous schools. The statistics relating to these seminaries are not very trustworthy; but, according to those last submitted by Deputy Inspectors of districts, the number of indigenous schools of all kinds last year was 553, the number of scholars 4,865, and the average attendance per school, 9.

The area of Oudh is about 24,000 square miles; and thus, (counting only those schools which are connected with the Educational Department) there is on an average about 1 school to every 18 square miles; but if indigenous schools are included, there is about 1 school to every 13 square miles.

The total sum spent on education, from provincial, local, and private funds (either directly by the department itself, or to a greater or less extent under its supervision), was Rs. 5,25,614; the sum spent from the same sources in the year previous was Rs. 5,43,392, which shows a decrease of Rs. 17,778. Almost the whole of this decrease has occurred in provincial funds, and

the savings have been chiefly under the heads, direction, prizes, buildings, and the book department. In the above totals, the expenditure on account of La Martiniere College (both the Native and the European departments) has been included, since both of these institutions, though unaided by Government, are open to inspection, and are managed by a committee, every member of which, except the Principal himself is a Government official. All expenditure, however, on account of indigenous schools has been omitted, as it is quite impossible to ascertain what sums these schools cost the patrons who support them, and the schools themselves have been in no way connected with Government up to the present time.

The following table shows the different heads of charges under which the expenditure on education was distributed during the year :—

			Rs.		per cent.
Direction and Inspection,	...	...	76,183,	or	14.5
Village schools,	...	...	1,06,679,	or	20.13
Primary town schools,	...	...	18,430,	or	4.4
Middle schools, Vernacular,	...	...	27,485,	or	5.29
Middle schools, Anglo-Vernacular,	...	...	36,893,	or	7.1
Higher schools,	...	...	1,22,971,	or	23.4
Canning College,	...	...	21,995,	or	3.1
Special schools,	...	...	27,057,	or	5.2
Female schools,	...	...	29,445,	or	5.72
Scholarships,	...	...	12,505,	or	2.4
Prizes,	...	...	3,926,	or	0.8
Buildings and repairs,	...	...	23,977,	or	4.6
Book Depôt, &c.,	...	...	15,104,	or	2.9
Encouragement of literature,	...	...	2,964,	or	0.5
Total,			5,25,614,	or	100

The following table shows the several sources from which the educational expenditure has been taken for the last two years :—

(See next page.)

Items of Income.			Expenditure.		Percentage.	
			1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
			Rs.	Rs.		
I.—Provincial funds,	...	...	2,56,060	2,39,085	47.1	45.3
	Rural cess,	...	1,54,172	1,53,831	28.8	27.8
	New local rate,	...	...	2,074	0	0.6
	Municipal assignments,	...	4,098	4,086	0.5	0.9
II.—Local funds,	Subscriptions and donations,	...	10,844	7,866	1.9	1.7
	Endowments,	...	300	621	0.09	0.8
	Fee receipts in Govt. schools,	...	19,334	18,993	3.5	3.9
	Miscellaneous receipts,	...	3,886	3,563	0.1	0.8
Total income administered by the Educational Department,			4,48,694	4,30,119	81.3	81.8
III.—Private funds,	Endowments,	Aided schools,	23,261	22,054	4.6	4.2
		Unaided do.,	33,810	33,796	6.5	6.4
	Fee receipts,	Aided schools,	6,836	6,744	1.5	1.2
		Unaided do.,	1,332	828	0.3	0.01
	Remaining private expenditure,	Aided schools,	26,759	29,563	4.9	5.6
		Unaided do.,	2,700	2,510	0.9	0.8
Total private expenditure on aided and unaided schools,...			94,698	95,495	18.7	18.2
Grand Total of expenditure on education, ...			5,43,392	5,25,614	100	100

Among the items of income derived from local funds, the one per cent. rural cess is by far the largest; and it is from this source that almost all the village schools are supported, besides some 48 primary schools in the outskirts of towns, which are intended to serve as feeders to middle or higher schools. The fee receipts fell off by Rs. 361, a decrease which, considering the high price of food last year in some districts, is no worse than could have been expected; the decrease has not occurred either in village schools or in Vernacular town schools, but only in Anglo-Vernacular schools of the middle or higher grade. The income from subscriptions, that is, the sums collected by Deputy Commissioners from the landed gentry, is rapidly declining; ten years ago it was about four times as great as it was last year, and since the levy of the new local rate it has fallen still lower, and in three districts has ceased altogether. The loss of income incurred by the Educational Department from the levying of the new local rate has not, however, up to the present time been made good by local rate

committees; in the year 1872-73 the department received nothing from these committees, in 1873-74 only Rs. 2,074. Municipal assignments came to Rs. 4,146, which is about 1 per cent. of the total municipal income of the province. The future extension of primary education in Oudh must depend upon what local rate committees and municipalities may be able to give; for the provincial allotment cannot be made to exceed the old Imperial allotment, namely, Rs. 2,45,740, and the one per cent. rural cess has been a little curtailed.

There were 100 native female schools last year, of which 81 were Government schools, 16 aided, and 3 unaided.

Central Provinces.

Grouping schools according to the class of instruction imparted, the statistics of the year in regard to schools and scholars are as follows:—

		Schools.		Scholars.	
High	{	Government	...	1	75
		Aided	...	3	100
Middle	{	Government	...	47	201
		Aided	...	18	1,513
		Unaided	...	3	180
Primary	{	Government	...	817	45,571
		Aided	...	611	27,301
		Unaided	...	171	2,888
Normal	...	Government	...	5	183
		1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Total compared with 1872-73.	High	...	4	4	161
	Middle	...	65	68	3,455
	Primary	...	1,702	1,629	79,109
	Normal	...	7	5	205
Total		...	1,778	1,706	82,930
					79,819

The number of High schools remained the same, but the pupils in them increased by 14. Middle schools and their scholars show a rise. The number of Primary and Normal schools fell, and there was also a fall in the number of scholars attending them. On the whole, schools of all kinds decreased by 72, and scholars by 3,081. Average attendance too decreased by 2,906, but the fall in numbers generally occurred for the most part in the early portion of the year, and considerable improvement was observed to have taken place during the latter half of it.

If the totals of schools and scholars be grouped according as they belong to Government or otherwise, the following results are shown :—

		Schools.		Scholars.	
		1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Government	...	898	900	47,757	47,840
Aided ...	...	578	632	30,180	28,941
Unaided ...	...	302	174	4,993	3,068
Total	...	1,778	1,705	82,930	79,849

Government schools increased by 2, and the scholars in them by 83; and although the average attendance absolutely fell by 604, still, as the average number enrolled was smaller, the relative attendance remained as before, being in both years 60 per cent. of the number enrolled. Private schools, aided and unaided, number 806, compared with 880 in 1872-73; the scholars in them decreased by 3,164, and the average attendance by 2,302. The main decrease occurred in Primary unaided schools for boys, and that for the most part in the Eastern Circle and in the Bhandara District. It was in the Eastern Circle too that the decreased attendance in Government schools occurred.

The majority of Middle Class schools, 47 out of 68, belong solely to Government, and are of two kinds, viz., Zila schools and Anglo-Vernacular Town schools, there being 14 of the former and 33 of the latter. The results of the year in regard to them were generally favourable; pupils increased in number, fees too increased, while the percentage of attendance to enrolled rose from 71 to 75. A considerable portion of the expenditure on them is borne by the people themselves. Almost all of the Zila schools show improvement of some kind, some being conspicuous for good attendance, and others for progress in scholarship. Generally, however, scholarship may be said to have remained stationary in Government schools of the Middle Class.

The Lower Class schools number 1,629, of which 847 are Government schools, and 782 are private, aided or unaided. The Government schools are of five kinds, viz. lower sections of Zila schools, lower sections of Anglo-Vernacular Town schools, Vernacular Town schools, Village schools for boys, and girls schools; and the numbers of the different kinds severally are 37, 36, 57, 629 and 88. In Vernacular Town schools the roll of scholars and their average attendance shows a decrease, but the percentage of attendance to enrolled slightly increased. They may be described as being Primary schools in towns, in the same way that Village schools are Primary schools in vil-

lages, their scholarship not being of a kind to be termed "middle class." Village schools for boys are important, as it is mainly through them that the object of educating the masses is to be attained. The pupils in them number 32,189, or 571 more than in 1872-73; the schools themselves too increased by 8; the average attendance, however, fell off slightly. Scholarship does not appear to have improved, and this is probably due to the poorness of the teaching imparted. The majority of village teachers are wanting in ability and zeal, and a large number of them are still uncertificated. Primary schools for girls are not favourably reported on, and though some of them are doing good, they are stated, generally speaking, to be "very much in advance of the wishes of the people," and a source of continual anxiety.

Aided Primary schools (private) may be thus grouped. Lower sections of aided Middle Class schools, schools aided under the capitation system, and schools receiving small fixed grants. As regards the two former, satisfactory improvement is shown. The capitation system was more widely worked, the number of schools examined under it having increased from 211 to 237, the number of passed scholars, from 2,710 to 3,014, and the amount awarded, from Rs. 4,485 to Rs. 4,950. On the other hand, a considerable decline occurred in connection with schools receiving fixed grants-in-aid. By far the larger number of these, 243 out of 265, are in the Sambalpur district; and owing to a partial failure of the rice crops, an outbreak of cholera, and other causes, occurring simultaneously in that district, the roll of scholars and the attendance dwindled down very low.

Primary aided schools for girls number 25, or one more than in 1872-73; but the attendance was very irregular, and it is a question whether the money spent, in some of them at least, could not be devoted with greater advantage to the increased instruction of boys. They are situated for the most part in the Chanda and Sambalpur districts.

Primary unaided private schools decreased from 301 to 171. The decline occurred in the main amongst indigenous schools, which are for the most part of a very precarious character, the best of them being soon admitted to grants and becoming aided schools, and the worst of them generally closing for want of support within a short period after they were established. The decline is in fact a continuation of a movement observed in former years, and may be regarded as the natural result of a sort of spurious zeal on the part of private individuals in setting up schools in excessive numbers at a time gone by. In

schools of this class too, as in Village schools, the teaching agency is inferior, and success is not easily attained.

Two Normal schools for mistresses were closed during the year, thus the number was reduced from 7 to 5, and a decrease in the roll of scholars and average attendance was the consequence. However, the number of pupils who obtained certificates to teach, rose from 55 to 89.

The expenditure on Education during the year amounted to Rs. 5,48,492, of which Rs. 2,98,808 were derived from Provincial Funds, and Rs. 2,49,684 from the Educational Cess, and grants and subscriptions from Municipalities and private individuals. Its distribution was as follows :—

On direction and inspection ...	18.07 per cent.
Normal Schools ..	3.05
High class instruction, English	4.19
Middle class ..	19.76
Lower class, Vernacular " ...	46.0
Girls' Schools ...	5.38
Scholarships ..	4.48

A large proportion of the expenditure is incurred on Primary and Middle class education, and it is believed that by entrusting lower class education to the Executive, the object of reaching the masses and penetrating the lowest strata of society is greatly advanced. Every effort is made to enlist the people in the cause of education, by forming School Committees and inducing them to take an interest in the schools, but still a real desire to have their children educated cannot be yet said to exist among parents in general, and their apathy is a serious bar to progress. Hence it is that there are continual complaints of absenteeism. Of one district it is said that the generality of pupils are "next to habitual absentees," and absenteeism has been shown to have increased in the last five years by 7 per cent. It is hoped, however, that by gradually introducing a better class of teachers, and exciting their zeal by extending the principles of regulating pay according to the results of work done—by improved inspection—and also by continual perseverance on the part of Government Officers in impressing on the people that their interest in the cause of education is increasing, much may be done to counteract the prejudices and listlessness engendered by natural ignorance.

British Burma.

The task set to this department of the Administration is two-fold,—scholastic, and literary. The scholastic work is directed into two main channels, viz., Government Schools, and private Schools aided by Government. The literary operations consist in a general encouragement of literature, including the revival of the vernacular literature of the country, the publication of a departmental journal, as well as of text-books for the use of schools, and the support of literary and scientific societies.

All schools, whether Government institutions or under private management, are divided into three classes,—higher, middle, and lower, according to the standard of instruction prescribed, and the scale of establishment maintained. In Schools of the higher and middle classes, the instruction is in English and Burmese; in the majority of lower class schools, in the vernacular only.

Special provincial standards have been laid down for the schools of each grade, in accordance with which certificates are annually awarded. It is also optional for students to prepare for the examinations of the University of Calcutta.

The three classes of schools are linked together, and the schools in each class brought into competition by a chain of scholarships, primary, junior, and senior.

The grant-in-aid system affords liberal support to private schools, of which a large number has been established, those of the better class being chiefly by Missionary Societies of various denominations, among which the American Baptist Mission has long taken the lead. In the modified form of a system of reward for results, the same method is applied to the improvement of the indigenous schools of the country, a very large number of which are now working in connection with the Department of Public Instruction.

Two features of educational work are peculiar to the province,—namely, the existence of an ancient and wide-spread system of gratuitous primary instruction in connection with the Buddhist monasteries; and the facilities which the free social position of women affords for the advancement of female education.

The department is controlled by a Director of Public Instruction, assisted by an Inspector of Schools and a staff of Deputy Inspectors, who are nearly all natives of the country.

In 1872-73 there were seven Government schools in the province, there are now 21; 14 Missionary schools received aid from Government in that year, whilst the number at present is 24. Other aided schools rose from 8 to 24, and besides

this increase, 833 Monastic schools were brought into connection with the Government system of education. By this increase the number of children over whose education Government now exercises some sort of influence, more or less direct, rose from 2,817 to 26,618. The following table shows in figures the changes which have taken place in the above respect during the last two years, under Government:—

YEAR.	SCHOOLS.				PUPILS.			
	Government.	Missionary.	Others.	Total.	Government.	Missionary.	Others.	Total.
1872-73	7	14	8	29	519	1677	621	2817
1873-74	21	24	936	981	1147	1791	23880	26618

It would be a mistake to suppose that the increase really represents children who are receiving education this year who would have received no education if it had not been for the measures of Government in connection with the Indigenous schools. All that has been attempted has been to bring under organized and systematic control the primary education of the masses, who have hitherto picked up such education as they could at home, or at indigenous schools which were not recognized by Government, and which were not working in accord with the Government system. The bulk of the people of Burma have hitherto had the means of acquiring the knowledge of reading and writing fairly, at all events, at the Monastery and little Village Lay schools. The education, however, which has hitherto been given at these institutions has been deteriorating, instead of improving. Many of the Monastery schools have of late lost their influence, and one of the great problems which has long troubled this Administration—ever since the proposal was first made, indeed, by Sir Arthur Phayre—has been how to bring these schools into harmony with our own educational standard, and how to create a spirit of emulation which should have the effect of working up the Monastery teachers to the adoption of a better system of teaching, and to greater attention to the subject. This problem, it is hoped, has now been really solved, and the progress which has been made this year affords real and substantial promise of great success.

During the same period the direct Government teaching agency increased in proportion. In 1872-73 there were 31 schoolmasters receiving salary directly from Government. Now, exclusive of rewarded and subsidized village schoolmasters, there are 67 schoolmasters and 3 schoolmistresses. The department was further strengthened by the appointment of an Inspector and 5 Deputy Inspectors of Schools. This increased establishment was obtained at an additional cost to Government during the year of £3,636. The salary of the Inspector, however, is not included, as no Inspector was appointed till the end of the year.

The total expenditure by Government on education during the year of review was £15,854-14-0, against £11,596-11-6, and the total expenditure for educational building purposes, £8,240. The total private expenditure is estimated at £7,880, against £6,180 in the preceding year: this is of course exclusive of the outlay by the people on Indigenous schools, which there is no means of estimating. The direct outlay from Provincial and Local Funds upon Government and Aided schools other than Primary was £10,657-2-0, and from private funds £7,861-12-0. Direction and inspection cost £2,370-18-0, and miscellaneous items, including grants to the Literary Society, building, grants-in-aid, collection, management, &c., £2,318-12-0.

During the year the scheme for utilizing and improving the Indigenous Primary schools, especially the Monastery schools, was carried into effect. A very decided progress was made, and with promise of greater success even than was expected. The system is briefly as follows:—Burmese officers have been appointed to six districts: as regards the Indigenous schools which receive direct aid from the State, these officers perform the duties of Deputy Inspectors of Schools; as regards the Monastery schools, however, and schools which also receive indirect State aid, they hold the position merely of public examiners. Any head of a school, monastic or secular, may apply to the examiner to visit his school and examine the pupils. Rewards are given for every child who can pass a certain fixed standard of examination, the value of the rewards increasing with the strictness of the standard. Each standard comprises two subjects,—language and figures, and a separate reward is given for passing in each subject. The master, if he will take it, receives a reward equal to that given as prizes to the pupils. The prizes, both to pupils and masters, are either in money or kind, at the choice of the recipient. No child can receive a prize for passing the same standard more than once. A double

payment is made for girls. During the year the public examiners visited and examined 928 schools, of which about six-sevenths were monastic schools, with 23,112 pupils. Of the latter, 3,585 passed in one or other of the prescribed standards, and £449-4-0 were awarded to them as prizes: 302 girls were examined, and 170 obtained rewards. An examination of the returns of the examiners shows that a very fair uniformity has been observed in the amount of strictness with which the standards were applied. The average percentage of prize-winners upon the number of those examined was 15·5, and the several percentages for five districts for which the returns were received vary from about 12 to 20 per cent. This percentage may be considered a high one, seeing that the system has not been in work for a full year, and that little time has been given to the teachers to bring these children up to the prescribed standard—indeed, the percentage seems so large as to indicate the possible necessity of raising the lower standard slightly before long.

Since the subject was first taken up by Sir A. Phayre, who attached the greatest importance to the encouragement of the Monastery schools, little progress was made in realizing any practical results till the present year. The subject has been discussed year after year, and one scheme has been treated after another; but the difficulty of dealing with religious institutions administered by a naturally jealous priesthood, who consider themselves above all advice, who are impatient of control, and were apparently independent of all outside assistance, has prevented any great progress being made in the direction of bringing these really excellent little schools into accord with the Government system of education; instead of improving, there is much reason to fear that the schools have of late years been deteriorating. It is encouraging to find that, though the field has only been taken in six out of thirteen districts, no less than 800 Monastery schools, representing some 20,000 pupils, have elected to be examined by the public examiners. The examiners were not equally well received in all districts. In Amherst and Akyab many of the Monasteries refused to have anything to do with the system. The prejudice will no doubt wear away with time, and patience and tact on the part of the officers of the Education Department. In Rangoon, Henzada, and Promé, the most cordial approval of the system was expressed. The duty of examining has been conducted conscientiously and faithfully, and the results truthfully recorded. The system is thoroughly appreciated by the leading heads of Monastic schools, and a strong feeling of rivalry and competition between one Monast

another has already sprung

up, and great eagerness is shown as to the number of prize-winners in other opposition schools. The hpoongyees, moreover, have nearly everywhere asked for our books, more especially those on arithmetic, and from ten Monasteries applications have been received for salaried assistant lay teachers. These it is proposed generally to supply from the hpoongyees' own pupils, who would, after being trained in the Government normal class, at first teach arithmetic and land-measuring only. In some places where the monks are poorly supported, the reward won by the pupils, or something equivalent in value, has by tacit consent been made over to the priest or abbot of the monastery.

In addition to the Indigenous schools receiving indirect aid from the State in the shape of rewards for results, there were thirteen schools of this class—one of them being a Monastic school—which were specially selected for improvement, and received aid in the shape of a trained assistant teacher from the Government Training School. In some instances a small salary has also been given to the head teacher, to help out the small donations and presents he receives voluntarily from the people. Ten applications have been received from Monastic schools for assistance in this form. The average number of pupils in each of the schools thus aided is from 50 to 80.

There were fourteen Town Cess schools opened at the commencement of the year. These schools are built and maintained from the Five per Cent. Cess Fund, and it is intended that hereafter that fund shall be relieved of a portion of the expense, and that Municipal funds shall contribute towards the maintenance of these schools. On the whole, the Cess schools cannot be said to have been, as yet, altogether a success. The people, having their Indigenous schools, at which their children learn to read and write in the vernacular free of all charge, showed an indisposition to send their children to the Cess schools and pay a fee of eight annas for a merely better vernacular education. They said that if English was taught, they would gladly avail themselves of the advantage of sending their children to these schools, to be prepared hereafter for the higher class of District schools. This feeling was so strong, and the desire to obtain English teachers was so clearly evinced by the readiness with which they employed, at their own cost, any available teacher of English for their children, that it was determined, with some reluctance, to depart from the object which was held in view when the schools were first proposed, and now, whenever it has been found possible, an English class has been added. The masters from the Vernacular Training

School were mere youths, and the people had not much confidence in them: head masters have therefore been in some cases selected on the spot, and the Training School had placed under him. There are now twelve of these schools, teaching 269 boys, of whom 117 are learning English. The only school which has successfully maintained its original position as a purely vernacular school of a higher class is the Henzada School, which is very popular, and in which very considerable progress has been made. Vernacular scholarships for these schools, to be held at the Middle schools, have been sanctioned during the year.

The number—viz., four—of Government Middle Class schools has not increased since last year; but the number of pupils increased 66 per cent., from 171 to 284, though the average attendance did increase in proportion. The necessity of imparting instruction in a great measure through the medium of the pupils' own languages has been insisted upon.

Of the Aided Middle schools there were 10, against 9 in the preceding year, receiving £922 from Government, and teaching 1,088 boys.

Greater attention is being paid to the study of Burmese in the Karen schools. It is a common complaint that the Karens are excluded from the administrative appointments under Government. There is every desire on the part of the Government to place the Karens on a footing of equality with the Burmese in this and in all other respects; but, so long as they are not qualified by a knowledge of the general language of the country, it is impossible to place them in any responsible position.

Government aid was afforded to an increased extent to female education this year. One Government Girls' School was opened in Rangoon, and the number of Aided Girls' Schools rose from 6 to 16. The pupils in these number 967, to which may be added the girl pupils in Indigenous, Aided, and Examined schools,—414,—or a total of 1,381 girls. The Government Girls' School (Burman) in Rangoon was a fair success. It is managed by a Committee, and the parents of the pupils are consulted in matters affecting the interests of the school. The school and its Burman head mistress have given satisfaction to the parents of the girls, and the number of pupils attending is larger than that of any other girls' school in Rangoon, averaging 95. The school-house is overcrowded, and a new building is about to be erected. There is no attempt to teach English, which would be perfectly useless to Burmese girls; but the object in view is to give them a really good Burmese education, with a certain amount of Pali. Arithmetic is taught according

to the European system, but everything else is purposely adapted as much as possible to Burmese requirements. Needlework is taught, but unfortunately it has been found necessary to give way, as is the case in all Burmese girls schools, to the craving which Burmese have for fancy work.

Berar.

The financial statistics of the department are given in the following tables:—

	1872-73.			1873-74.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
From Provincial Revenues,...	247550	0	0	212020	0	0
FROM LOCAL SOURCES						
1. Education Cess, ...	72183	0	0	71665	0	0
2. Subscriptions and Donations, ...	1128	0	0	388	0	0
3. Pupils' fees, ...	2981	0	0	4628	0	0
1. Miscellaneous, including Savings and Re-funds, ...	1097	0	0	10279	0	0
	77689	0	0	86960	0	0
Total, ...	325239	0	0	328980	0	0
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
	32523	18	0	32898	0	0
The Expenditure under the several heads is distributed in the following manner for the same period:—						
1. Direction and its subsidiary charges, ...	19875	0	0	21333	0	0
2. Inspection and do. ...	23098	0	0	28527	0	0
3. Government Higher Class & other schools, ...	a. 199878	0	0	c. 208038	0	0
4. Buildings, ...	40749	0	0	38515	0	0
5. Government contribution to Grant-in-aid Institutions, ...	7898	0	0	9227	0	0
6. Central Book Depot at Akola, ...	5076	0	0	6119	0	0
7. Miscellaneous, ...	1281	0	0	3611	0	0
Total, ...	297855	0	0	315403	0	0
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
	29785	10	0	31540	6	0
Of which { From General Revenues, ...	216891	0	0	224831	0	0
{ From Local sources, ...	b. 80961	0	0	d. 90569	0	0

a. Includes Rupees 6,064 (£606, 8s.), Scholarship prizes, &c.

b. 66,820 (£6,682) expended from Education fund and Rupees 14,112 (£1,411, 4s.)

c. Includes Rupees 6,013 (£601, 6s.) Scholarship prizes, &c.

d. Expended from Town fund Rupees 21,966 = £2,196 12s.

Do. from Education cess „ 68,603 = £6,860 6s.

Making a total „ 90,569 = £9,056 18s.

Ajmere.

At the head of the educational system of this district stands the Collegiate School at Ajmere, supported from Imperial revenues and designed to educate up to the standard of the First Arts Examination of the Calcutta University. The Tehsilee schools which are located at the most important villages are in theory supposed to feed the College : but this function they have hardly yet been able to carry out in spite of the inducement of a few scholarships tenable in the College ; as the village schools are very backward, they have hitherto been maintained entirely from the general revenues. For the maintenance and extension of schools of this class, the levy of a cess has been sanctioned which has been collected from the last khurreef.

There is one Vernacular Normal or Training School at Ajmere, established in 1864, with the object of supplying qualified masters for the village schools. The cost of this institution is also defrayed from the general revenues.

Female education is beset with the same difficulties in this district as in other parts of India, namely, the want of female teachers. A normal class for female teachers was therefore established at Ajmere in 1871 with 11 pupils ; they have now however decreased to eight with 18 extra girls receiving their education there : they have made fair progress in education since the appointment of an English Inspectress to supervise the school.

The grants in-aid which were suspended on the transfer of this district from the North-Western Provinces to the control of the Supreme Government were again made available during the year under report, and three schools have received grants under the operation of the rules.

The total number of pupils attending all these institutions was 1,343 against 1,167 in 1872. The increase is mainly attributable to the aided schools being opened this year, and to a larger number of boys receiving education in the Tehsilee schools.

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